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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1996

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BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

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JIM KOLBE, Arizona
JOE SKEEN, New Mexico
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NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Livingston, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Obey, as Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

Deborah Weatherly, Loretta Beaumont, Mark Mioduski, and Joel Kaplan,
Staff Assistants

PART 2

Justification of the Budget Estimates

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Minerals Management Service	303
Bureau of Mines	493
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	615
Bureau of Indian Affairs	773
Territorial and International Affairs	1201

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HEARINGS

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1996

MARCH 3, 1849

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FY 1996 BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

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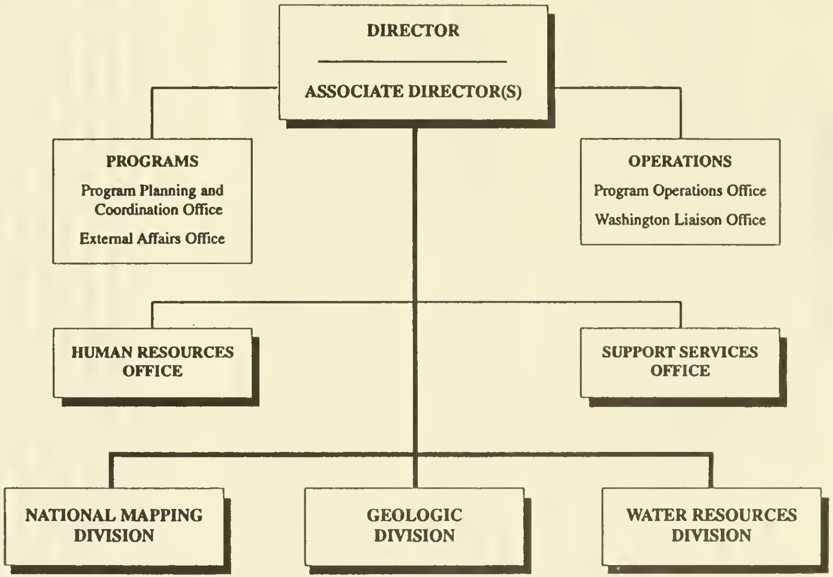
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



GENERAL STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) was established by the Congress in 1879 in response to an important National need for earth science information. The assigned mission was to provide an emerging Nation with essential information in the areas of geology, cartography, and hydrology. Highest priority was placed on the survey and classification of America's land and mineral resources, and beginning the topographic and geologic mapping of the Nation. Although an enormous body of work has been completed and archived, the need for current earth science data and information continues to grow as the challenges facing today's policy officials and land and resource managers become ever more controversial and complex. The USGS is redirecting and refocusing its programs to meet these current needs that the Survey is best equipped to provide for the entire Nation.

This past year has been filled with significant challenges, exciting opportunities, and new directions for the U.S. Geological Survey. The process of bringing about change in the Nation's premier earth science agency has included input from employees all across the Nation, from our partners, including many of the more than 1,100 cooperators with whom USGS collaborates in National, Regional, and local projects, and the users of USGS information and products—*our customers*. Based in part on this input, and on the vision of the USGS and Department of the Interior (DOI) leadership, USGS management and staff are engaged in charting the new course for the Survey that is focused on current issues and is responsive to today's earth science information needs for the people of America. Following the recommendations of the National Academy of Science report on "Solid Earth Science and Society," and a report by a USGS Transition Team, USGS is concentrating the focus of its programs under four major themes identified in that report: *Hazards, Resources, Environment, and Information and Data.* USGS uses these themes to discuss the broad array of programs and projects that address earth science needs of America today. A brief discussion of the programs that constitute these themes is as follows.

HAZARDS

Earthquakes, Volcanos, Landslides, and Floods—The United States experiences more than 70 earthquakes annually, 8 to 10 of which are of significant magnitude, resulting in an average loss of approximately $5 billion. The Northridge, California earthquake, a major event, caused approximately $30 billion in losses. USGS operates America's largest seismic network, providing the earliest possible warning information to communities that will be affected by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. USGS information enables building codes to be strengthened and prevents significant economic losses that could result without this information. USGS is credited by the Department of Defense with saving lives and with providing early warning to the public of imminent earthquake and volcano activity. U.S. citizens and hundreds of millions of dollars in equipment were saved from damage as a direct result of USGS warnings to staff and assigned personnel at Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base when Mt. Pinatubo erupted in 1991. Volcano observatories are also staffed in Alaska, Hawaii, and in the Pacific Northwest to assure the earliest possible warnings are provided to communities and citizens. USGS warnings are critical to the airline industry in providing early warnings that prevent aircraft from entering areas of volcanic activity. Volcanic clouds are invisible to radars, and volcanic ash can cause aircraft engine failure, downing of aircraft, and loss of life without these warnings. Landslides are a National problem that occur in all 50 States, causing $1-$2 billion in damages each year according to a National Academy of Sciences report. The USGS operates a prototype landslide warning system in the San Francisco Bay area in cooperation with the National Weather Service, which provides "real-time" alerts of impending landslide activity to emergency response agencies and the general public. The landslide warnings are based on measured and forecast rainfall amounts in comparison to rainfall intensity -duration thresholds observed for triggering abundant landslides in previous storms. The USGS Hazards program supports and works with other Federal, State, and local governments and universities to assure the availability of current information and continuing research to better understand the earth processes associated with these events.

The National Weather Service depends on USGS information to provide early flood warnings and analytical information related to levee, dam, and infrastructure (bridges, roads, dams) damage and safety. Flood warnings and followup studies are a traditional responsibility of the Survey. USGS played a leadership role in collection and analysis of information needed by Federal, State, and local agencies as a result of the record setting Midwest floods of 1993. USGS scientists also provided critical information on floods in the Southwest in 1993 (Arizona, New Mexico), in the Southeast in 1994 (Georgia, Alabama, Florida), in Texas in 1994, and the recent flood events in California.

Marine and Coastal Processes—Hurricanes, tsunamis, and severe storms in coastal areas represent real dangers to the maintenance of fragile environments which are also areas of significant economic importance to the Nation. USGS programs respond to emergencies with information and followup studies that are critical to the restoration of coastal areas after major disasters such as Hurricanes Hugo and Andrew. The Army Corps of Engineers, State agencies, FEMA, and NOAA cooperate with USGS in assuring that restoration actions are appropriate and cost effective. The insurance industry and State and Federal relief organizations are major users of USGS information in this area.

National Mapping—The USGS provides maps and geographic information systems support to States and communities in immediate response to numerous natural disaster events and emergencies. Examples include: the Loma Prieta and Northridge earthquakes in California (500 maps), Hurricanes Andrew (232,000 maps and map data) and Hugo (9,000 maps of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Carolinas) in the Southeastern U.S. and in support of the flooding in the Midwest (1,500 maps of flooded areas) and Southeast (200 maps). To support firefighting in the Western U.S., 3,400 maps were provided in 1992. USGS scientists have developed and are maintaining critical information in data bases that are shared by Federal, State, and local agencies, universities, and scientists throughout the Nation. USGS maintains special stocks of maps and geographic information as well as special response teams on call 24 hours a day to assure that critical information can be made available upon request. For example, USGS earth observation images are provided electronically to Federal and State fire management agencies. These agencies use this information to determine local fire danger conditions and to issue safety advisories.

NATURAL RESOURCES—WATER, LAND, ENERGY AND MINERALS

USGS programs are a key component of America's natural resources information infrastructure. Our programs are continuing to be reviewed and projects redirected to meet current needs while at the same time we work hard to stay on the leading edge in earth science. As an example, the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) was started in 1991 to provide the country's first nationwide analysis of the quality of its water. This major program initiative responded to the needs of Federal, State, Regional, and local planners and policy officials. USGS provided more than half of the funding and staff resources to operate this program through redirection and elimination of other existing USGS programs. Similar redirection efforts are currently being undertaken in the Minerals, Energy, and Marine and Coastal geology programs.

USGS is the principal Federal agency with responsibility for appraising the Nation's water resources. Water quality, flow, and availability are major components of the program. USGS actively cooperates with over 1100 State, local, and Federal agencies to provide current information regarding the surface and ground water availability and quality serving the United States. Because USGS is a trusted partner providing objective and credible results to these cooperators, approximately one third of the USGS budget is derived from funds provided by other agencies at the Federal, State, and local levels. USGS operates over 11,000 water gaging stations across the country measuring both water quality and flow and provides the resulting information to the public through a variety of analytical and interpretative publications. The National Flood Warning Network of the National Weather Service is a part of this network of water data gathering stations. Information on streamflow is routinely provided to the Army Corps of engineers and to the National Weather Service for analytical purposes and for use in their decision processes.

Expressed needs for information about America's lands range from resource potential to wilderness protection, agriculture, urban development, conservation, and environmental concerns. USGS is a primary provider of this information to a wide range of Federal agencies, including the Departments of Defense, Energy, State, Transportation, and most bureaus in the Interior Department. Our products include maps, digital information sets on CD-ROM, books, periodicals, and reports. USGS is among the leaders of the Federal Geographic Data Committee, seeking to develop and implement standards for data to assure their availability and use for the widest possible audience. USGS has produced National plans to respond to the concerns of the Congress in both the Marine and Coastal Surveys and Energy Resource Surveys Programs, and is currently finalizing a plan on the Mineral Resource Surveys program.

ENVIRONMENT

USGS scientists have provided critical information to land and resource managers at all levels for use in analyses of environmental problems and impacts. From the completion of wetland loss studies in Louisiana to prototype maps of ecological regions of Alaska USGS has continued to serve the needs of the public in a balanced approach to protecting and conserving our environment while providing needed information on resource availability, development, and conservation. These studies provide information that can be applied to analyses of other land and coastal areas through the use of geographic information systems (GIS) technology, thus transferring the knowledge gained in one area to problems in a different locale.

USGS is undertaking studies of global and climate change impacts in arid areas like Arizona and New Mexico and in cold regions like Alaska. Geologic and hydrologic studies of processes and the major problems related to these processes in areas like South Florida and the San Francisco bay area are being undertaken in cooperation with several partners at the Federal, State, and local levels. Further studies are planned in FY 1996 in the Stellwagon Bank off Massachusetts and Florida Bay National Marine Sanctuaries in cooperation with NOAA to address some of the country's most pressing problems related to pollution, safeguarding fisheries, and helping to develop solutions to these problems. Additional work is planned in South Florida to enhance the Survey's efforts in developing information related to the restoration of the Everglades. The USGS EROS Data Center, located in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has developed systems to convert to a stable storage medium and archive invaluable Landsat data. These data are essential to global change research and other earth science, ecosystem, and land management applications.

DATA AND INFORMATION

USGS is an information agency. Each year the USGS provides more than a million responses to members of the public, the private sector, academia, Federal and State agencies, and local and international organizations. The U.S. Congress, international organizations, and the American public depend on timely USGS information related to natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, hurricanes, tsunamis, and volcano eruptions. More than 130,000 people per month are now contacting USGS through the INTERNET to access USGS information. USGS information reaches a wide audience through scientific and technical publications, workshops, academic publications, the regular news media, through product sales outlets, and the USGS distribution center in Denver, Colorado, which is accessible through a "1–800" telephone number. USGS scientists appreciate the fact that information is only useful if it is available to the broadest possible audience. In this vein, the Survey participates in the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) which is leading the Nation's efforts to develop a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). USGS has coordinated the Federal Government's development and implementation of a National Institute of Science and Technology system of developing a standard for exchange of digital data in a consistent format. USGS works with geologists in 38 States to establish priorities and incorporate standards for the production of geologic maps, a basic tool for earth science analyses. The USGS has entered into an agreement with the Bureau of the Census to begin construction of an initial data base to be used in the 2000 decennial census.

Within USGS, Technology Transfer and Outreach have historically been accomplished by publication and widespread dissemination of scientific information. However, with the passage of the Technology Transfer Act of 1986, we are able to participate in an even broader range of proprietary exchange activities which have included individual licensing and partnering projects designed to enable private industry to address specified competitive concerns. USGS works with the private sector to encourage and support the transfer of technology to the public. Cooperative Research and Development Agreements are expanding as are our efforts to enter into increased numbers of creative partnerships with private sector organizations. These agreements can lead to licensing of products and patents resulting in revenues being paid to the government for the results of these projects. USGS will continue to seek new and better ways to assure that the bureau's information products receive the broadest possible exposure for the benefit of the American public.

USGS employees are active within their communities sharing their scientific expertise and knowledge of the work of the USGS and its role in solving societal issues of today and tomorrow. More than 30,000 visitors are received in the Survey's three main centers annually for evening lectures, tours, special sessions, and to request information. USGS employees actively involve themselves in community activities through talks to school groups of all ages and levels, civic organizations, senior citizen groups, public interest groups, and by participating in local events with displays, general interest publications, and hands-on demonstrations.

REINVENTION/STREAMLINING

USGS maintains a lean administrative and management support workforce. Funds for overhead activities are derived from direct appropriations, bureau assessments on reimbursable agreement funds, and from USGS program service fees. The requirement that bureau overhead costs be supported by USGS programs and customers includes an annual review of these support service operating budgets. Over time, this system has proved to be very effective in keeping the cost of bureau administration and management at the lowest possible level. Bureau level program support totals less than 4 percent of the gross spending authority available to USGS and continued reductions and efficiencies are being developed. With the implementation of the Early Retirement Incentive Program in the Department, USGS reduced employment by 1,130 or 10.6 percent since January 1994 with 774 employees choosing to leave Federal Service under this program. In addition, where possible, staff are being redirected from support functions to direct program activities. The USGS streamlining plan submitted to the Department of the Interior covered activities for strategic planning, reengineering of existing processes, implementing Executive Orders, developing streamlining goals, e.g., supervisory ratios, and developing a position management process to guide filling vacancies resulting from buyouts. The following table displays the bureauwide statistics in several key areas.

Summary Table
(Dollars in thousands)

	1993	1994	1995	1996
FTE's	10,165	9,645	9,358	9,325
Headquarters Staff	444	394	361	331
(Dollars in thousands)				
Administrative & FTE Savings (general)	—	$11,370	$8,815	$1,901
Procurement Savings	—	—	$863	$215
Financial Management Savings	—	—	—	$137
Supervisors	1,209	1,131	1,019	871
Supervisory Ratio	1:8	1:8	1:9	1:11
Target Administrative Positions	542	458	406	383
Senior Level Executive Service Positions	51	40	30	30

NEW WAYS OF DOING BUSINESS/INNOVATIONS

Among the major efforts being undertaken in USGS are implementing improvements in management, communication, and information sharing and outreach. Management and administrative savings and improvements have been ongoing for some time, but in the past year, major changes have occurred including: a *reduction in employment of 1,130, or 10.6 percent* since January of 1994; a *42 percent decrease* in the number of Senior Executive Service positions within the Survey; implementing a reorganization of the Director's Office that was recommended by a team of employees brought together from all parts of the organization and all areas of the country to make recommendations on improved management practices; eliminating all Assistant Director positions; and reducing the numbers of supervisors throughout the Survey to achieve, and in fact exceed, the servicing personnel ratio of 1:100 several years ahead of schedule. Management positions are being reviewed throughout the Survey, and at least one level of management has been eliminated in two of the Survey's program divisions. A special study team has been appointed to develop options for consolidating the Administrative and Information Systems Divisions into a single Support Services organization. Additional changes will be made as reports from "Benchmark Teams" appointed to address specific issues in need of review, are provided to the Director and recommendations are implemented. An office has been established to coordinate strategic program planning and implementation, outreach activities have been enhanced, and program support functions are being consolidated and reduced throughout the Survey. Human resources functions have been centralized and placed under a separate manager for efficiency and to deal effectively with the issues and concerns of the workforce. Within the budget for USGS, $100,000 has been earmarked for streamlining in Human Resources areas.

Program implementation has undergone a thorough review and a significant amount of redirection of programs has been achieved without increases in funds. Much of the traditional basic research program has been reviewed, with a strong customer focus emerging on studies and developing results for current problems. Examples of this redirection include projects in: Minerals and Energy, where the program focus has moved away from traditional resource surveys toward providing information to meet a variety of needs in environmental and resource areas; Marine and Coastal Surveys, where increasing focus has been placed in near shore impacts of human and natural changes; and Natural Hazards Reduction programs, where USGS is attempting to focus on lessons to be learned and applied in earthquake-prone urban areas. USGS is seeking to share resources and projects by encouraging and expanding cooperative work wherever possible both with States, other Federal agencies, and among scientists within the Survey in a variety of different disciplines.

In FY 1995, the USGS consolidated administrative coordination functions within the bureau under an Administrative Management Committee (AMC). The AMC undertook a review of standing administrative and management committees in the Survey and recommended elimination of 10 committees to bring the administrative activities under a single group for more effective coordination and communication.

Another innovation is that the USGS is developing an "Internship" program that will be funded from within existing resources. The program is intended to offer job training through field and laboratory experience to college and university students across the country. USGS believes this program will provide a mutually beneficial approach to accomplishing critical data collection and analysis functions without increasing Federal employment and at a significantly lower cost to the Government. It will benefit the students through on-the-job training and practical experience, as well as providing limited earning potential.

USGS is looking for new and better ways to meeting customer needs, communicating both within the Survey among our scientists, and externally with our customers. One example of our attempt to improve management, processes, and systems is the assigning of teams representing a true cross section of our employees to analyze areas of concern. These teams are fully empowered by the Director to develop recommendations on how best to improve our organization and functions. To date, teams have been appointed to review: strategic planning; program coordination; regional structure; consolidation of administrative and information systems functions; assessments; and information outreach.

To achieve continued improvements in the delivery of service to customers, USGS takes full advantage of technological advances as well as opportunities offered by the National Performance Review to streamline activities and achieve economies. Significant activities include:

- Serving as the lead bureau for implementation of the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS);
- Aggressive implementation of electronic commerce;
- Development of a paperless time and attendance system;
- Implementing on-line access to the financial system throughout the Survey;

- Serving as the lead bureau for the implementation of the Automated Vacancy Announcement System for the Department;
- Bureauwide use of a paperless travel processing system with on-line access.

Closures—USGS currently has 238 office locations Nationwide, some having very small numbers of staff. Consolidation and closure of locations has been ongoing for several years to reduce overhead costs and improve communication. During 1994 and 1995, the number of office locations has been reduced by 14 percent (–37). Since 1983, USGS has reduced office locations by 33 percent (–118 locations).

PROGRAM REQUESTS TO BENEFIT STATES

The USGS organization and structure represents a broad-based scientific staff capable of working with multiple State and local customers. USGS provides the issue-driven earth-science information they need for mitigating earthquake and volcano hazards, assessing resources, and protecting environments on terrestrial, aquatic, coastal, and marine areas.

A. *Water Resources Federal–State Cooperative Program* (FY 1996 request: $64.5 million) The USGS Federal–State Cooperative Water Resources Program is unique in that State and local agencies provide funds to match USGS Federal appropriations, and USGS does the work; typically the program is oversubscribed, resulting in the States offering up to 40 percent more funds than USGS can match. The program has been directly responsible for the development of procedures for streamgaging, concepts of surface-water and ground-water flow, and analytical techniques for investigations of water quality. Currently USGS customers include about 1,100 State, county, and municipal agencies, as well as interstate compact organizations, conservation districts, water-supply districts, drainage districts, flood-control districts, and similar organizations across the country. Data and results of analytical studies are made available to all governmental agencies, consultants, universities, and the general public through published reports and through computerized data bases. Cooperative Program investigations are designed to meet State and local needs that also address National issues. This ensures that the investigations produce information and/or techniques that are applicable to other areas with related settings. The fact that the program is jointly planned and funded provides an assurance that the most important information needed to meet National and local needs will be produced and shared. Through the pooling of resources, USGS is able to conduct studies that lead to an improved understanding of the Nation's water resources to the mutual benefit of all levels of government—at substantial savings.

B. *The USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program* (FY 1996 request: $22 million) provides fundamental support to States and communities throughout the United States. Through this USGS program, state geoscience agencies receive matching funds to map the geology of high-priority areas as determined by State advisory panels. Geologic information on the type and properties of materials is critical to engineers and planners for making decisions and reducing costs related to siting roads, facilities, and landfills. This information is used by local groups to cost effectively remediate environmental degradation, to determine baseline (undisturbed) land conditions, and to assess the vulnerability of lands to future contamination. The USGS is the only organization with the in-place support facilities and broad-based scientific staff capable of conducting geologic mapping at the national level and providing complementary support to State geoscience agencies.

C. *The USGS Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program* (FY 1996 request: $50 million) provides immediate benefits to States in earthquake-prone regions by assessing long and short-term risks, issuing earthquake advisories, and providing emergency response services. State and local customers for USGS earthquake information include city planners responsible for developing emergency plans, civil engineers designing building codes, disaster response personnel, and news media services.

D. *The USGS Volcano and Geothermal Program* (FY 1996 request: $20 million) provides critical benefits to western States with active volcanoes and to airplanes and passengers flying above volcanic terrains. State and local customers for USGS volcano information include agencies with evacuation and hazard response duties, airports and airlines who traverse volcano regions, health groups concerned with respiratory illnesses, investment groups and city planners who need long-term assessments of risks from volcanic eruptions, and news media services.

E. *The USGS Marine and Coastal Geology Surveys program* (FY 1996 request: $39 million) provides earth-science information and expertise used by State and local officials to develop policies, use options, and management scenarios for coastal and offshore lands. Regional and community officials use USGS information to select disposal sites, to restore coastal wetlands, to mitigate coastal erosion and pollution, and to safeguard marine fisheries.

F. *The National Mapping Cooperative Program* (FY 1996 request: $5.4 million) provides the availability of consistent, up-to-date map data and information of the country working in partnership with State and local governments and the private sector. In FY 1994, more than 5 million maps were distributed to customers; 3.6 million of these maps went to non-Federal users. The USGS involvement provides coordination and leadership of Federal and State mapping efforts, including standards, requirements, and research and development. If production of this information is left to market forces, mapping for vast stretches of the Nation's territory would not be maintained. Private firms would only concentrate on those areas considered to be commercially viable. The cooperative/partnership concept benefits all map data users by reducing duplication of effort and product cost and producing standardized map data that satisfies several users at once.

Although the 1996 budget continues much of the activity that has defined USGS over the years, emphasis is being strongly focussed on multi-disciplinary studies to address the most critical issues facing the country today. USGS programs are now being viewed with respect to the information requirements in the four major areas of emphasis: *Natural Hazards, Environment, Natural Resources, and Information and Data.* Modifications to the structure of the USGS budget may be proposed in the future, but no changes have been identified at this time. Changes in the FY 1996 budget include: (1) +$5.2 million to increase the production of digital map data and to support the development of partnerships with State and local agencies and private concerns to further advance the production of basic framework data (roads, bridges, rivers, etc.), and for clearinghouse activities to support the distribution of this information in the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI); (2) +$1.2 million to upgrade and improve earthquake preparedness in urban areas, including installing improved detection equipment, telecommunications links with emergency preparedness and transportation officials, and to conduct focused field investigations where data gaps exist; (3) +$3.2 million to undertake studies and mapping of the seafloor environment in at least three of the most endangered National Marine Sanctuaries—the Florida Keys; Monterey Bay, offshore California; and Stellwagon Bank, offshore Massachusetts. These studies would be undertaken in partnership with NOAA and would meet NOAA's highest priority need for geologic information on the seafloor environment in these areas; (4) +$5.3 million to bring the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) to full implementation. NAWQA is the first truly national assessment of the quality of America's waters ever to be undertaken. With this increase, NAWQA will prepare reports for the 20 study units that were started in 1991; resume assessment activities for the five study units that were eliminated in 1995; begin intensive data collection activities in 15 study units; and continue national synthesis activities for nutrients, pesticides, and volatile organic compounds; (5) +$1.0 million for the Washington Administrative Service Center, operated by the USGS for the Department, to allow accelerated implementation of electronic commerce throughout the Department.

A decrease of $4.6 million is proposed to discontinue funding for the 54 State and Territorial Water Resources Research Institutes. The decrease will result in elimination of financial assistance for about 600 undergraduate and graduate students and 200 research projects.

The proposed budget, slightly increased above the 1995 enacted level, allows USGS to meet many of the highest priority needs for earth science information today, while at the same time, planning for the information needs to support America's future. Meeting the nation's needs for credible, objective information on natural hazards, streamflow and water quality, energy, minerals, marine and coastal habitats, geography and map information, all are supported by this budget and provided by the USGS.

DIRECTIVES

The FY 1995 Appropriations Act directed the USGS to prepare for or respond to the Congress in three specific areas. A brief status of USGS activity in these areas follow:

Program Coordination Between MMS and USGS—Several joint meetings have been held to foster better coordination between activities of the USGS Marine and Coastal Program and the MMS Environmental Studies Program. The focus has been matching the needs of the MMS Environmental Studies Program with the capabilities of the USGS Marine and Coastal Program, and to ensure that the MMS Program benefits from information already available from ongoing USGS activities.

Water Data Collection Activities Review—The House Appropriations Committee directed that the USGS undertake a review of its water-data collection and dissemination activities to assure that user needs are met as functions are downsized and reorganized to stay within budget and personnel constraints. Using headquarters funds in FY 1995, the USGS conducted the water-data coordination and outreach/clearinghouse efforts at 60 percent of the level appropriated in FY 1994. Regarding restructured water-information coordination efforts, the priority for FY 1996 will be to improve water-quality monitoring Nationwide by implementing the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Monitoring Water Quality through partnerships that include all levels of government and the private sector. Also, the USGS will conduct the annual interdepartmental workshop to review and coordinate Federal water-information program initiatives for FY 1996–1997. The Survey's outreach efforts will focus on highlighting current findings to assist our customers in making scientifically sound and cost effective decisions about natural resource management and environmental protection. This will be done through a variety of mechanisms including the distribution of new fact sheets and partnerships with community education groups. Regarding the clearinghouse services, headquarters staff will maintain support for the "1-800" telephone number for user inquiries, and USGS headquarters and district staffs will continue the cooperative effort with over 450 Federal, State, local, academic, and foreign organizations to exchange and disseminate water data. Through expanded use of the Internet, the USGS will provide many outreach/clearinghouse services and other data and products to a broad user community in a more timely and cost effective manner.

Mineral Program Five Year Plan—A five-year program plan for USGS Mineral Resource Surveys has been drafted and is currently being reviewed internally at the bureau level as well as externally by other Federal agencies including the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Bureau of Mines. The USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Mines recently signed a memorandum of understanding on the coordination of environmental studies. The plan is on schedule to be submitted to Congress in May 1995.

Developing Competitive Grants for the Water Resources Research Institutes—The Committee requested that a report be submitted concurrent with the FY 1996 budget that would develop options for converting Water Resources Research Act grants to a more competitive format. That report has been completed and will be provided to the committee under separate cover.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Government Performance and Results Act—The USGS has been conducting a number of strategic planning efforts that began with the passage of this legislation. The first effort was the preparation of a "Transition Report" for the incoming Director by a team of USGS employees representing various organizational units, regions, disciplines, and grade levels within the organization. The team gathered information in person and in writing from approximately one-third of USGS employees, and prepared a report that outlined a series of options for the future direction of the USGS. Building on this report, the Director has appointed a Strategic Planning Team to make recommendations on the future direction and priority of USGS programs. The results of these efforts, in addition to strategic planning activities being undertaken by the divisions, will provide the framework for the initiation of the strategic planning activity required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

In addition, the USGS is participating in the GPRA performance pilot effort. The National Water Quality Assessment Program was approved by the Office of Management and Budget as a performance pilot for FY 1995 and a plan was submitted to OMB in October 1994.

National Performance Review—A variety of initiatives arising from the Vice President's National Performance Review (NPR) are being implemented at the USGS. As part of our efforts, two teams have been charged with developing implementation strategies for Executive Orders on Elimination of One-Half of Executive Branch Internal Regulations and for Setting Customer Service Standards. The USGS is providing staff support to DOI for the implementation of the Executive Order on Coordinating Geographic Data Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial Data Infrastructure. We have the lead responsibility for the implementation of the recommendations supporting the initiative "Enhance Environmental Management by Remediating Hazardous Material Sites." USGS is piloting the implementation of Electronic Commerce at three procurement offices using the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) to electronically solicit and award small purchase transactions. Three Reengineering Laboratories are working together to develop an Information and Product Dissemination System. One of the Laboratories, USGS Distribution System, has received the Vice President's "Hammer Award" for its outstanding reengineering activities. Our Administrative Business Process Reengineering Team is examining all of our administrative operations and will be eliminating processes that add little value to the products or mission of the bureau. Finally, the USGS has a number of initiatives underway that support the NPR principles and that will make us more efficient and responsive, and provide managers with more flexibility in the implementation of our programs.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

The U.S. Geological Survey has 9 quarters located at remote locations of geomagnetic or seismic observatories. Under the provisions of Public Law 98–473, this account was established to account for rental receipts which remain available until expended for operation and maintenance of these quarters.

COASTAL BARRIERS RESOURCES ACT

Certification is made that no funds were obligated in the past year for purposes prohibited by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Public Law 97–348). Estimates do not include any new Federal expenditures or financial assistance prohibited by the Act.

IMPLEMENTATION OF METRIC CONVERSION REQUIREMENTS OF P.L. 100–418

In response to P.L. 100–418, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, the USGS has established a Metric Coordinating Committee to facilitate additional usage of the metric system in the bureau and its products. Dual dimensions now are used in the USGS Yearbook, in new releases being prepared for the Popular Publications Series, in USGS press releases, in all camera calibration reports, and in USGS budget justifications. Since October 1, 1992, in accordance with Executive Order 12770, all procurements by the USGS have either been metric or dual dimensioned, other than where exceptions to this policy are fully justified. On June 7, 1993, the USGS issued a revision to the Survey Manual Chapter on Procurement Specifications, which included the requirements of The Metric Conversion Act of 1975 and The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

The Interior Departmental Manual now mandates use of metric measurements for all reports published in non-Government publications. The USGS has a long record of making extensive use of the metric system in its scientific publications. In the seventh edition of "Suggestions to Authors of the Reports of the United States Geological Survey," published in 1991, the Metric Conversion Act is cited and metric measurements are endorsed for USGS technical reports. In those cases where the nature of the report requires that the report be in customary units, or where suitable metric base maps and contours are not available, conversion tables are provided. The USGS continues to produce maps in the 1:100,000- and 1:250,000-scale series, as well as digital products, in metric units. In FY 1995, the Water Resources Division scientific data base, NWIS II, will come on line and provide at least soft metric conversion for essentially all hydrologic and related data.

Analysis by Activity

	FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
National Mapping, Geography & Surveys	124,806	–2,615	5,199	127,390	2,584
Geologic & Mineral Resource Surveys & Mapping	213,312	3,123	2,907	219,342	6,030
Water Resources Investigations	186,152	3,589	728	190,469	4,317
General Administration	24,373	457	1,000	25,830	1,457
Facilities	22,819	519	0	23,338	519
Total	571,462	5,073	9,834	586,369	14,907

Surveys, Investigations, and Research
Activity/Subactivity Change Crosswalk
[Dollar amounts in thousands]

FY 1995 Enacted

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
Nat'l Mapping, Geography & Surveys	123,312	Nat'l Mapping, Geography & Surveys	124,806
Geologic & Mineral Resource Surveys & Mapping	212,367	Geologic & Mineral Resource Surveys & Mapping	213,312
Water Resources Investigations	183,551	Water Resources Investigations	186,152
Critical Ecosystems Research & Assessments	5,040		
General Administration	24,373	General Administration	24,373
Executive Direction	6,631	Executive Direction & Program Support	14,080
Administrative Operations	7,449		
Reimbursements to the Dept. of Labor	2,768	Reimbursements to the Dept. of Labor	2,768
Payments to Others for Services	989	Payments to Others for Services	989
Washington Administrative Service Ctr.	6,536	Washington Administrative Service Ctr.	6,536
Facilities	22,819	Facilities	22,819
TOTAL–SIR	571,462	TOTAL–SIR	571,462[a]

FY 1996 Request

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
Nat'l Mapping, Geography & Surveys	125,896	Nat'l Mapping, Geography & Surveys	127,390
Geologic & Mineral Resource Surveys & Mapping	218,397	Geologic & Mineral Resource Surveys & Mapping	219,342
Water Resources Investigations	187,868	Water Resources Investigations	190,469
Critical Ecosystems Research & Assessments	5,040		
General Administration	25,830	General Administration	25,830
Executive Direction	6,732	Executive Direction & Program Support	14,432
Administrative Operations	7,700		
Reimbursements to the Dept. of Labor	2,768	Reimbursements to the Dept. of Labor	2,768
Payments to Others for Services	1,060	Payments to Others for Services	1,060
Washington Administrative Service Ctr.	7,570	Washington Administrative Service Ctr	7,570
Facilities	23,338	Facilities	23,338
TOTAL–SIR	586,369	TOTAL–SIR	586,369[a]

[a] Explanation of changes in program structure titles are included separately under each activity narrative section The FY 1995 format included Critical Ecosystems Research as a budget activity. Research and funding for Critical Ecosystems Research has been distributed among USGS programs for FY 1995 and FY 1996

FEDERAL FUNDS

GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (43 U.S.C. 31, 1332 and 1340); classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the mineral exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; [$572,556,000] $586,369,000 of which [$62,130,000] $64,478,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality [: *Provided further*, That of the offsetting collections credited to this account $546,000 are permanently canceled]. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995*).

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND CITATIONS

1. For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States,

   - **43 U.S.C. 31(a)** provides for establishment of the Office of the Director of the Geological Survey, under the Interior Department, and that this officer shall have direction of the Geological Survey, and the classification of the public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

2. Its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law.

   - **43 U.S.C 31(b)** provides that, "The authority of the Secretary of the Interior, exercised through the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, to examine the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain, is expanded to authorize such examinations outside the national domain where determined by the Secretary to be in the national interest."

   - **43 U.S.C. 1332(a)** provides that, "It is the declared policy of the United States, that the subsoil and seabed of the Outer Continental Shelf appertain to the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction, control, and power of disposition as provided in this subchapter."

   - **43 U.S.C. 1340** provides that, "Any agency of the United States and any person authorized by the Secretary may conduct geological and geophysical exploration in the Outer Continental Shelf...."

3. Classify lands as to their mineral and water resources;

   - **43 U.S.C. 31(a)** provides that, "The Director of the Geological Survey, ...shall have the direction of the Geological Survey, and the classification of public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products in the National domain...."

4. give engineering supervision to power permittees

   - **43 U.S.C. 959** provides that, "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered, ...to permit the use of right of way through the public lands, forest, and other reservations of the United States...for electrical plants, poles, and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power,.... **Provided**, that such permits shall be allowed within or through any of said parks or any forest, military, Indian, or other reservation only upon approval of the Chief Officer of the Department under whose supervision such park or reservation falls and upon a finding by him that the same is not incompatible with the public interest..."

   - **43 U.S.C. 961** provides that, "The head of the department having jurisdiction over the lands be, and he is, authorized and empowered, ...to grant an easement for right of way, ...over, across and upon the public lands and reservations of the United States for electrical poles and lines for the transmission and distribution of electrical power...upon a finding by him that the same is not incompatible with the public interest...."

5. and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees;

   - **16 U.S.C. 797(c)** states that, "To cooperate with the executive departments and other agencies of States or National Governments in such investigations; and for such purposes the several departments and agencies of the National Government are authorized and directed upon the request of the commission, to furnish such records, papers and information in their possession as may be requested by the commission, and temporarily to detail to the commission such officers or experts as may be necessary in such investigations."

6. administer the minerals exploration program;

   - **30 U.S.C. 641** provides that, "The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, in order to provide for discovery of additional domestic mineral reserves, to establish and maintain a program for exploration by private industry within the United States, its territories and possessions for such minerals, excluding organic fuels, as he shall from time to time designate, and to provide Federal financial assistance on a participating basis for that purpose."

7. and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities;

   - **43 U.S.C. 41** provides for the publication of geological and economic maps, illustrating the resources and classification of the lands, and reports upon general and economic geology and paleontology. This section also provides for the scientific exchange and sale of such published material.
   - **44 U.S.C. 1318** provides for publication, by the Geological Survey, of various reports, including a report of mineral resources of the United States, bulletins and professional papers, and monographs. This section also specifies, in some instances, numbers of copies to be printed and the distribution thereof.
   - **44 U.S.C. 1320** provides for the distribution by the Director of the Geological Survey of copies of sale publications to public libraries.

8. Provided, That (   ) shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations:

   - **43 U.S.C. 48** provides that, "...amounts received by the Geological Survey from any State, Territory or political subdivision thereof in carrying on work involving cooperation to be used in reimbursing the appropriation from which the expense of such work was paid, was from the act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and for other purposes, act January 12, 1927, ch. 277, 1, 44 Stat. 963, and has not been repeated in subsequent appropriation acts."
   - Similar provisions were contained in the following act: 1926–May 10, 1926, ch. 277, 1, 44 Stat. 487.

9. **Provided further**, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

- **43 U.S.C. 50** provides that, "The share of the Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof...."

Permanent authority,

10. **Provided further**, that in fiscal year 1984 and thereafter, all receipts from the sale of maps sold or stored by the Geological Survey shall be available for map printing and distribution to supplement funds otherwise available, to remain available until expended.

    - **43 U.S.C. 42a**

11. **Provided further**, That in fiscal year 1986 and thereafter, all amortization fees resulting from the Geological Survey providing telecommunications services shall be deposited in a special fund to be established on the books of the Treasury and be immediately available for payment of replacement or expansion of telecommunications services, to remain available until expended.

    - **43 U.S.C. 50a** with the establishment of the Working Capital Fund (WCF) in FY 1991, the Telecommunications Amortization Fund account and its end of year FY 1990 balances were included in the WCF.

12. **Provided further**, that, heretofore and hereafter, in carrying out work involving cooperation with any State, Territory, possession, or political subdivision thereof, the Geological Survey may, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities and shall credit amounts received from such entities to this appropriation.

    - **43 U.S.C. 50b**

13. **Provided further**, That in Fiscal Year 1987 and thereafter the Geological Survey is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

    - **43 U.S.C. 36c** This authority for contributions was in the appropriation language annually from FY 1983 through FY 1986 and was made permanent in FY 1987.

14. **Provided**, That upon enactment of this Act and hereafter, final costs related to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska may be paid from available prior year balances in this account.

    - **P.L. 100-446, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989**

15. Established a Working Capital Fund which is detailed in the Working Capital Fund section of this book.

    - **P.L. 101-512, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991**

16. **Provided further**, That beginning October 1, 1990, and thereafter, funds received from any State, territory, possession, country, international organization, or political subdivision thereof, for topographic, geo-

logic, or water resources mapping or investigations involving cooperation with such an entity shall be considered as intragovernmental funds as defined in the publication titled "A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process."

- **P.L. 101-512, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991**

  This authority exempts non-Federal cooperative funds from sequester as defined in 1985 amendments (P.L. 99–177) to the Budget Impoundment and Control Act of 1974.

Summary of Requirements

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	FTE/T	Amount	FTE/T	Amount
Appropriation enacted, 1995			6,554	571,462
Uncontrollable and Related Changes:				
FTE Reductions (Unused FTE)	-43			
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raise	--	1,061		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise	--	4518		
Rental payments to GSA and Others	--	1,654		
Per Capita Charge Required by Buy-out Legislation	--	534		
One Additional Paid Day in Fiscal Year 1996	--	1,235		
Departmental Working Capital Fund	--	71		
One-Time Reductions, EROS Data Center	--	-4,000		
Program Changes			70	14,907
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (1996 Request)			6,581	586,369

Summary of Requirements (continued)

Comparison by Activities/Subactivities:	1994 Actual FTE	1994 Actual Amount	1995 Enacted To Date FTE	1995 Enacted To Date Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) FTE	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	FY 1996 Budget Request FTE	FY 1996 Budget Request Amount	Change from 1995 (+/-) FTE	Change from 1995 (+/-) Amount
National Mapping, Geography & Surveys:												
Nat'l map & digital data production	898	61,279	808	56,217	0	991	0	5,199	808	62,407	0	6,190
Information & data systems	221	24,024	217	21,687	0	-3,793	0	0	217	17,894	0	-3,793
Research & technology	178	18,769	171	22,538	-13	187	0	0	158	22,725	-13	187
Advanced cartographic systems	132	32,653	95	24,364	0	0	0	0	95	24,364	0	0
Subtotal	1,429	136,725	1,291	124,806	-13	-2,615	0	5,199	1,278	127,390	-13	2,584
Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping:												
Geologic hazards surveys	640	77,008	593	71,251	0	1,049	5	1,207	598	73,507	5	2,256
Geologic framework & processes	288	27,588	264	26,512	0	388	0	0	264	26,900	0	388
Global change & climate history	59	10,788	61	9,689	0	142	0	0	61	9,831	0	142
Marine & coastal geologic surveys	309	35,635	287	35,972	0	517	8	3,200	295	39,689	8	3,717
Mineral resource surveys	538	46,802	506	44,636	-30	656	-10	-1,500	486	43,792	-40	-844
Energy resource surveys	321	25,610	293	25,252	0	371	0	0	293	25,623	0	371
Subtotal	2,156	223,531	2,004	213,312	-30	3,123	3	2,907	1,977	219,342	-27	6,030
Water Resources Investigations:												
Nat'l water resources research & information system-Federal Program	1,376	118,303	1,363	119,469	0	1,241	44	5,281	1,407	125,991	44	6,522
Nat'l water resources research & information system-Fed/State progre	1,597	63,488	1,578	62,130	0	2,348	0	0	1,578	64,478	0	2,348
Nat'l water resources research & information system-State Research institutes & research grants program	2	5,770	2	4,553	0	0	-2	-4,553	0	0	-2	-4,553
Subtotal	2,975	187,561	2,943	186,152	0	3,589	42	728	2,985	190,469	42	4,317
General Administration:												
Executive direction and program supp	295	16,654	264	14,080	0	352	0	0	264	14,432	0	352
Reimbursements to the Dept of Labor	0	2,462	0	2,768	0	0	0	0	0	2,768	0	0
Payments to Others for Services	0	273	0	989	0	71	0	0	0	1,060	0	71
Washington Administrative Svc. Cente	0	6,629	0	6,536	0	34	0	1,000	0	7,570	0	1,034
Subtotal	295	26,018	264	24,373	0	457	0	1,000	264	25,830	0	1,457
Facilities:												
National center - rental pmts to GSA	0	20,045	0	19,393	0	484	0	0	0	19,877	0	484
Facilities management	27	3,105	27	3,073	0	22	0	0	27	3,095	0	22
Day care centers - rental pmts to GSA	0	0	0	353	0	13	0	0	0	366	0	13
Subtotal	27	23,150	27	22,819	0	519	0	0	27	23,338	0	519
Seasonal FTE	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	50	0	25	0
Total Requirements	6,882	596,985	6,554	571,462	-43	5,073	70	9,834	6,581	586,369	27	14,907

UNCONTROLLABLE AND RELATED COST CHANGES

Cost Savings in 1996 Due to the Implementation of Executive Order 12837 and 12839 Requiring Administrative Productivity Increases and Reductions in Agency FTE Usage Over Three Years and Implementation of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994

	1995/1996 Enacted/Change
Administrative and FTE savings	NA/[–$2,235]
FTEs	9,358/–43

The USGS is consolidating and streamlining its operations, the USGS is enhancing its efforts to achieve improvements in the delivery of information to its customers, as a part of the National Performance Review. Significant USGS activities include:

- Establishing and setting customer service standards;
- Improving the Information and Product Dissemination System;
- Serving as the lead bureau for the implementation of the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS);
- Developing a paperless time and attendance system;
- Implementing on-line access to the financial system throughout the USGS;
- Serving as the lead bureau for the implementation of the Automated Vacancy Announcement System for the Department; and
- Developing bureauwide use of a paperless travel processing system with on-line access.

Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raises

	1995/1996 Enacted/Change
Pay Raises	NA/+$1,061

The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1995.

Cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise

	1995/1996 Enacted/Change
Pay Raises	NA/+$4,518

The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1996.

Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes

	1995/1996 Enacted/Change
Rental payments to GSA	$53,613/+$1,654

The adjustment is for increased costs payable to GSA resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space.

	1995/1996 Enacted/Change
Per Capita Charge Required by Buy-out Legislation	NA/+$534

The adjustment is to offset the $80 per employee charge placed on Federal agencies through 1998 by the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994.

	1995/1996 Enacted/Change
One-additional Paid Day in Fiscal Year 1996	NA/+$1,235

The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.

	1995/1996 Enacted/Change
Departmental Working Capital Fund	$634/+$71

The change is for increased costs for the customary administrative services provided on a Department wide basis.

Technical Adjustments

	1995/1996 Enacted/Change
One-time Program Reduction	$4,000/–$4,000

The FY 1994 appropriation report language allowed a total of $9 million over 2 years to support construction of an addition to USGS's EROS Data Center building. In FY 1994, $5 million was appropriated to initiate construction. In FY 1995, a decrease of $1 million was requested to reduce the funding to the $4 million needed to complete construction of the building addition. This adjustment now eliminates the remaining $4 million from the base funding.

AUTHORIZATIONS

2 U.S.C. 681-688 Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974, as amended.

5 U.S.C. 305 Classification Act of 1949, Civil Service et seq. Retirement Act, Federal Employees' Compensation Act, Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act, Performance Rating Act of 1950, Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, etc.

5 U.S.C. 552 Freedom of Information Act.

5 U.S.C. 552a Privacy Act of 1974.

5 U.S.C. 8101 Federal Employees Compensation Act Amendment of 1960.

5 U.S.C. 8509 Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980.

7 U.S.C. 2201 Transfer of Functions From Secretary of Interior to Secretary of Agriculture Act of 1960. Under this Act, the USGS provides summary reports to the Forest Service on locatable minerals preparatory to exchanges of non-Federal lands for national forest lands or timber.

15 U.S.C. 631 et seq. Small Business Act.

15 U.S.C. 2901, 2908 The National Climate Program Act of 1978 established a national climate program to assist the Nation and the world to understand and respond to natural and man-induced climate processes and their implications.

15 U.S.C. 5652 The Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 enables the United States to maintain its leadership in land remote sensing by providing data continuity for the Landsat program. The Act assigns responsibility for the "National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive" to the Department of the Interior. The Act also authorizes and encourages the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies to carry out research and development programs in applications of these data.

16 U.S.C. 1131 The Wilderness Act of 1964 and numerous subsequent related Acts require that the USGS and Bureau of Mines assess the mineral resources of each area proposed as wilderness or established as wilderness. The studies are to be on a planned and recurring basis.

16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq. Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. The USGS is a party in an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Mines and the Forest Service to assess the mineral resources of National Forests.

16 U.S.C. 3141 et seq. As a result of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (1980), the Geological Survey has made and may be called upon to make water studies pertinent to implementation of the act.

16 U.S.C. 3141-3150, 3161 The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. Section 1001 of the Act requires that the Geological Survey will assess the oil and gas potential of Federal lands north of 68° degrees north latitude, east of the National Petroleum Reserve and west of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and participate in a review of the wilderness characteristics of the area. Section 1008 of the Act authorizes the Secretary to conduct studies, or collect and analyze information obtained by permittees, of the oil and gas potential of non North Slope Federal lands. Section 1010 of the Act requires that the Secretary of the Interior assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential, andexpand the minerals data base, for all public lands in Alaska. This responsibility has been delegated to the USGS. Section 1011 of the Act requires an annual minerals report be presented to Congress; the preparation of this report also has been delegated to the USGS.

22 U.S.C. 3201 et seq. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 provides that under Title V United States Assistance to Developing Countries the Geological Survey assists, through the State Department and Agency for International Development, in evaluation of nuclear facilities sites in other countries.

29 U.S.C. 651 Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

30 U.S.C 21(a) The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 and the **30 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.** Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, reemphasize the USGS's responsibility to assess the mineral resources of the Nation.

30 U.S.C. 201 The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 provides that no lease sale may be held on Federal lands unless the lands containing the coal deposits have been included in a comprehensive land-use plan. The Act provides that the Secretary is authorized and directed to conduct a comprehensive exploratory program designed to obtain sufficient data and information to evaluate the extent, location, and potential for developing the known recoverable coal resources within the coal lands. The USGS provides data and information from its coal research and field investigations which are useful to the Bureau of Land Management to meet the requirements of the coal leasing program.

30 U.S.C. 1026 Section 6 of the Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988 requires the Secretary of the Interior to (1) maintain a monitoring program for significant thermal features within units of the National Park System, and (2) establish a research program to collect and assess data on the geothermal resources within units of the National Park System with significant thermal features in cooperation with the USGS. Section 8 of the Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988 requires the USGS to conduct a study of the impact of present geothermal development in the vicinity of Yellowstone National Park on the thermal features within the park.

30 U.S.C. 1028 The Energy Policy Act of 1992 directs the USGS to establish a cooperative Government-private sector program with respect to hot dry rock geothermal energy resources on public lands, to convene a workshop of interested governmental and private parties to discuss the regional potential for hot dry rock geothermal energy in the Eastern U.S., and to submit a report to Congress containing a summary of the findings and conclusions of the workshop. The act also supports recurring assessments of the undiscovered oil and gas resources of the United States.

30 U.S.C. 1121 The Geothermal Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Act of 1974 provides that the Department of the Interior is responsible for the evaluation and the assessment of the geothermal resource base, including the development of exploration technologies.

30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq. Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended, established the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM). OSM depends in part upon the Geological Survey for a determination of the probable hydrologic consequences of mining and reclamation operations.

30 U.S.C. 1419 et seq. The Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act of 1980 provides authorization for conducting a continuing program of ocean research that "shall include the development, acceleration, and expansion, as appropriate, of the studies of the ecological, geological, and physical aspects of the deep seabed in general areas of the ocean where exploration and commercial development are likely to occur . . ." The USGS, based on expertise developed in regional offshore geologic investigations, provides geological and mineral resource expertise in responding to the requirements of the Act.

31 U.S.C. 97 Fees and Charges for Government Services and Things of Value. This section directs that each service or thing of value provided to a person be self sustaining to the extent possible. Further, the head of each agency may prescribe regulations establishing the charge for each service or thing of value. Each charge is to be fair, based on the costs to the Government or the value of the service or thing to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other relevant facts.

31 U.S.C. 501 note Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990.

31 U.S.C. 1535 Economy Act of 1932, as amended, authorizes any agency to obtain goods and services from and reimburse any other agency.

31 U.S.C. 3501-3514 Budget Accounting and Procedures Act of 1950.

31 U.S.C. 3512 Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982.

31 U.S.C. 3901-3906 Prompt Payment Act.

31 U.S.C. 6301 et seq. Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977 provides criteria for distinguishing between contract, grant and cooperative agreement relationships and provides discretionary authority to vest title to equipment or other tangible personal property purchased with contract, grant or cooperative agreement funds in nonprofit research or higher education institutions.

33 U.S.C. 883(a) The Great Lakes Shoreline Mapping Act of 1987 in Section 3202(a) requires that the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration "...in consultation with the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall submit to the Congress a plan for preparing maps of the shoreline of the Great Lakes under section 3203." The act further requires in Section 3203 that "...subject to authorization and appropriation of funds, the Director, in consultation with the Director of the United States Geological Survey, shall prepare maps of the shoreline areas of the Great Lakes."

33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 and its successors, the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Water Quality Act of 1987, authorize extensive water quality planning, studies, and monitoring under the direction primarily of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Geological Survey is called upon to participate in many of these activities, partly by EPA and partly by State agencies in the Federal–State Cooperative Program. The act of 1987 includes new water quality work concerning Chesapeake Bay, the Great Lakes, Estuary and Clean Lakes Programs, and studies of water pollution problems in aquifers.

40 U.S.C. 471 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

40 U.S.C 601 Public Buildings Amendment Act of 1972.

40 U.S.C. 606 Public Buildings Act of 1959

41 U.S.C. 252 Competition in Contracting Act of 1984.

41 U.S.C. 601-613 Contract Disputes Act of 1978.

42 U.S.C. 300f et seq. Pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, the Geological Survey and EPA have an interagency agreement covering aquifer studies conducted by the Survey relating to sole source aquifers.

42 U.S.C. 1006 et seq. Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976.

42 U.S.C. 2021b et seq. Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act (1980) required intra-State or multi-State (regional) arrangements for disposal of low-level radioactive waste by July 1, 1986. The Geological Survey provides geohydrologic research and technology to Federal and State agencies developing plans for low level waste management. The amending Act of 1985 included approval of seven interstate compacts.

42 U.S.C. 2210b, 2231 The Nuclear Regulatory Commission Authorization Act requires the Secretary of Energy to monitor and report to the President and Congress on the viability of the domestic uranium industry. Under a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior, the USGS provides information on domestic uranium resources to the Energy Information Agency, beginning in FY 1985.

42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the Geological Survey to comply with Section 102(2)(C) which pertains to review of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS's) prepared by other agencies. The Geological Survey reviews EIS's for nuclear power plant sites and other critical facilities.

42 U.S.C. 4331 et seq. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), requires prior to action determination that any major Federal action will not have a significantly adverse effect upon the environment. Consequently, the Geological Survey is called upon to provide technical review or inputs to resource related actions proposed by other Federal agencies.

42 U.S.C 5201 et seq. The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Section 202(a), states that "The President shall insure that all appropriate Federal agencies are prepared to issue warnings of disasters to State and local officials." In addition, Section 202(b) states that "The President shall direct appropriate Federal agencies to provide technical assistance to State and local governments to insure that timely and effective disaster warning is provided." The Director of the Geological Survey, through the Secretary of the Interior, has been delegated the responsibility to issue disaster warnings "...for an earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, or other geologic catastrophe."

42 U.S.C. 5845(c) The Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 directs all other Federal agencies to "...(2)...furnish to the (Nuclear Regulatory) Commission...such research services for the performance of its functions; and (3) consult and cooperate with the Commission on research development matters of mutual interest and provide such information and physical access to its facilities as will assist the Commission in acquiring the expertise necessary to perform its licensing and related regulatory functions." The USGS conducts geological mapping in areas where future nuclear reactor construction is anticipated and conducts topical investigations of various geologic processes that could imperil the safe operation of the reactors or other critical energy facilities.

42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 require EPA to promulgate guidelines and regulations for identification and management of solid waste, including its disposal. The Geological Survey's expertise is a present and potential source of assistance to EPA in defining and predicting the hydrologic effects of waste disposal.

42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq. The Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 sets as a national goal the reduction in the risks of life and property from future earthquakes in the United States through the establishment and maintenance of a balanced earthquake program encompassing prediction and hazard assessment research, seismic monitoring and information dissemination. P.L. 101-614 reauthorizes the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act.

42 U.S.C. 8901 et seq. Acid Precipitation Act of 1980 (Title VII of the Energy Security Act) calls for an "Acid Precipitation Program and Carbon Dioxide Study." The Geological Survey is an active participantin studies of acid precipitation as a result of prior work in this field in the Federal and Federal–State Cooperative Programs.

42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) establishes a superfund to pay in part for the massive cleanup programs needed at sites that are heavily contaminated with toxic wastes. The Geological Survey is called upon by EPA and State agencies to investigate and determine the extent of contamination and remedial measures at some of these sites. The amendments of 1986 reauthorize for 5 years EPA's program to clean up the Nation's worst toxic dump sites.

42 U.S.C 10101 et seq. Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 on disposal of high-level radioactive wastes defines DOE as lead agency with responsibility for siting, building, and operating high-level radioactive waste repositories. The law requires participation by the Geological Survey in a consultative and review role to the DOE. The Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987 (Title V of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987) identifies the Yucca Mountain, Nevada, site as the first site to be studied to see if it is suitable for disposal of high level nuclear waste. The 1987 Act also provides that the Department of Energy conduct a survey of potentially suitable sites for a monitored retrievable storage (MRS) facility.

42 U.S.C. 10301 note Section 1121, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662), amends the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 by adding, as title III, "Ogallala Aquifer Research and Development." P.L. 101-397 reauthorizes the Water Resources Research Act through 1994.

43 U.S.C. 31 et. seq. The Organic Act of March 3, 1879, that established the Geological Survey, as amended (1962); and restated in annual appropriation acts. This section provides, among others, that the Geological Survey is directed to classify the public lands and examine the geological structure, mineral resources, and products within and outside the national domain. This section also establishes the Office of the Director of the Geological Survey, under the Interior Department. The Director is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. **P.L. 102-285 Sec. 10(a)** establishes United States Geological Survey as its official name.

43 U.S.C. 31 Section 4 of the Continental Scientific Drilling and Exploration Act of 1988 requires that "The Secretary of the Department of Energy, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior through the United States Geological Survey, and the Director of the National Science Foundation assure an effective, cooperative effort in furtherance of the Continental Scientific Drilling Program of the United States."

43 U.S.C. 38 Topographic surveys; marking elevations. This section provides for the establishment and location of permanent benchmarks used in the making of topographic surveys.

43 U.S.C. 41 Publications and reports; preparation and sale. This section provides that the publications of the Geological Survey shall consist of geological and economic maps illustrating the resources and classification of lands and other reports.

43 U.S.C. 42 Distribution of maps and atlases, etc. This section authorizes and directs the Director of the Geological Survey, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to distribute topographic and geologic maps and atlases of the United States. The prices and regulations are to be fixed by the Director with the approval of the Secretary. This Section further provides that copies of each map or atlas, not to exceed five hundred, shall be distributed gratuitously among foreign governments, departments of our own Government, literary and scientific associations, and to educational institutions or libraries.

43 U.S.C. 43 Copies to Senators, Representatives and Delegates. This section provides that one copy of each map and atlas shall be sent to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, if published within his term, and that a second copy be placed at the disposal of each.

43 U.S.C. 44 Sale of transfers or copies of data. This section provides that the Geological Survey may furnish copies of maps to any person, concern, institution, State or foreign government.

43 U.S.C. 49 Extension of cooperative work to Puerto Rico. This section authorizes the making of topographic surveys in Puerto Rico by the Geological Survey.

43 U.S.C. 50 The share of the Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

43 U.S.C. 371 note Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992.

43 U.S.C. 506 et seq. The Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 requires the Geological Survey to participate in direct interchange of science information with other agencies. Geologic data developed under the Geologic Hazards Surveys are applicable to dam safety analyses.

43 U.S.C. 1301 The Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 provides that the Secretary of Commerce must consult with the Secretary of Interior prior to designating marine sanctuaries. The USGS provides information regarding the energy and mineral resource potential in areas being considered for designation as marine sanctuaries.

43 U.S.C. 1318 Geological Survey; classes and sizes of publications. This section requires that publications of the Geological Survey shall include maps, folios, and atlases required by law. This Section further provides for printing and reprinting of Geological Survey reports and distribution to Congress and the Library of Congress.

43 U.S.C. 1701 The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 specifically requires that the USGS and Bureau of Mines do a wilderness mineral survey by 1991 of each area BLM recommends for wilderness suitability.

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq. As part of the implementation of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) enlists the Geological Survey's hydrologic data base and expertise in connection with BLM's responsibility regarding coal reserves on and beneath Federal lands.

43 U.S.C. 1865 The OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978 provide for management of oil and natural gas in the Outer Continental Shelf and for other purposes. The Minerals Management Service is responsible for carrying out all functions in direct support of management of the OCS program. The USGS provides indirect support to the Department's management activities through its basic mission to examine the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain which, offshore, includes the EEZ.

44 U.S.C. 35 Paperwork Reduction Act.

46 U.S.C. 31(a) and (b) The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1976 provide that each department, agency, and instrumentality of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government may assist the Secretary (of Commerce), on a reimbursable basis or otherwise, in carrying out research and technical assistance for coastal zone management.

50 U.S.C. 98 The Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1946 as amended by its Revision Act of 1979. Section 8 of the Act supports the Survey's programs for assessment of domestic minerals, especially for strategic and critical minerals, to complement the Federal mineral stockpile program.

P.L. 93-322 88 Stat. 276 Special Energy Research and Development Appropriation Act, 1975, provided funds "for energy research and development activities of certain departments ...." The Geological Survey's water resources investigations in coal hydrology support that legislation.

P.L. 98-502 Single Audit Act of 1984.

P.L. 101-397 Water Resources Research Act reauthorization through 1995 provides for water resources research, information transfer, and student training in grants and contract programs that will assist the Nation and the States in augmenting their science and technology to discover practical solutions to water shortage and quality deterioration problems.

P.L. 101-509 Section 529 The Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990.

P.L. 101-549 The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 call for continuation of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) that was established under the Acid Precipitation Act of 1980. The Secretary of the Interior is renamed as a member of the task force that directs NAPAP. The Geological Survey has been an active participant in the research program and coordinates interagency monitoring of precipitation chemistry. The USGS National Coal Resources Data System was named by the Environmental Protection Agency as the official data base for information on coal quality. EPA, utility companies, and coal mining industries use the data base to estimate the amount of air pollution derived from coal combustion.

P.L. 101-606 The Global Change Research Act of 1990 established the United States Global Change Research Program aimed at understanding and responding to global change, including the cumulative effects of human activities and natural processes on the environment, to promote discussions toward international protocols in global change research, and for other purposes.

P.L. 102-285 National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992. Establishes in the U.S. Geological Survey a National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program. Section 4(c) states "The objectives of the geologic mapping program shall include (1) determining the Nation's geologic framework through systematic development of geologic maps at scales appropriate to the geologic setting and the perceived applications, such maps to be contributed to the national geologic map data base; (2) development of a complementary national geophysical-map data base, geochemical-map data base, and a geochronologic and paleontologic data base that provide value-added descriptive and interpretive information to the geologic-map data base; (3) application of cost-effective mapping techniques that assemble, produce, translate and disseminate geologic-map information and that render such information of greater application and benefit to the public; and (4) development of public awareness for the role and application of geologic-map information to the resolution of national issues of land use management." Section 10 of the Act designates hereafter that the Geological Survey is the "United States Geological Survey".

P.L. 102-580 Water Resources Development Act of 1992 establishes a National Contaminated Sediment Task Force, with USGS as a Member, to conduct a comprehensive national survey of aquatic sediment quality.

63 Stat. 145 (P.L. 81-82, Arkansas River Compact), 65 Stat. 663 (P.L. 82-231, Yellowstone River Compact) Congress has granted its consent to many interstate water compacts. For such compacts, the Geological Survey provides administrative support for the Federal representative, usually appointed by the President. Also, the Geological Survey collects hydrologic data for 25 interstate compacts. The data collection is supported partly by the Federal Program and partly by the Federal–State Cooperative Program.

National Mapping, Geography and Surveys
Subactivity/Element Change Crosswalks

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

FY 1995 Enacted

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
National Map & Digital Data Production	56,217	National Map & Digital Data Production	56,217
Cartographic Data & Map Revision	49,217	Cartographic Data & Map Revision	49,217
Thematic & Special Data	4,846	Thematic & Special Data	4,846
National Map & Digital Data Cooperative Program	2,154[a]	Data Cooperatives/Partnerships	2,154[a]
Information & Data Systems	21,687	Information & Data Systems	21,687
Research & Technology	22,538	Research & Technology	22,538
Advanced Cartographic Systems	24,364	Advanced Cartographic Systems	24,364
TOTAL	124,806	TOTAL	124,806

FY 1996 Request

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
National Map & Digital Data Production	62,407	National Map & Digital Data Production	62,407
Cartographic Data & Map Revision	52,095	Cartographic Data & Map Revision	52,095
Thematic & Special Data	4,927	Thematic & Special Data	4,927
National Map & Digital Data Cooperative Program	5,385[a]	Data Cooperatives/Partnerships	5,385[a]
Information & Data Systems	17,894	Information & Data Systems	17,894
Research & Technology	22,725	Research & Technology	22,725
Advanced Cartographic Systems	24,364	Advanced Cartographic Systems	24,364
TOTAL	127,390	TOTAL	127,390

[a] Name changed from National Map and Digital Data Cooperative Program to Data Cooperatives/Partnerships in FY 1996.

NATIONAL MAPPING, GEOGRAPHY AND SURVEYS

Analysis by Subactivity

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	FY 1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
National Map & Digital Data Production	56,217	991	5,199	62,407	6,190
Information & Data Systems	21,687	–3,793	0	17,894	–3,793
Research & Technology	22,538	187	0	22,725	187
Advanced Cartographic Systems	24,364	0	0	24,364	0
Total	124,806	–2,615	5,199	127,390	2,584

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Federal Role in Mapping

The reliable availability of map and geographic data of the United States has played a key role in the development of the Nation and in the sound management of our country's resources ever since President Thomas Jefferson signed a bill establishing the Survey of the Coast in 1807. The responsibility for ensuring the availability of accurate and up-to-date map and geographic data has been with the U.S. Geological Survey since its establishment by Congress in 1879. Today, graphic (paper) maps exist for the entire country. The current challenge is to maintain these maps up-to-date for areas of the country that are changing rapidly and to respond to changing user needs for computer-readable map and geographic data. Less than 15 percent of the existing paper maps of the country have been converted to computer-usable digital form to support analysis using geographic information systems (GIS). Many of the Nation's maps are 20, 30, and even 40 years old. New technologies are changing the way map data are collected and distributed. Radical and fundamental changes are occurring in the mapping process with increasing emphasis being placed on working cooperatively with State and local governments and the private sector to leverage resources necessary to meet increasingly sophisticated user needs. The USGS National Mapping Program serves as the central focus for ensuring the availability of consistent and accurate map and geographic data. These data meet the broad requirements of resource managers and earth scientist in Federal, State, and local governments as well as private industry for disaster mitigation, land and resource development, pollution abatement, transportation planning, urban development, and recreational use. The USGS leads the evolution in technology, cooperation and partnerships, establishment of standards, and applications in the collection, distribution, and use of map data and continues to explore innovative relationships with other map data producers and users to provide a timely, accurate, and reliable spatial framework for the Nation's resource decisionmaking.

Issues

In support of Federal, State, and local agencies and the public, the USGS National Mapping Program provides a variety of cartographic, geographic, earth science, and remotely sensed data, products, and services. Accurate and up-to-date map data of the country serve as the fundamental framework to which all other land and resource data are spatially referenced to provide the basic information and analytical capability for resource decisionmaking. State and local governments and the private sector use basic USGS map data in both paper and computer-readable form to produce derivative products tailored to user needs or of significant commercial value.

For large areas of the country (Federal lands and non-urban areas), USGS map products represent the only spatial framework available nationwide for resource management and disaster mitigation. Federal appropriations to support Federal interests over wide areas of the country are necessary to ensure the availability of these basic data when needed. In this manner, much as national defense, providing these basic map data is a necessary public good. Many different customers can, and do, use the same map information simultaneously. These products and services include emergency maps and short-turnaround data documenting the Earth's natural and man-made features and conditions, base maps and special purpose maps, digital map data, and remotely sensed data. Data and map production routinely involves (1) cooperative partnerships, work/cost-share agreements, and data exchange with State and local agencies and private firms; and (2) contracting with the private sector. Research is conducted in digital technology, mapping sciences, geography, and related disciplines in support of data production and applications. Collaboration with other mapping organizations and academia minimizes duplication within the national cartographic research effort, promotes awareness of innovations, and enhances understanding of the changing needs of the research community.

Customers/Partners

The National Mapping Program has active data production agreements with 32 States and over 200 local, regional, and State agencies in its cooperative program, meeting a wide variety of mapping and digital data needs of the Nation. The USGS also supports the Federal, State, and local response to emergencies. Within hours of the declaration of emergency for the Northridge earthquake (January 1994) USGS had over 500 topographic and special maps in the hands of State and Federal emergency coordinators, and for the Georgia floods (July 1994), over 280 maps. In times of national crisis the Department of Defense relies on USGS mapping support to augment its own mapping capability. The USGS handles over half a million public customer requests every year in its Earth Science Information Center (ESIC) and State-affiliated ESIC's. (Figure NM-6, page 64, for ESIC locations.)

The National Mapping Program is providing increased emphasis on (1) establishing a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI); (2) improving customer service by the reengineering of information and product distribution; (3) digital revision and updating of map data for use in the 2000 Decennial Census; and

(4) State and private industry data production and technology development through cooperative partnerships and work-share agreements.

(1) Establishing NSDI

Executive Order 12906, *Coordinating Geographic Data Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI)*, promotes the development of means to search for, find, access, and cooperatively produce and use geospatial data. The NSDI supports public and private sector applications of geospatial data in such areas as transportation, community development, agriculture, emergency response, resource management, and information technology. It will aid in managing the Nation's resources more wisely, operating government spatial data activities more efficiently, and as a result strengthen the economy. The Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) was assigned to develop NSDI in partnership with State, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, academia, and others. The Secretary of the Interior chairs FGDC. The FGDC's NSDI responsibilities include developing data standards, developing a clearinghouse for geospatial data, and planning a framework of data. "Framework" is a minimal set of geospatial data that is significant to a broad variety of users within any geographic area or nationwide. It includes features such as roads, railroads, streams, lakes, governmental units, cadastral information, and elevation. The USGS provides key vision and support to integrate the Nation's efforts to build NSDI, coordinating and fostering implementation of a large component of FGDC's responsibilities as well as implementing FGDC objectives for its own data.

(2) Customer Service

The USGS, working through FGDC, is sponsoring development of a network-based clearinghouse to provide descriptions of geospatial data to help the public and private sector find, evaluate, and obtain information. Instead of centralizing all information in one place, the clearinghouse is using Internet to link all the sites where data are produced or maintained. The FGDC is making software available to data producers to facilitate search and query of data to increase the availability of geospatial data to the user community. The FGDC is awarding cooperative agreements to aid State and local governments to establish "pioneer" clearinghouse sites for their data. The USGS is establishing a clearinghouse node for access to its data.

Map distribution is in transition to electronic commerce, including electronic ordering of map products, electronic transfer of funds, and bar-coded products which form the backbone of an inventory accounting system. Selected digital map products are already available "on-line" over the Internet at no cost to the customer. When fully implemented, these technological improvements will support the 1–800–# service for customers, production of customer data, performance measurement for customer service teams, and continuous improvement of the map products distribution operation. In FY 1996, USGS plans to establish a contracted public gateway operation including value-added services such as sales by credit card and overnight mail.

(3) Framework and 2000 Decennial Census

The USGS is participating with FGDC and representatives from Federal, State, and local agencies in their efforts to test a plan for providing a national "framework" of geospatial data. The framework would maintain and manage a variety of basic information being collected by the public and private sectors, and make it available to the entire geospatial data community. The framework will improve the ability to merge data from Federal, State, and local agencies and provide a reliable source of basic spatial data. Executive Order 12906 established a goal to complete the framework data components needed to support the 2000 Decennial Census by 1998 and the remaining highest priority data by the year 2000. Accomplishing the 2000 Decennial Census will entail integration and revision of data for high-density urban areas. The USGS and Bureau of the Census have initiated a program to begin construction and revision of the spatial data set. It will meet the needs of several thousand geospatial data users in Federal, State, and local governments, as well as academia and the private sector.

(4) Data Production and Technology Development Partnerships

The USGS National Mapping Program increases its efficiencies through collaborative efforts of Federal, State, and local agencies and the private sector. Federal dollars are leveraged with funding from State and local governments and the private sector. Multiple requirements are merged and consolidated so that two- and three-time leveraging of resources is common. For example:

The Ohio State University's Center for Mapping and independent contractors are digitizing 117 quadrangle maps in Ohio under a cooperative agreement. FY 1994 was the first year in an anticipated five-year effort to create digital map data for the State. The assistance represented about 50 percent of the total cost to USGS to collect the data in-house. The USGS archives and distributes the data as part of the public domain.

The State of North Carolina and USGS are producing digital cartographic data through a work-share agreement. The State's Department of Transportation is digitizing transportation and boundary information from base maps and training provided by USGS. Work provided by the State will offset USGS's cost of collecting additional categories of data for the North Carolina maps. Through this agreement, and those with other State agencies, the labor-intensive process of converting State maps to digital form is being shared and data are being produced to a common standard. The data will be archived and made available to North Carolina agencies and the public for use in GIS applications.

Collaborative research is being conducted with the Sprint Corporation, Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), Etak, Inc., and Unisys Corporation under Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADA's). Investigations include use of high-speed wide-area networks for remote archiving, access, and delivery of large image data sets, methods for map feature classification from image sources, and technology needed to develop a national transportation database.

Technological Leadership

The USGS has pioneered investigations that have led to significant developments and changes in surveying and mapping technology. For example, USGS has developed a digital image system that will reduce unit cost up to 50 percent and has made common, standard production software available for in-house, cooperator, and contractor community use. The USGS remains committed to leading the evolution in technology to produce, manage, distribute, and use digital map data and transfer these technologies to the private sector to maximize the ability of the Nation to build a framework for resource decisionmaking.

Products

The USGS, working through FGDC, has developed standards for describing content, quality, and condition of digital geospatial information (ie. a metadata standard). This common approach not only allows organizations to maintain their investments, but also helps them to share their data with others. Executive Order 12906 requires Federal agencies to use the metadata standard to document data produced after January 1995. The USGS and FGDC are holding workshops with Federal, State, and local government to facilitate implementation. The USGS has developed prototype descriptions for its products well in advance of the deadline.

The USGS maps and digital cartographic products are basic information required for Federal and State agency use. While collected principally to meet government requirements, these map products are also used by private industry and the public. Under NSDI, USGS is working with other agencies and the private sector to develop a national set of fundamental map data that will serve as a framework for even broader government and industry applications. The framework data will be a national resource that will reduce the recollection, duplicate collection, and incompatible collection of digital map information by all users.

Additional Information

Funds appropriated to the National Mapping, Geography and Surveys Activity provide for the general management of the National Mapping Program. Funds appropriated to this Activity also contribute to the general administrative expenses of USGS based on program service costs ($2,194,000).

Benefits of the USGS National Mapping Program

- Ensure that maps and data of comparable content, accuracy, and quality are available for the entire Nation.
- Increase the availability and quality of cartographic and geospatial data through cooperative production, data sharing, and standardization and maintenance of data.
- Minimize duplication of mapping activities among all levels of government by enhanced interagency coordination and cooperative research.
- Minimize Federal costs for multipurpose maps and data that provide the foundation and connecting link for other data used in geographic information systems.
- Strengthen cartographic and geospatial data management at all levels by Federal leadership of coordination, cooperation, and data sharing efforts.
- Improve program efficiency and effectiveness through application of standardized maps and data.
- Improve the Nation's ability to resolve complex natural resource management issues.

National Mapping, Geography and Surveys
National Map and Digital Data Production

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Cartographic Data and Map Revision	$000	49,217	878	2,000	52,095	2,878
	FTE	701	0	0	701	0
Thematic and Special Data	$000	4,846	81	0	4,927	81
	FTE	77	0	0	77	0
Data Cooperatives/Partnerships	$00	2,154	32	3,199	5,385	3,231
	FTE	30	0	0	30	0
Total Requirements	$000	56,217	991	5,199	62,407	6,190
	FTE	808	0	0	808	0

CARTOGRAPHIC DATA AND MAP REVISION

Objective

- Ensure that the Nation's growing demand for geospatial data is met by producing current and accurate base cartographic data and maps to consistent standards for the United States and its territories.

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	49,217	52,095	2,878
FTE	701	701	0

Current Program

Virtually every Federal and State agency conducts geographic analyses, 60 to 80 percent of the cost of which is attributable to data collection and management. The USGS National Mapping Program meets the broadest possible range of user needs by preparing cartographic products that can be relied upon for consistency in level of information, accuracy of geographic positions, and format. Because these products have been developed to provide the standard cartographic information that is most generally required for the analytical needs of the Nation, users are able to conduct analyses that are regional or national in scope. These data often provide the base to register user-specific data in a geographic information system (GIS). For this reason, the information benefits everyone, including Federal and State agencies and the public. Moreover, the use by any one organization or individual does not diminish the use of the information to another. Because it is difficult, if not impossible, to exclude individuals or groups from the benefits of such information if they lack the willingness to pay for its production, normal market forces would fail to provide adequate map information to meet the needs of government and industry. The USGS provides an array of collected and integrated map data for the Nation, including territories, in partnership with States and local governments and the private sector.

It is essential for these cartographic data to be current and accurate, in order to provide continued effective applications by Federal, State, and local government decisionmakers and the general public. Source material used to keep maps and data current includes aerial photographs, some of which are acquired through the National Aerial Photography Program (NAPP), a Federal and State multi-agency activity coordinated by USGS.

Each year, the documented needs of 40 Federal agencies and all 50 States are routinely considered by USGS when map and cartographic data production is scheduled to try to meet the requirements of the Nation's major users and avoid duplication of effort. The GIS is improving the ways that data can serve society and is dramatically increasing the demand for these data. Advances in systems that produce and manage these data are enabling USGS to increase production and availability of digital data.

The products of the National Mapping Program that are most familiar to the general public are the 1:24,000-scale topographic maps. This is the "primary scale" of data produced, and depicts greater detail for a smaller area than intermediate-scale (1:50,000 and 1:100,000) and small-scale (1:250,000, 1:2,000,000 or smaller) products that show progressively less detail for larger areas.

The principal forms of computer-readable map data produced are:

- **digital line graphs**, which portray the linear information contained on USGS topographic maps, such as transportation networks, streams and other water bodies, elevation contours, boundaries, and man-made features;
- **digital raster graphics**, which are computer images of topographic maps;
- **digital elevation models**, which portray the Earth's surface height above sea level; and
- **digital orthophotoquads**, which are computer images from aerial photographs of the Earth's surface that have the same resolution as maps.

The digital data, collected under a variety of cooperative agreement mechanisms to meet Federal and State requirements, are also made available to the public through the National Digital Cartographic Data Base (NDCDB). Selected digital map products are already available "on-line" over the Internet at no cost to the customer.

Prior to the introduction of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), the National Mapping Program had been focused on the development of a nationwide set of digital cartographic data commensurate with the 1:100,000-scale map series. This series had been selected on the basis of its broad utility to a wide variety of users, the more generic nature of its data elements, and the greater facility for maintaining the series. The NSDI's focus on framework data has shifted the National Mapping Program's focus away from the original 1:100,000 series goals and toward satisfying a wide range of users' changing geospatial data

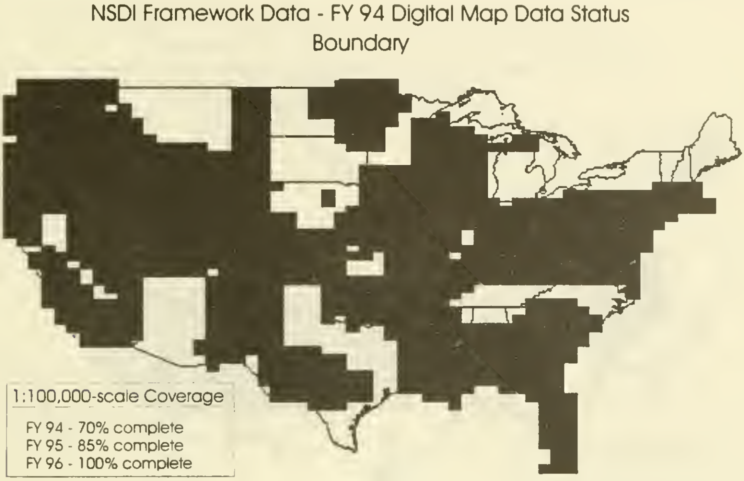


Figure NM-1

needs. (Again, "framework" is a minimal set of geospatial data that is significant to a broad variety of users within any geographic area or nationwide. It includes features such as roads, railroads, streams, lakes, governmental units, cadastral information, and elevation.) Only framework data elements are now being considered for the 1:100,000 series: elevation, hydrography, transportation, and boundaries. Program efforts are being redirected to enhance these data categories for broader utility and for conformance with the NSDI framework concept. In keeping with Executive Order 12906, the goals now are to prepare the hydrography, transportation, and boundary data by 1998 for use with the 2000 Decennial Census. The digital hydrography and transportation data that were prepared for the 1990 Census will be updated, and boundary data will be added to the collection (see Figure NM-1). Elevation coverage will be completed by the end of FY 1996 to round out the NSDI framework suite at 1:100,000 scale (see Figure NM-2, page 48).

Because framework consists of the most detailed information available for a given area, some effort will also be directed to acquiring the same data elements at higher resolutions, such as the 1:24,000-scale or higher, which are often available from other users. Executive Order 12906 established the year 2000 goal for completion of the remaining highest priority framework data (see Figures NM-3, page 49, and NM-4, page 50).

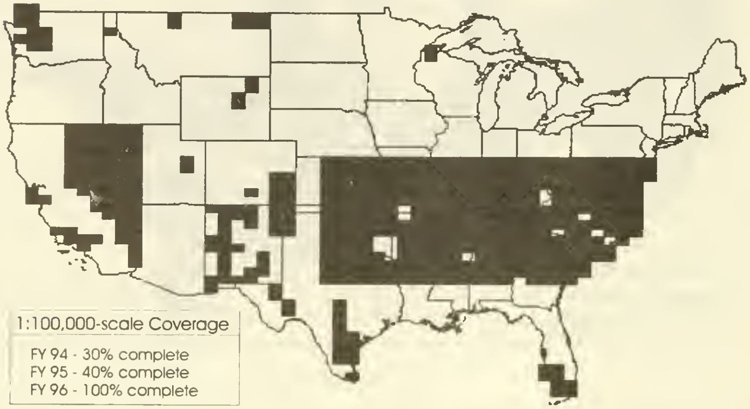

NSDI Framework Data - FY 94 Digital Map Data Status
Digital Elevation Models

Figure NM-2

Many Federal data users are partners with USGS in production of computerized base map data through contributions of either funding, services, or data. Some of the users and applications of digital base map data collected and managed by USGS are:

- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**—to assist in the identification and protection of wetlands, to preserve coastal barrier islands, and to support wildlife habitat studies.
- **National Park Service**—to assist in the development of general management plans, Environmental Impact Statements, and land protection plans for numerous park sites nationwide.
- **Minerals Management Service**—to support oil spill contingency planning in the Gulf of Mexico under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and management of the Federal Outer Continental Shelf.

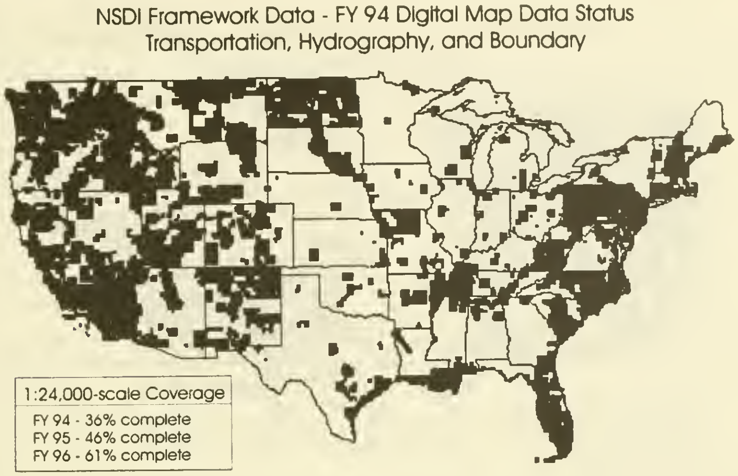

NSDI Framework Data - FY 94 Digital Map Data Status
Transportation, Hydrography, and Boundary

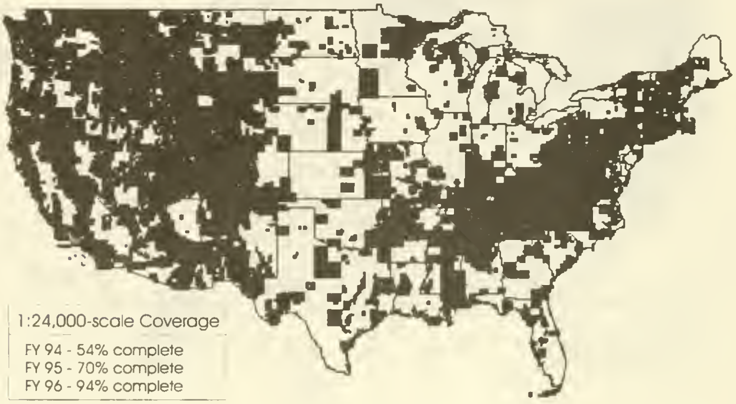
Figure NM-3

- **Bureau of Reclamation**—to support resource management plans and recovery implementation programs, including sediment and pollution source studies, water use accounting system analysis, and recovery of threatened and endangered species.

- **Bureau of Land Management**—to assist in the development of management plans for BLM lands.

- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**—to assist in the hydrologic modeling and restoration of the south Florida ecosystem.

- **Departments of Energy, Commerce, Transportation, and State**—to
  - plan the transport of hazardous materials across the country while maintaining the highest public safety standards;
  - identify possible impediments to safe airplane takeoffs and landings;
  - protect coastal wetland features, and to understand the mechanisms contributing to shoreline erosion problems in the Great Lakes and northern Gulf of Mexico;



NSDI Framework Data - FY 94 Digital Map Data Status
Digital Elevation Models

Figure NM-4

- plan improvements to the transportation infrastructure; and
- organize response to natural disasters such as wild land fires in western States.

- **Federal Emergency Management Agency**—to estimate flood incidence, intensity, and extent.
- **Departments of Defense and Justice**—to plan drug interdiction activities, regulate the transportation of people and goods across international borders, and plan the ground and air movement of personnel and materiel for national security purposes.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Increase production of computer map data through contracts and produce approximately 25 percent of those data through cooperative work-share or data-exchange arrangements with Federal and State agencies and other organizations.

- Complete 1:100,000-scale digital elevation model coverage for the conterminous United States and Hawaii by the end of FY 1996.

- Prepare 85 primary-scale maps using specifications jointly developed by USGS and the U.S. Forest Service to address specific mapping needs for national forests and related lands.

Recent Accomplishments

- Introduced a new hardware and software system for the production of digital elevation models. The new system provides more accurate products, at significantly lower cost, and in less time than is possible with previous systems.

- Used new production systems to upgrade National Forest digital elevation models that had previously been produced using older technology.

- Began work on a new USGS–U.S. Forest Service primary-scale map series, using jointly developed product standards. These maps will serve as the single national product and will be jointly produced for all U.S. Forest Service managed lands.

- Initiated cooperative effort with the Bureau of the Census and with the Environmental Protection Agency to integrate and maintain 1:100,000-scale digital map data.

- Introduced a new computerized map product, the digital raster graphic, which is expected to satisfy the needs of digital data users who require only a cartographic database as a backdrop for thematic data and do not need to modify the cartographic data. Digital raster graphics may be used in combination with other digital data files to enhance a data set or to prepare a special purpose product. They will be useful for such projects as restoration of the south Florida ecosystem and studies of floodprone areas.

Selected Program Outputs

Outputs for this program are found in an output summary table at the end of the National Map and Digital Data Production subactivity (see page 59).

Justification of Program Change

High-priority Data

	FY 1996 Request	Program Change
$000	52,095	2,000
FTE	701	0

The increase of $2 million will promote efficiency in Federal map data activities by providing high-priority digital cartographic data needed in the near term by the Department of the Interior and other Federal and State agencies to support resource and land management. The information is needed and used for analysis of such issues as natural disasters, hazardous waste management and clean up, and water quality. The agencies are compiling data specific to the needs of their individual analyses, such as habitat type, species diversity and counts, pollution point sources, water flow rates. The information must be spatially referenced to specific locations on the Earth's surface. In GIS, this is done by registering the data either to cartographic information such as digital line graphs or to images such as digital orthophotoquads.

The increase will enable USGS to augment current digital cartographic data production by approximately 3,000 digital maps and over 900 digital orthophotoquads. In recent solicitations for digital cartographic data requirements, Department of the Interior bureaus, other land management agencies, and agencies supporting crucial emergency situations have identified data needs that would require expenditures in excess of $100 million to produce. This funding increase will enable USGS to address the highest priority of these requirements, with the intent of matching as many appropriated dollars with cooperative funds as possible and increasing contract production to meet even more high-priority needs.

THEMATIC AND SPECIAL DATA

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	4,846	4,927	81
FTE	77	77	0

- Provide photoimage map products, primarily orthophotoquads, in response to specific requirements of Federal agencies, particularly the Farm Services Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and U.S. Forest Service.
- Develop a new, multipurpose land use and land cover data product required by Federal and State agencies for analyzing geographic issues.
- Prepare thematic and special cartographic data, products, and byproducts and perform special purpose cartographic services to meet unique, often unanticipated requirements of Congress and of Federal and State agencies.

Current Program

The National Mapping Program prepares a variety of small-scale reference and thematic maps to meet the expressed needs of analysts and policymakers in Federal agencies and Congress. Information from the requesting organization and various other sources, including satellites or aircraft, are combined with available USGS map data to prepare these special map products. Custom cartographic services such as specialized ground positional surveys or nonstandard compilation/computerization of cartographic data are performed to support ongoing Federal programs and projects.

Image data are tailored to specific scales and areas by improved processing techniques so that the images such as digital orthophotoquads provide accurate, standard, base data to update available base maps or interpret, measure, and monitor natural and man-made features for planning and decisionmaking. Digital orthophotoquads are included in the NSDI framework data set and are made available to the public through the National Digital Cartographic Data Base.

Many Federal data users are partners with USGS in production of thematic and special data, through contributions of either funding or data. Special maps and digital data produced for Federal government programs often have added benefits to State and local governments and the public. Some of the users and applications of thematic and special data are:

- **Bureau of Land Management**—to support land and resource management decisions.
- **National Park Service**—to support research on sediment transport models and shoreline changes, ozone effects on vegetation and migration efforts, and delineating habitat use for National Park management. New and revised maps of park areas are also available for sale to park visitors and the public.
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**—for planning and managing land use and water rights.
- **U.S. Department of Agriculture**—to support soil classification and conservation by the Natural Resources Conservation Service; soil conservation and farmland management by the Farm Services Agency; and land and timber inventory and management by the U.S. Forest Service. Orthophotoquads produced for these programs are made available to the public through the National Digital Cartographic Data Base.
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency**—to identify appropriate Federal land management agencies when dealing with regional issues or emergency situations such as earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, and hurricanes. Maps and digital data portraying those lands administered by Federal agencies are also useful for State and local governments.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Expand cooperative digital orthophotoquad production with U.S. Department of Agriculture and other agencies. Interest in digital orthophotoquads is growing among a variety of users, including several States that are initiating statewide coverage. Sharing the cost of producing map information reduces the cost for all cooperating organizations and results in products that each organization and the public can use. (See Figure NM-5.)
- Provide color-infrared digital orthophotoquads for vegetation mapping and enhanced-accuracy digital elevation models (based on a greater number of elevations obtained with more precision) for improved hydrologic modeling. These products will be used for critical areas such as the south Florida ecosystem restoration project and floodprone river basins. They will be made accessible by resource managers and the public as a result of USGS efforts to use World Wide Web protocols to develop and join various databases.

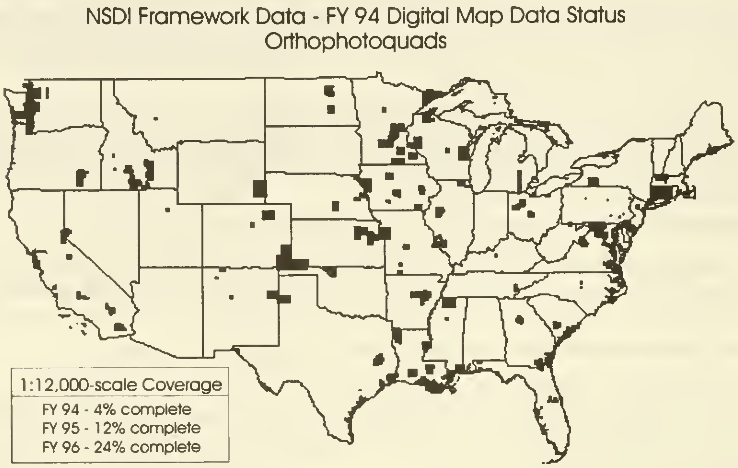


Figure NM-5

- Test modernized production procedures and new technologies for producing land use and land cover data in computer-readable form. Developmental efforts are expected to yield computer files which will support, for example, the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program to evaluate potential non-point source impacts from different types of land use ("land use signatures") on surface water and shallow ground water. These files will be archived and made available to the public.

Recent Accomplishments

- Increased preparation of orthophotoquads under a cooperative agreement with the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

- Continued encouragement of a commercial-sector digital orthophotoquad production capability based on growing user interest and USGS's initial success in using these data for revision by automated methods. Seven bidders have been certified as qualified for a 3-year contract to develop procedures to produce digital orthophotoquads.

- Combined current land ownership information with updated information on Department of Defense and Bureau of Indian Affairs holdings to produce a map portraying all current Federal land ownership.
- Prepared special purpose maps of the Upper Mississippi River Basin in support of the multi-agency Scientific Assessment and Strategy Team analysis of flood control alternatives.
- Began a systematic mapping effort to provide multipurpose, multi-resolution land characterization data sets required to support NAWQA Program studies and other natural resource evaluations. Land characterization products are derived from both satellite and aerial photography sources.

Selected Program Outputs

Outputs for this program are found in an output summary table at the end of the National Map and Digital Data Production subactivity (see page 59).

DATA COOPERATIVES/PARTNERSHIPS

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	2,154	5,385	3,231
FTE	30	30	0

- Ensure that the Nation's requirements for maps and computer-readable cartographic data are met efficiently and at minimal Federal cost through cooperative arrangements with State and local governments and the private sector.
- Implement Executive Order 12906, *Coordinating Geographic Data Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial Data Infrastructure*, through cooperative programs with data producers and users.
- Encourage the development of coordination mechanisms and data collection and integration programs with State and local government and tribal entities.
- Accelerate cooperative digitizing and revising of geospatial data, producing thematic products such as orthophotoquads and land use/land cover data, and acquiring National Aerial Photography Program (NAPP) source material.

Current Program

As more sophisticated management tools such as geographic information systems (GIS) are used for decisionmaking in an increasingly complex society and environment, the number of digital geospatial data requirements are increasing dramatically from all levels of government. (Geospatial data encompass informatio on the location and description of geographic features in a digital format.) State and local governments are willing to share the cost for standard multipurpose products to stretch their funds for acquiring data at a cost lower than would be incurred by a single agency and at a faster rate.

The USGS has cooperated with States since 1885 to produce topographic maps and data, matching State funds with Federal funds. By sharing the cost with non-Federal users, this cooperative program enables USGS to accelerate its response to all users' needs more efficiently and at lower Federal cost. Current estimates of cooperative program opportunities for FY 1996 indicate availability of funding and services valued in the range of $10 million to $14 million. Additional contributions from other non-Federal cooperators are being pursued.

Current examples of cooperative State agreements for digital geospatial data collection and integration include:

- **Alaska Department of Transportation**—joint funding to acquire digital maps for southeastern Alaska, especially transportation, hydrologic, and boundary data for urban areas.
- **Florida Department of Environmental Protection**—joint funding and work sharing to revise maps and acquire statewide digital map coverage. **Florida Southwest Water Management District**—joint funding to acquire districtwide digital orthophotoquad coverage.
- **Illinois Departments of Transportation and Energy and Natural Resources, Illinois State Geological Survey, and County of Lake**—joint funding to acquire digital maps and to complete statewide county map coverage.
- **Minnesota Land Management Information Center**—joint funding to produce digital orthophotoquads and digital elevation models. **Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and Alexandria Technical College**—joint funding to develop training programs for producing digital geospatial data.
- **Nevada's Washoe County Planning Commission**—joint funding to prepare digital elevation models for the Lake Tahoe basin.
- **New Jersey** statewide NAPP coverage—joint funding to obtain aerial photographs of the State in the Spring 1995 flying season.
- **Ohio Department of Transportation**—cost-share with USGS to produce revised maps of the southeastern part of the State. **Ohio State University's Center for Mapping**—partnership to produce computerized map data derived from information on printed maps, including Public Land Survey System, boundaries, hydrography, transportation, and elevation.

- **Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources**—joint funding to acquire multiple layer statewide digital map coverage, acquire statewide digital orthophotoquad coverage, and to update selected map data.

- **South Carolina Water Resources Commission**—joint funding to acquire multiple types of statewide digital map coverage.

- **Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Department of Transportation, Water Development Board, Railroad Commission, and Bureau of Economic Geology**—joint funding to acquire digital maps over State resource areas and aerial photographs of the State in the Spring 1995 flying season. The photographic coverage is critical to future digital orthophotoquad production.

- **Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey**—revise selected topographic maps in outheastern Wisconsin. **Wisconsin Land Information Board, State Cartographer's Office, Department of Transportation**, and several county agencies—joint funding to put onto Internet a wide variety of Wisconsin digital geospatial data. **Douglas County, Wisconsin**—joint funding to prepare digital orthophotoquads of the county.

- **Wyoming State Mapping Advisory Council and State Engineer's Office**—joint funding agreement for the digital revision of maps in the Cheyenne area. The State chose to cooperate with USGS because the matching Federal funds allow it to obtain additional data toward statewide coverage in less time. The resulting products are also needed by Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Forest Service.

- **Arizona, New Mexico, Texas**—United States–Mexico border—multiple types of funding agreements for updating digital data along the border. Projects include a pilot project for sharing geospatial data between the United States and Mexico and providing computer-readable geospatial data support for the multi-State lower Rio Grande Valley project.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Continue a process under which partnership funding proposals for the cooperative production of geospatial data may be submitted at any time.

- Increase cooperative cartographic data production with State and local governments to increase responsiveness to requirements and accelerate the availability of the National Mapping Program's multipurpose data.

Recent Accomplishments

- Matched State reimbursements of $2.7 million during FY 1994 and anticipate a level of $3.4 million during FY 1995. The USGS is striving to increase the percentage and amount of work performed each year under cooperative agreements.

- Expanded innovative partnerships in FY 1994 to include digital elevation models and digital orthophotoquads, and again in FY 1995 to include digital raster graphics. These partnerships are arrangements whereby other organizations, including utilities and private industry, make their data available for production of standard products for the National Digital Cartographic Data Base. As of the beginning of FY 1995, seven organizations had participated and 3,705 data files had been produced for $1.0 million.

- Examples of completed partnership efforts include:
  - **Louisiana**—cost-share agreement implemented with **Department of Natural Resources and Louisiana Geological Survey** for the production of transportation, hydrography, Public Land Survey System, and boundary digital map data for all quadrangles south of 30 degrees North latitude that had not previously been produced.
  - **New Mexico**—produced digital elevation models of **Taos County**. This saved the county hundreds of hours of tedious labor-intensive effort. These same data are useful to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Forest Service, both of which manage lands in Taos County.
  - **New York**—statewide work-share project to provide hydrographic digital map data for over 900 quadrangles.
  - **North Carolina**—statewide work-share program to provide transportation and boundary digital map data.
  - **Wisconsin**—digital orthophotoquads for approximately one-half of the State.

Selected Program Outputs

Outputs for this program are included in an output summary table at the end of the National Map and Digital Data Production subactivity (see page 59).

Justification of Program Change

Data Cooperatives/Partnerships

	FY 1996 Request	Program Change
$000	5,385	3,199
FTE	30	0

The former "National Map and Digital Data Production Cooperative Program" line item is being renamed "Data Cooperatives/ Partnerships" and expanded to include not only cooperative production of data but also the NSDI-types of activities that are specifically related to partnerships in framework data, data standards, and data clearinghouse activities. "Framework" is a minimal set of geospatial data that is significant to a broad variety of users within any geographic area or nationwide. It includes features such as roads, railroads, streams, lakes, governmental units, cadastral information, and elevation.

The increase of $3.2 million will permit USGS and its partners to address significantly more of the base cartographic data requirements identified in the partnership-building process. A substantial portion of the increase will be dedicated to further pilot testing of the Federal Geographic Data Committee's concept of framework data. Executive Order 12906 requires the initial implementation of a National Digital Geospatial Data Framework by January 2000 and the establishment of a process of ongoing data maintenance.

The USGS will continue its partnership with the Bureau of the Census and the Environmental Protection Agency to develop a minimal national set of 1:100,000-scale transportation and hydrography framework data to support the *2000 Decennial Census of the Population of the United States*, and intensify its partnership efforts with State and local governments, utilities, and the private sector to implement the framework concept and other FGDC outreach programs. In south Florida, USGS will provide digital image maps and high resolution digital elevation models to support Everglades modeling and restoration. The funds will also support data acquisition in Alaska and other partnerships across the country.

National Map and Digital Data Production Subactivity—Output Summary

Product Line	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
1:24,000-scale map revision	817	815	1,015
1:24,000-scale digital elevation models	2,716	3,500	3,500
1:24,000-scale digital raster graphics	33	7,000	7,000
1:24,000-scale digital line graphs	4,759	11,900	14,600
1:100,000-scale digital elevation models	91	95	600
1:100,000-scale digital line graphs	818	1,225	1,000
Digital orthophotoquads	7,540	12,550	13,490

See Figures NM-1 through NM-5 for completion status.

National Mapping, Geography and Surveys

Information and Data Systems

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/-)	Program changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
National Data Base Management	$000	10,976	-3,862	0	7,114	-3,862
	FTE	132	0	0	132	0
Information Dissemination Services	$000	3,340	69	0	3,409	69
	FTE	65	0	0	65	0
Global Change Data Systems	$000	7,371	0	0	7,371	0
	FTE	20	0	0	20	0
Total Requirements	$000	21,687	-3,793	0	17,894	-3,793
	FTE	217	0	0	217	0

NATIONAL DATA BASE MANAGEMENT

Objective

- Manage and archive cartographic, remotely sensed, and other earth science data in digital and graphic databases so that the data are available to all potential users.

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	10,976	7,114	-3,862
FTE	132	132	0

Current Program

Through the National Data Base Management program element, USGS organizes and manages digital and graphic products and source materials from the National Map and Digital Data Production subactivity as well as other remotely sensed and earth science data sets into databases that serve multiple purposes. All data are disseminated to other agencies and the public through the Information Dissemination Services program element. The following are examples of several major national databases.

National Digital Cartographic Data Base—The USGS organizes and manages the digital cartographic data produced by the National Map and Digital Data Production subactivity through the National Digital Cartographic Data Base (NDCDB). Management of NDCDB includes validation, archiving, and maintenance of the digital cartographic data. The NDCDB provides central access not only to USGS products, but also to databases produced by other agencies. Maintaining a central source of these cartographic data reduces duplication of data collection efforts across the country and supports implementation of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure.

The rate of growth of the USGS data archived in NDCDB increased from historical levels of about 10 gigabytes per year to nearly 400 gigabytes in FY 1994. (As a relative measure of volume, a gigabyte of digital data equals about 2 million pages of text.) Digital orthophotoquads have profoundly affected the size, growth rate, and management of NDCDB, and digital raster graphics will further impact growth of the database, primarily due to the large size of digital image files. National coverage of digital orthophotoquads alone would total nearly 11,000 gigabytes. By comparison, complete digital map coverage of the Nation would total about 300 gigabytes.

Geographic Names Information System—The USGS compiles and maintains a national database of Federally recognized geographic feature names and attribute information in support of the National Mapping Program. By providing a standard reference source for information regarding domestic geographic names, the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) furthers uniform name usage throughout the Federal government in cooperation with State and local governments and meets Federal public information requirements prescribed by law.

The GNIS is an automated data system that cites locations and descriptions for places, features, and areas in the United States identified by a proper name. The system currently provides information on almost 2 million geographic entities in the United States and its territories. The system is continually expanded to include newly collected names and more detailed information on existing entries. The data can be analyzed and manipulated to meet specialized requirements or incorporated as a subset of composite geographic or multi-disciplinary data systems. Geographic names Gazetteers, which include historical, official, and variant names and information about map features and their locations, are also produced from this database.

Map Separates Tracking System—A linked network of computers is used to manage the inventory of over 5 million original graphics from which USGS's topographic base maps were produced.

Image File—The USGS, through its Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, manages the repository and public distribution of a continuously growing archive of over 10 million aerial photographs and satellite images. These photographs and images, acquired by USGS through such programs as the National Aerial Photography Program (NAPP), as well as those acquired by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and other Federal agencies, serve as the basis for various mapping applications, resource management, crop studies, soils evaluation, and other activities.

The USGS, as delegated from the Department of the Interior, acquired responsibility for managing the National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive under the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992. The Global Change Data Systems program element supports the archive managed by the USGS EROS Data Center. In addition to archiving historic data from Landsats 1–5 and other remote sensing systems, the facility is being prepared to handle enormous volumes of data from NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) and Landsat 7 satellites which are anticipated to be launched in 1998.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Expand management and archive responsibilities for increased volumes of digital data. Archive in NDCDB over 26,000 digital map files and over 13,000 digital orthophotoquads.
- Enter newly acquired NAPP data into the image file and archive the data for use in filling customer requests.
- Continue data dictionary expansion for USGS National Mapping Program products to support integration of databases.
- Prepare the expanded EROS Data Center facility for equipment and staff necessary for systems integration, test, and operation of the Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center that will support NASA's EOS Program.
- Produce two State Gazetteers from the Geographic Names Information System.
- Continue to produce annual updates of the Digital Gazetteer of the United States on CD-ROM.

Recent Accomplishments

- Entered into NDCDB the National Mapping Program's FY 1994 and 1995 production of nearly 32,000 digital map files and 20,000 digital orthophotoquads.
- Completed validation of digital map files in USGS's inventory for transition to an enhanced database management system.
- Received and entered into the NAPP database over 120,000 photographs and converted 500 data files to CD-ROM's.
- Enabled USGS to archive selected digital data from other mapping sources to improve NDCDB's data acquisition through innovative partnerships.
- Received and archived 5 CD-ROM's of Side-Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR) digital data.
- Released the second edition of the Digital Gazetteer of the United States for sale on CD-ROM and began producing the third edition with more than 100,000 additional entries.
- Implemented on-line self-service access to digital map data on the Internet.
- Awarded contract and began construction of an EROS Data Center facility expansion to support the Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center for NASA's EOS Program.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Files added to NDCDB (gigabytes)	391	865	910

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION SERVICES

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	3,340	3,409	69
FTE	65	65	0

- Collect, catalog, and disseminate information about domestic cartographic, geographic, and earth science data and products of Federal and State agencies and private organizations.
- Disseminate USGS water resources, geologic, cartographic, and general earth science information and data effectively and efficiently to other agencies and the public.
- Produce and distribute catalogs and indexes describing the availability and uses of USGS products.
- Develop and implement USGS product distribution policies; conduct pricing studies and sales forecasting and analysis; and market maps, digital cartographic data, aerial photographs, and other mapping products.
- Improve customer service with reengineering goals for information and product distribution.

Current Program

Ensuring availability of consistent, up-to-date map information of this country is a national interest, fulfilled by the Federal government working in partnership with States, local governments, and the private sector. Federal involvement reduces duplication of effort throughout the mapping and geographic information community and increases shared innovation. The USGS collects, analyzes, and disseminates earth science information through an integrated network of information offices and sales outlets, including a centralized distribution facility in Denver, Colorado. The USGS also participates in the Federal Map Depository Library Program, a network of 1,100 map depository libraries.

Consistent with OMB guidelines, USGS gathers and catalogs information about the Nation's cartographic and geographic products to assist Federal, State, and local agencies and the private sector in planning for and acquiring products needed for their programs. The information is provided in many forms, from maps and books to computer-readable magnetic tapes and CD-ROM's. About 150,000 different maps, books, and reports and over 10 million aerial and space images are available for purchase.

The Earth Science Information Center (ESIC) network supplies information and sells USGS products including maps, digital data, and earth science publications and reports through a national network of 9 ESIC's (Figure NM-6, page 64). As part of streamlining efforts, services of 4 ESIC's were consolidated with other State and Federal offices in FY 1994. To handle the cartographic and geographic information requests promptly as well as to get assistance in handling the large volume of data to be cataloged, USGS has augmented its ESIC network by enlisting the assistance of State governments through a State ESIC

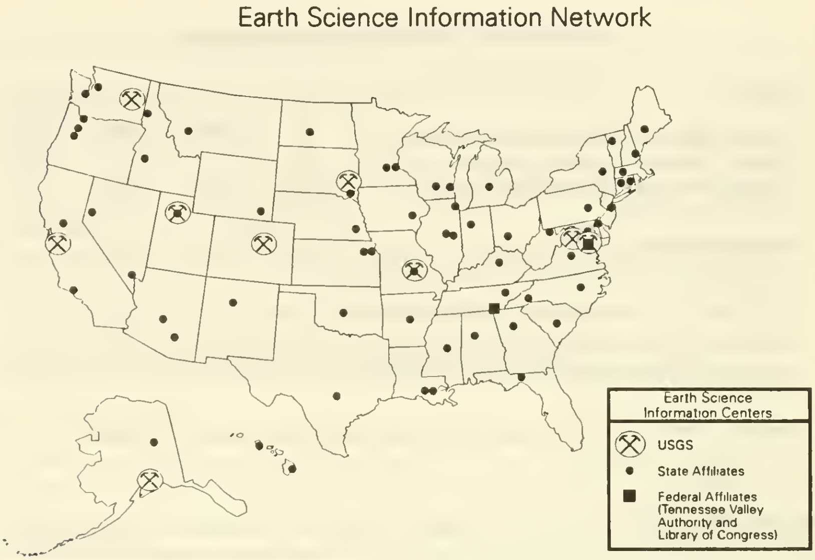

Earth Science Information Network
Earth Science Information Centers
USGS
State Affiliates
Federal Affiliates (Tennessee Valley Authority and Library of Congress)

Figure NM-6.

Program. The USGS provides State ESIC offices with initial catalogs, index microfiche, microfilm, CD-ROM's, and updates to these files as required, and the State ESIC offices provide information services to the public using their own facilities and employees. The USGS currently has 64 State ESIC agreements in 48 States. In addition, USGS has Federal ESIC agreements with the Library of Congress and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The centralized distribution facility warehouses and disseminates published USGS products. Along with selected ESIC's, these facilities serve as consigned sales agents for the Government Printing Office (GPO) to sell USGS books and publications. The distribution facility provides over-the-counter and mail-order services for books, CD-ROM's, maps, and automated mailings to Federal, State, and local governments as well as GPO depository libraries. The facility also serves as warehouse to the USGS's 9 ESIC's, 2 Federal ESIC's, 64 State ESIC offices, and over 3,000 authorized private map dealers. FY 1994 product sales are shown in Figure NM-7, page 65. For FY 1996, the estimated sales volume and reimbursements from maps sold to non-Federal users are projected to total approximately 5,200,000 maps and $8,000,000.

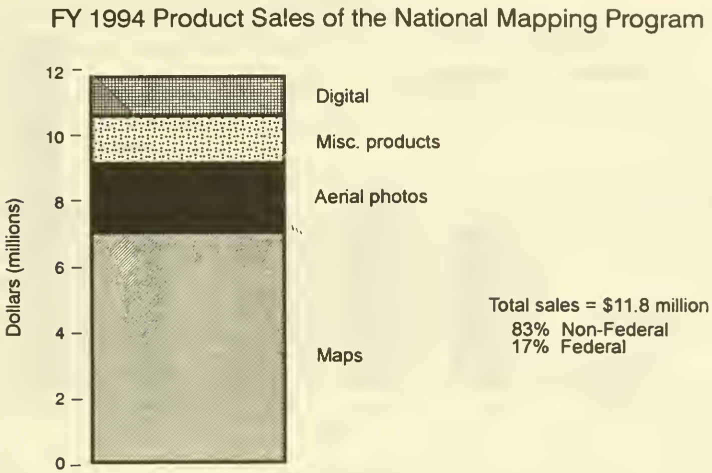


Figure NM-7.

The USGS distribution facility is being reengineered with a customer-driven design using new technologies, such as electronic data interface, electronic funds transfer, product barcodes, and a team approach to deliver improved customer service. Selected digital map products are currently available "on-line" over the Internet and World Wide Web at no cost to the customer.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Establish a contracted public gateway operation with 1–800–# service and value-added services such as sales via credit cards and customer-option overnight mail.
- Establish team-based customer interface evaluated on performance measures.
- Increase advertising to improve private sector awareness of National Mapping Program digital map products and their availability via the Internet and promote implementation of the Spatial Data Transfer Standard.
- Continue to receive and process satellite data and routinely distribute information to support national wild land fire management programs.

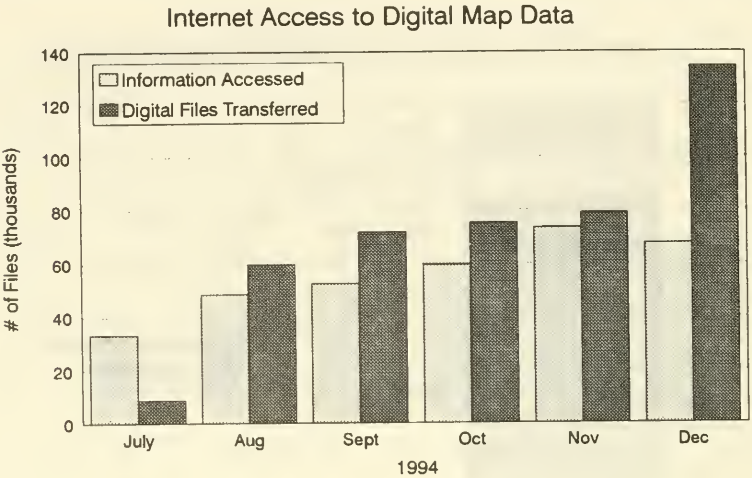


Figure NM-8.

- Complete conversion of national indexes from old cartographic reproduction methods to automated computer-generated indexes that will expedite production.
- Develop a new exhibit system that includes computer systems capable of interactive demonstrations.
- Continue development of earth science teaching packets that increase Kindergarten through 12th grade students' knowledge of geography. These efforts are augmented with funding from the Department of the Interior's "Excellence in Education Initiative."
- Continue "Visual Geography" exhibit tours to five science and technology museums to increase Kindergarten through 12th grade students' knowledge of mapping. These museums contact schools within their region so tours can be arranged.

Recent Accomplishments

- Completed functional requirements for electronic ordering, graphic user interface, and barcoding of graphic map products and began pilot projects.
- Made digital map products available to the public via the Internet, whereby in a one month period, more than 120,000 digital files were requested and immediately downloaded to customers. (Figure NM-8.)

- Completed plans for reengineering product delivery.
- Reduced in-house turnaround time for filling map orders from 8 weeks to 10 days.
- Implemented teams to handle customer needs in end-to-end processes.
- Designed or revised 130 earth science publications including leaflets, booklets, technical posters, fact sheets, and new product announcements.
- Supported the "Excellence in Education Initiative" through development of teaching packets on geography and the earth sciences for Kindergarten through 12th grade, and a multi-media CD-ROM for use by educators to introduce and describe USGS topographic mapping to students in 4th through 12th grade; displayed the "Visual Geography" exhibit at five children's science and technology museums to increase Kindergarten through 12th grade students' knowledge of mapping.
- Exhibited the products and services of the USGS National Mapping Program at 30 technical outreach and educational conferences, reaching an audience of over 900,000.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Information inquiries processed	760,000	760,000	760,000
Maps and charts (public and private holdings) indexed in databases	296,000	305,000	305,000
Aerial and space images (public and private holdings) indexed in databases	22,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000

GLOBAL CHANGE DATA SYSTEMS

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	7,371	7,371	0
FTE	20	20	0

Objectives

- Meet the growing demands for satellite data to support research focused on understanding the conditions and changes in earth systems.
- Provide easy and efficient access to data describing the land surface for public and private use.
- Develop land data sets and descriptions of land characteristics for use in research and modeling to understand land processes and land/atmosphere interactions.
- Enhance and apply technology for monitoring, analyzing, and predicting rates, patterns, and impacts of landscape changes resulting from natural and human causes.

Current Program

The Earth's global environmental systems on land and in the oceans and atmosphere constantly change. Society's use of land and resources can significantly influence natural environmental variability. Whether natural or induced by human activities, global environmental changes impact national and international social and economic systems, including nationally managed lands and resources. Quality data and information about conditions and changes on the Earth's land surfaces are essential for maintaining productive lands and other globally important environmental resources.

The Global Change Data Systems program element is an integral part of USGS's effort to provide earth science information relevant to issues concerning changes in global environmental assets, such as climate, productive lands and oceans, water resources, and ecological systems, all of which are essential to sustaining the Nation's health and prosperity. The USGS contributes to the U.S. Global Change Research Program, a coordinated national research effort established by Congress in 1990. Through Global Change Data Systems, USGS supports the development, management, distribution, and application of land data and information used nationally and internationally as a basis for research, land use planning, land and resource management, and policy.

Examples of programs and agencies that the Global Change Data Systems program element supports include the NASA Pathfinder Program; NASA-led, international, Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS); International Geosphere/Biosphere Program (IGBP); United Nations Environmental Programme/Global Resources Information Database (UNEP/GRID); the Global Energy and Water Experiment (GEWEX) Continental-scale International Project; National Biological Service (NBS) Gap Analysis Program (GAP); the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Ecological Mapping and Assessment

Program; USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program; as well as other research and modeling activities of the National Weather Service, U.S. Forest Service, and numerous universities.

Global Change Data Systems program element implements provisions of the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 which established the National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive under the Secretary of the Interior at the USGS EROS Data Center to:

- maintain a permanent, comprehensive, government archive of global Landsat and other remotely sensed data; and
- ensure proper storage, preservation, and timely access to data in the public domain for long-term monitoring and global environmental studies.

Subelements of Global Change Data Systems

- Satellite Data Maintenance and Conversion
- Global Land Information System (GLIS)
- Land Characterization Research

(1) *Satellite Data Maintenance and Conversion*—Ensure preservation of historical Landsat data on durable storage media as mandated by the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992. Satellite data are stored on aging magnetic tapes. The data are deteriorating and the national investment in these data is in danger of being lost. These data are essential for research to detect environmental change as well as for resource and land management applications. The effort is closely coordinated with the Landsat Program Management Office (NASA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], and the Department of the Interior).

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Continue to translate historical Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) and Multispectral Scanner (MSS) data to durable storage media. Convert 85,000 TM scenes and begin converting MSS data from 1972 through 1978.
- Continue enhancement of the order entry and production control capabilities of existing software to meet increasing order levels and technical requirements.
- Complete implementation of a product distribution system to enable easy distribution of digital products on a variety of media types and provide a mechanism for direct electronic data distribution using networks such as the Internet.

- Acquire and archive Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) data from U.S. and foreign receiving sites for all land areas of the Earth to provide a time series of land surface data for earth science research and management applications.

(2) *Global Land Information System (GLIS)*—Provides information about, and access to, land data and information to users through an interactive on-line computer-based system. This effort is improving the efficiency with which researchers, policymakers, and the public can access diverse data sets and allows them to evaluate data sets prior to ordering.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Add GLIS on-line search capability for the National Aerial Photography Program, the National Digital Cartographic Data Base, and other regional, continental, and global earth science data sets.

- Enhance GLIS query and order capability, automated linking of ordering with product delivery system, and on-line electronic delivery of data products to meet growing technical requirements of users with network access to digital spatial data.

(3) *Land Characterization Research*—Develops techniques for monitoring, analyzing, and predicting rates and patterns of landscape change resulting from natural and human causes. Develops new and uses existing land data sets to improve the representation of the Earth's land surface in global and regional-scale atmospheric, hydrologic, ecologic, and other terrestrial process models that are applied in studies of the potential consequences of changes in the environment. Improved data sets and techniques to use them are vital to the information infrastructure necessary for effective land management, the preservation of biological diversity, and the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies to address environmental impacts related to the management of sensitive lands.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Continue development and validation of global 1-km resolution data sets of land cover characteristics, elevation and derivative data, and soils.

- Complete research efforts to develop higher resolution regional land cover characteristics databases for NBS, EPA, NOAA, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Forest Service. For example, experimental databases covering northern Great Plains and Atlantic coastal States will be used in land management applications and environmental assessments.

- Continue research for detecting and monitoring and change using the higher resolution regional land characteristics databases and analytical systems.

- Develop databases that document historic land use change around major metropolitan areas. Use these data to model land use and demographic changes, particularly in suburbs and rapidly expanding areas, and make projections to guide policy makers.

- Provide data and database analysis capabilities to other Federal agencies (for example, U.S. Forest Service) through direct participation in their development of land management plans.
- Develop techniques for assessing the sensitivity of Arctic and Sub-Arctic terrestrial ecosystems to human and climate induced impacts such as the introduction of pollutants into Arctic regions.
- Evaluate the use of global AVHRR land cover, elevation, soil, and other derivative data for improving the land component of regional and global climate, hydrologic, ecologic, and other terrestrial process models through continued interaction with modelers from other Federal agencies and laboratories. Priorities will focus on NOAA weather forecasting and hydrologic modeling to support interagency activities like the Global Energy and Water Experiment Continental-scale Implementation Project.
- Continue production of historical data sets of Landsat MSS data for the conterminous United States and Mexico to enable comparison of change over time.

Recent Satellite Data Maintenance and Conversion Accomplishments

- Continued transcription of thematic mapper (TM) data and converted 120,000 TM scenes.
- Initiated an interim production and distribution capability for Landsat TM data acquired during 1982–85 at cost of fulfilling user requests.
- Completed post-1978 Landsat MSS conversion and prepared image browse capability.

Recent GLIS Accomplishments

- Implemented GLIS on-line browse capability for Landsat data held by the National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive.
- Enhanced GLIS with additional land data sets, established network linkages to other information networks, and upgraded the user interface with tools for geographic search and display. (Figure NM-9 provides a profile of GLIS users, page 72)

Recent Land Characterization Research Accomplishments

- Developed a preliminary soil carbon map for the U.S.; completed 1-km resolution digital elevation models to include North America; and developed 1-km resolution land cover characteristics databases for North and South America.
- Continued production of Landsat MSS time-series data sets for EPA's North American Landscape Characterization (NALC) project. More than 145 co-registered Landsat MSS scenes for 1973, 1986, and 1992 have been generated for areas in the west, Mid-Atlantic, southeast, and U.S./Mexico border.

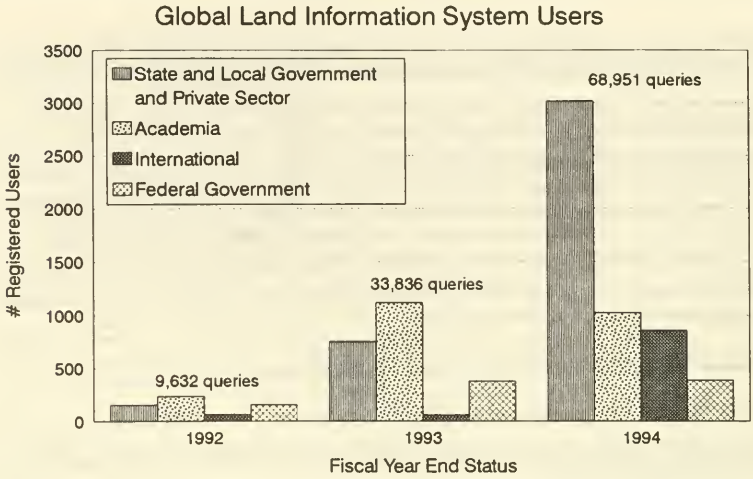


Figure NM-9.

- Developed methodologies to pre-process Landsat data and developed analytical techniques to monitor change in landscape conditions.
- Completed prototype river-basin delineation from digital elevation data of North America and Africa.
- Developed historical time-series data sets of land cover in the San Francisco Bay area and north-central Colorado. These data sets provide land managers, regional planners, citizens' groups, as well as other Federal, State, and local agencies with the tools and techniques and sample data sets for understanding how different landscapes have changed over time as a result of natural and human-induced processes.
- Tailored land cover characteristics data and provided technical assistance to a network of government and academic researchers involved in environmental modeling. The USGS land cover inputs resulted in improvements in severe storm and 90-day weather forecasts, estimation of baseline regional natural emissions patterns, crop condition estimates, and land use impacts on pollution dispersion.
- Supported development of the Active Response Geographic Information System (ARGIS) for use in the preparation of a 10-year Forest Management Plan of the National Forest System. This new technology allowed the U.S. Forest Service to link parcel-specific management and policy changes to public comments, resulting in a higher level of public accountability.

- Analyzed long-term changes in rangeland vegetation and water conditions in the Rio Grande basin in New Mexico in collaboration with the Bureau of Land Management.
- Developed techniques for delineating areas that respond to natural environmental or human-induced stress in similar ways and applied the technique to investigate the sensitivity rangeland production within the East River Watershed of the Gunnison River, Colorado. Produced an electronic atlas interface that allows rangeland managers, regional planners, and others to understand the characteristics of the region that result in different sensitivities.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Total Scenes in the National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive	1,060,000	1,080,000	1,100,000
Historical Landsat Scenes Converted to Durable Media:			
Thematic Mapper	80,000	120,000	100,000
Multispectral Scanner	350,000	0	100,000
AVHRR Scenes Acquired, Processed, and Archived	24,500	20,000	20,000
Global/Continental Data Sets Archived	50	24	24
Land Data Sets Accessible	20	20	20
Process-Modeling Data Sets Developed	6	6	6
Research Projects	9	9	9

National Mapping, Geography and Surveys
Research & Technology

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Cartographic and Geographic	$000	9,901	82	0	9,983	82
Research	FTE	78	0	–8	70	–8
Nat'l. Carto Requirements Coord,	$000	8,477	72	0	8,549	72
and Standards	FTE	62	0	0	62	0
Geographic & Spatial Information	$000	4,160	33	0	4,193	33
Analysis	FTE	31	0	–5	26	–5
Total Requirements	$000	22,538	187	0	22,725	187
	FTE	171	0	–13	158	–13

CARTOGRAPHIC AND GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	9,901	9,983	82
FTE	78	70	-8

- Develop framework data collection and integration techniques to fulfill USGS responsibilities as a geospatial data coordinator and information facilitator.
- Design and develop state-of-the-art mapping methods and techniques necessary for creating and updating National Mapping Program products and information to meet the needs of Federal, State, and local agencies who are customers and cooperators.
- Explore and evaluate new technologies that may enhance processes and improve efficiencies of National Mapping Program production methods.

Current Program

Cartographic and Geographic Research supports the USGS National Mapping Program, from cartographic data collection and manipulation through production and dissemination of mapping data. Ongoing research is essential to maintaining the ability of the National Mapping Program to efficiently and effectively meet the evolving and expanding needs of spatial data users.

Research supports cartographic operations and products, including image processing, enhancement and analytical techniques for map feature extraction and identification, processing to increase productivity for revising map products, product generation and production management, technical aspects of database development, telecommunications, and data dissemination. Research collaboration with other mapping organizations and with commercial and academic organizations minimizes duplication within the national cartographic research effort, promotes awareness of innovation, and enhances understanding of the changing needs of researchers.

The USGS National Mapping Program is actively involved in establishing Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADA's), created as a result of the Stevenson–Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 and amended by the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986. These laws made technology transfer the responsibility of all Federal laboratory scientists and engineers and gave Federal agencies the authority to enter into CRADA's with the commercial sector. The CRADA's have enabled the National Mapping Program to work closely with private industry, sharing expertise in new and emerging technologies to the mutual benefit of USGS and its commercial partners. The USGS currently has active CRADA's with Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), Etak, Inc., Sprint Corporation, and Unisys Corporation. The USGS is actively negotiating additional CRADA opportunities in geographic information and the mapping sciences.

Cartographic and geographic research efforts to support critical national needs are conducted under this program element. For example, soon after the devastating Upper Mississippi/Lower Missouri floods occurred in 1993, a multi-agency research program was created to analyze the catastrophe and to learn for future planning as much as possible about the conditions and circumstances surrounding it. The Scientific Assessment and Strategy Team (SAST), set up with emergency funds provided in FY 1994 by Congress, was a group of Federal scientists from USGS, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Biological Survey, Missouri Department of Conservation, Illinois Natural History Survey, and private consultants. It developed a series of maps of the floodplains portraying the suitability of selected alternative uses of the land within various flood reaches. In south Florida and San Francisco Bay, USGS is collaborating with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and other agencies to generate and enhance the availability of earth science information. For south Florida, USGS will provide digital image maps and high resolution digital elevation models to support ecosystem modeling and restoration. Color-infrared digital image maps from south Florida will be used as base maps for Federal and State agencies and will assist efforts to map vegetative cover. For San Francisco Bay, USGS will create a digital library of research information and data from USGS projects in San Francisco Bay and the San Joaquin/Sacramento River Delta, accessible to resource management agencies and the public through the World Wide Web.

Many civilian agencies benefit from using advanced remote sensing technology for prediction, detection, and monitoring of natural events and disasters, and monitoring environmental conditions and effects. The USGS chairs Federal data coordinating committees which use remote sensing. Equipment purchased as part of the National Advanced Remote Sensing Applications Project (NARSAP) will enable USGS to develop techniques for scientific investigation of natural phenomena. It will help many Federal agencies expand cooperative pilot projects to address a wide range of issues including wildfires, dam safety, environmental management, wetlands inventory, and global change. The potential for using NARSAP is being considered in efforts to investigate, for example, subsidence now occurring at Retsof Mine, New York. For general uses of NARSAP, agencies which have an interest in collaborating with USGS include Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Weather Service, Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Agency for International Development.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Establish a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) clearinghouse for data produced by the SAST effort. All data will be available using the Spatial Data Transfer Standard; data documentation will use FGDC's metadata standard and access will be through Internet and World Wide Web. The USGS will be coordinating with State and local governments in the Midwest through a series of workshops and meetings to demonstrate the SAST database, and show how it can be used for floodplain management.
- Explore with Sprint Corporation, uses of high speed wide area networks for delivering several innovative networking applications. This CRADA will help USGS to develop a model for archiving, access, and delivery of large (1+ gigabyte size) image data sets.
- Investigate with the Unisys Corporation, methods for map feature extraction and classification from image sources.
- Investigate with Etak, Inc., technology needed to collect, update, manage, and use digital geospatial data to develop large national transportation databases.
- Develop enhanced elevation data for south Florida, for analyzing surface flow modeling, cartographic and image-based mapping, land use and land cover mapping, geographic information systems (GIS) analysis, NARSAP applications, and database support and management. Many partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies are underway for south Florida elevation mapping, digital orthophotoquad production, technology transfer (as cited in the Geographic and Spatial Information Analysis program element), and data coordination (as cited in the Data Cooperatives/Partnerships program element).
- Continue to develop and test prototype data sets for resource management, environmental studies, and disaster response.

- Continue to investigate sensors, digital processing, automated land cover and cartographic feature classification and extraction, and image detail needed to produce maps from digital image data.

Recent Accomplishments

- The interagency Scientific Assessment and Strategy Team developed a 240 gigabyte database relevant to the 1993 flooding in the Midwest, which includes satellite data and spatially referenced information on geologic, biologic, hydrologic, and hydrographic themes. The team published its report, "Science for Floodplain Management into the 21st Century," which was used by the Administration's Floodplain Management Review Committee in making recommendations on changes to Federal policy on flooding.
- Continued a CRADA with the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) of Redlands, California, to improve software for USGS map revision and product generation, and to expand availability through both the Federal government and the ESRI user network. Jointly produced and distributed a CD-ROM of the software.
- Developed methods for collecting land use and land cover information under a CRADA with ESRI and local agencies in Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington.
- Developed and tested a prototype design for organizing and presenting USGS mapping information products and services to customers via the Internet and World Wide Web.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Research Projects in Progress	30	22	22
CRADA's	3	4	7

NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS, COORDINATION, AND STANDARDS

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	8,477	8,549	72
FTE	62	62	0

Objectives

- Reduce duplication of effort among agencies, foster the development of a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), and promote coordinated and efficient production and management of geospatial data.
- Identify, coordinate, and respond to Federal and State requirements for multipurpose graphic, image, and digital map data.
- Reduce costs and increase the availability of geospatial data by promoting partnerships for collecting digital geospatial data and facilitating the exchange of geospatial and other earth science data among Federal, State, and local agencies and the private sector.
- Develop, implement, and maintain geospatial data standards that enable multipurpose use and exchange of digital data.

Current Program

Coordination of Survey, Mapping, and Related Spatial Data—Computer technologies for analyzing geospatial data have emerged as highly efficient and effective tools for solving complex issues. Government agencies and private industry have realized the advantages of these technologies and are integrating them into planning and management activities at an increasing rate. The OMB estimates that Federal agencies currently spend about $4 billion annually on the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of geospatial data, and that this investment is growing by 10 percent annually. State and local governments and private industry also are actively using geospatial data in many applications. The National Academy of Sciences has estimated that State and local governments, utilities, and the private sector are investing perhaps 2 to 3 times more than the Federal sector ($8 to 12 billion).

Utilizing these powerful technologies depends on the availability, quality, and compatibility of computer-readable, or digital, geospatial data which are invariably the largest cost factor in computer-assisted analysis. With the billions of dollars being invested in geospatial data and related technology by Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector, interest has grown quickly in finding a means of reducing costs and duplication of effort. This can be accomplished by developing a comprehensive geospatial information resource that can provide a pool of current and reliable data, connections among data producers and users, and standards for sharing data. Standardizing data for multiple use will enable the development of larger markets and economies of scale, leading to reduced costs and increased availability of data. Dependable supplies of reliable data will allow users to concentrate efforts on applications rather than on data gathering and will enhance the Nation's commerce by supporting an industry that integrates and adds value to geospatial data for special markets.

With these opportunities in mind, OMB revised Circular A–16, titled "Coordination of Surveying, Mapping, and Related Spatial Data Activities," in October 1990. The Circular established the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and assigned government-wide coordination leadership responsibilities for 11 data categories to Federal departments. Chaired by the Secretary of the Interior, FGDC provides a forum for geospatial data users, including Federal agencies, State and local governments, private industry, and academia to discuss needs, to identify issues, and to plot courses of action including development of standards and common data sets that will further the use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data. Its goals are to develop a national digital geospatial information resource (now known as the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, NSDI), to reduce wasteful duplication and the expense of developing geospatial data, and to increase the benefits of using available data by ensuring coordination of Federal agency geospatial data activities in cooperation with State and local governments and the private sector. The Federal government has an important lead role in the development of this infrastructure because of its widespread need for and use of geospatial data.

Even with the $4 billion annual Federal investment in geospatial data, digital data are frequently hard to find, difficult to access, sometimes outdated, undocumented, and not available over many areas of the Nation. The development of NSDI is an attempt to coordinate these national investments in the acquisition, management, and dissemination of geographically referenced data to provide accurate, up-to-date digital data to support public and private sector applications in, for example, transportation, community development, agriculture, emergency response, and natural resource management. In 1994, Executive Order 12906, "Coordinating Data Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial Data Infrastructure," reinforced the need for NSDI and directed that Federal agencies carry out specific activities and that FGDC provide leadership for these efforts.

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request
NSDI Activities—Base Funding	$4.7 million	$4.7 million
Data Coop/Partnerships Increase for NSDI Partnerships	—	$2.5 million

Development, Implementation and Maintenance of Cartographic Standards—In addition to producing and disseminating cartographic and geospatial data, USGS has the responsibility to develop, define, and maintain Federal geographic data standards. Through the USGS National Mapping Program, the agency establishes digital cartographic and geospatial data standards as well as quality control procedures for collecting data in a form that meets these standards.

The USGS chaired a joint working group of the National Committee for Digital Cartographic Data Standards and the Standards Working Group of the Federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on Digital

Cartography (predecessor of FGDC) from which the Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) emerged. The standard provides for the transfer of spatial data from one computer system to another otherwise non-compatible system and is available for use by State and local governments, the private sector, and research and academic organizations. It is currently supported by a number of commercial system vendors.

The USGS is the designated maintenance authority for SDTS and, as such, is responsible for promoting acceptance of SDTS and coordinating implementation among Federal agencies and throughout the spatial data community. The USGS further promotes SDTS, as well as the other standards developed by FGDC, through its participation in the work of national and international voluntary standards organizations.

Coordination and Requirements for National Mapping Program Products—The USGS provides governmentwide leadership to ensure coordinated planning and execution of Federal mapping efforts through its chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Base Cartographic Data of FGDC. As part of this process, USGS continually solicits information on mapping requirements and fosters interagency agreements, cooperative arrangements, and other partnerships with Federal, State, and local agencies as well as with public utilities and the private sector.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Continue to evolve a framework digital geospatial data set for the Nation through evolution of framework pilot projects, and the development of standards to produce framework data as quickly and cost-effectively as possible to foster data sharing among different disciplines.
- Continue development of the National Geospatial Data Clearinghouse with workbooks, training, and workshops designed to expand the clearinghouse and use of the data description standard (metadata) to ensure provision of information about geospatial data holdings on the network for access by others.
- Further the development, implementation, and use of national standards for data content, documentation, and transfer related to all different classes of geospatial data.
- Continue the development of a shared digital geospatial database for use by USGS and Census to provide geospatial support products and services required for the 2000 Decennial Census and its other statistical programs. The shared Census/USGS database will include the following classes of basic geospatial features and their associated attributes: transportation, streams and water bodies, Public Land Survey System, governmental and administrative units, Census geographic tabulation units, and geographic names.
- Distribute all National Mapping Program digital spatial data products using the governmentwide Spatial Data Transfer Standard.

Recent Accomplishments

- The establishment of a National Geospatial Data Clearinghouse, with more than 20 Federal agencies providing information about their data over the Internet.
- Awarded nine Competitive Cooperative Agreements for development and implementation of the National Geospatial Data Clearinghouse to assist in finding and accessing geospatial data and to promote the use of FGDC standards.
- Developed the "Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata," which was adopted by FGDC on June 8, 1994. This will allow easier access to information about data holdings. Use of these standards for all Federally financed digital geospatial data produced after January 1995 is mandatory.
- Developed a concept for a "National Digital Geospatial Data Framework" to provide geospatial data that are significant to a broad variety of users within any geographic area, and to establish a process for ongoing maintenance. The framework concept was endorsed by FGDC and will be tested through a series of pilot programs in 1995.
- Increased awareness of the mutual benefits of NSDI to data producers and users at approximately 50 different State and national conferences, meetings, and forums around the country.
- Surveyed needs and production plans of Federal and non-Federal groups for base cartographic data to help coordinate activities and ensure that resources address high-priority needs.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Coordination Reports and Newsletters	15	15	15
NSDI Partnerships	9	24	40
NSDI Technology Transfer Workshops	60	60	60
SDTS Training Courses and Workshops	56	30	30
SDTS Implementation Partnerships	11	9	5

GEOGRAPHIC AND SPATIAL INFORMATION ANALYSIS

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	4,160	4,193	33
FTE	31	26	–5

Objectives

- Develop spatial data handling methods and techniques to allow for management, update, and access to large holdings of data.
- Develop collection processes and testing procedures for components of spatial data quality, such as consistency, completeness, and accuracy.

Current Program

Geographic and Spatial Information Analysis covers development of new capabilities for managing and analyzing spatial data. It supports integration of cartographic and remotely sensed data and geographic information systems (GIS), image processing, spatial data processing, and analytical techniques for natural resources monitoring and management. This research program element addresses the development of analytical techniques and applications of data in GIS, which in turn supports national policy development, land and natural resource management and decisionmaking, and informed response to natural and man-made hazards.

Image processing and GIS technologies can be used in combination to manage large spatial databases and to merge digital map data, digital images, and other earth science information for computer analysis to support natural resource management issues facing Federal, State, and local agencies. Remotely sensed images provide users with valuable resource data, while GIS technology allows people to process and interrelate multiple data sets. By combining these two technologies, new geographic and spatial information analysis techniques are revolutionizing conventional scientific research methods and providing timely and cost-effective answers to natural resource and hazard issues.

The USGS participates in cooperative remote sensing and GIS demonstration projects and training activities supported primarily by reimbursable funding from other bureaus of the Department of the Interior and other Federal and State agencies. The purpose of the cooperative projects and training courses is to share knowledge and technology with geospatial data users of other organizations.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Continue to explore diverse applications of geographic data and GIS technology.
- Continue cooperative projects to generate and implement a suite of GIS applications to assist, monitor, and predict urban and regional development.

- Develop ways to interrelate spatial databases and computer models of natural processes using GIS.
- Develop new technology for integrating and analyzing multi-scale, multi-source, and time-series satellite and aerial photograph images.
- Develop techniques for the multi-scale representation and mapping of urban features in USGS map series and for digital framework data.
- Develop the technical means to implement the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

Recent Accomplishments

- Provided technical support regarding spatial data applications for Department of the Interior projects in south Florida, upper Midwest, Columbia River Basin, Klamath–Trinity Rivers, and the San Francisco Bay area during 1994 and 1995. Federal, State, and local agencies as well as private industry (fishing, lumber, and agriculture) are potential beneficiaries.
- Began digital inventory of rivers nationwide for use in GIS. These data will be generated using information provided by several cooperating Federal agencies.
- Under a cooperative research agreement with the National Capital Planning Commission of Washington, D.C., developed and implemented a suite of techniques to assist, monitor, and predict urban and regional development. Developed an algorithm for defining built-up urban areas that can be applied to maps and charts in NSDI.
- Initiated a project to integrate data models, databases, and GIS functions in mapping natural disaster phenomena including forest fires, earthquakes, and landslides.
- Demonstrated applications of framework data delivered in the Spatial Data Transfer Standard format.
- Continued cooperative technology assessment project with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to combine advanced technologies in networking, mass storage, supercomputing, and terrain analysis.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Published Technical Papers and Reports	31	32	36
Coop Research and Development Projects	11	14	14
Coop Demonstration Projects	4	2	2
Training Courses and Workshops	13	12	8
R&D Projects in Progress	13	10	10

National Mapping, Geography and Surveys
Advanced Cartographic Systems

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Advanced Cartographic Systems	$000	24,364	0	0	24,364	0
	FTE	95	0	0	95	0
Total Requirements	$000	24,364	0	0	24,364	0
	FTE	95	0	0	95	0

ADVANCED CARTOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	24,364	24,364	0
FTE	95	95	0

Objectives

- Implement modernized data production methods and an efficient distribution system to meet the geospatial and cartographic needs of Federal, State, and local agencies and the public.
- Build a production system with the flexibility to support availability and use of increasingly complex spatial data for geographic information systems (GIS) applications, capable of integrating and exchanging digital data between users.
- Expand the government's capacity to collect and revise digital data from remotely sensed images.
- Promote the access of civil government agencies to advanced remote sensing capabilities for prediction, detection, and monitoring of natural events and disasters, and for natural resource studies.
- Maintain existing map production, storage, and distribution systems.

Current Program

The USGS is modernizing its map and digital data production, management, and distribution operations to (1) better support the geospatial and cartographic needs of Federal agencies, and State and local entities; (2) ensure easy availability of maps for the public; and (3) help accomplish development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) framework data and metadata. Metadata provide descriptive information about data and are critical to managing and sharing data. The ACS is a continuing effort to modernize the planning, acquisition, development, testing, and maintenance of state-of-the-art equipment, facilities, and software; and retraining staff to use these systems. With these systems, customers will have more data available to them, more efficiently and in a more useful form that allows them to take advantage of GIS applications.

Outdated mapping equipment is being replaced with more efficient hardware and software systems capable of integrating data from numerous sources and collecting and integrating increasing amounts of cartographic data that are consistent, quality assured, up-to-date, and in digital or graphic form. The ACS is developing the technology base and functional capabilities necessary to significantly improve the efficiency of producing cartographic data, support the NSDI clearinghouse, and coordinated production of framework data as well as reengineering of USGS distribution functions. These functions are supported by networked computers and high speed telecommunications networks. The ACS program also provides for the maintenance of existing software and hardware systems used to produce, store, and distribute map information. Keeping existing systems operational and modifying them where necessary to meet production goals is critical for rapid production of high-priority data as well as for efficient distribution activities.

Current program plans for FY 1996 include:

- Enable production operations to begin using a data model, digital line graph–framework (DLG–F), which improves data handling and manipulation capabilities.
- Acquire additional storage capacity for digital data and provide improved access to these data in accordance with the National Spatial Data Infrastructure guidance.
- Purchase equipment to map from digital stereoscopic images and plot high quality film masters for printing graphic maps. This latter installment will complete the replacement of aging, low capacity, high maintenance equipment.

Recent Accomplishments

- Obtained an aerial image scanner with high through-put data handling capabilities to reduce the cost of making standard map products by up to 50 percent.
- Obtained software to convert digital data in the National Digital Cartographic Data Base into a new data model (DLG–F), which will support the cooperative exchange of digital data between Federal agencies, specifically between the Bureau of the Census (transportation/roads input) and the Environmental Protection Agency (hydrography, rivers and streams).
- Adapted commercial GIS software to produce revised and updated digital cartographic data.
- Enabled production operations to begin using software and hardware for producing digital image maps from various types of sources.
- The NARSAP became fully operational for civilian agencies (U.S. Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and Federal Emergency Management Agency) to exploit high-resolution remotely sensed data.

- Began purchasing high performance film plotters to print graphic maps.
- Brought existing databases into a database management system that reduces maintenance costs, improves data consistency, and provides better performance and flexibility.
- Expanded local- and wide-area network capability of USGS to meet the requirement of Executive Order 12906: to provide on-line access to digital spatial data holdings and metadata in a distributed electronic clearinghouse to many different user organizations.

Selected Program Milestones

Fiscal Year	Milestones
1986	Began Advanced Cartographic Systems program
1991	Rescoped modernization effort away from defense-based developments and procurements to commercial purchases with customized enhancements Began implementation of new production software built on commercial packages
1991–92	Purchased and brought on-line improved data revision workstations
1991–93	Phased purchase of graphic production generation hardware
1993	Provided initial capability to convert digital data from the NDCDB into a new flexible data model (precursor framework data) Delivered expanded tools to provide revised and updated digital cartographic data and graphic products using customized commercial software Demonstrated National Advanced Remote Sensing Applications capabilities
1994	Complete capital acquisition of NARSAP capability
1995	Procure majority of the workstations needed to implement divisionwide management information systems and digital production management Develop systems to produce and/or revise framework data
1996	Provide production capability to revise data using a new framework data model that will promote the increased exchange of digital data between data producing organizations Complete automatic identification technology (bar coding) and product delivery information exchange concept Complete conversion of National Digital Cartographic Data Base, NDCDB, in standard data base management system, integrated with digital production management
1997	Complete product delivery input system concept
1998	Complete conversion of supporting production data bases to standard data base management system Full production capability: primary and intermediate scale digital revision and product generation with FGDC framework data model.

Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping Activity/Subactivity Crosswalks

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

FY 1995 Enacted

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
Geologic Hazards Surveys	71,251	Geologic Hazards Surveys	71,251
Geologic Framework & Processes	26,512	Geologic Framework & Processes	26,512
National Geologic Mapping	21,882[a]	National Cooperative Geologic Mapping	21,882[a]
Deep Continental Studies	2,848[a]	Continental Surveys	2,848[a]
Magnetic Field Monitoring & Charting	1,782	Magnetic Field Monitoring & Charting	1,782
Global Change & Climate History	9,689	Global Change & Climate History	9,689
Marine & Coastal Geologic Surveys	35,972	Marine & Coastal Geologic Surveys	35,972
Mineral Resource Surveys	44,636	Mineral Resource Surveys	44,636
Energy Resource Surveys	25,252	Energy Resource Surveys	25,252
TOTAL	213,312	TOTAL	213,312

FY 1996 Request

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
Geologic Hazards Surveys	73,507	Geologic Hazards Surveys	73,507
Geologic Framework & Processes	26,900	Geologic Framework & Processes	26,900
National Geologic Mapping	22,204[a]	National Cooperative Geologic Mapping	22,204[a]
Deep Continental Studies	2,888[a]	Continental Surveys	2,888[a]
Magnetic Field Monitoring & Charting	1,808	Magnetic Field Monitoring & Charting	1,808
Global Change & Climate History	9,831	Global Change & Climate History	9,831
Marine & Coastal Geologic Surveys	39,689	Marine & Coastal Geologic Surveys	39,689
Mineral Resource Surveys	43,792	Mineral Resource Surveys	43,792
Energy Resource Surveys	25,623	Energy Resource Surveys	25,623
TOTAL	219,342	TOTAL	219,342

[a] The National Geologic Mapping Program has been renamed the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program and the Deep Continental Studies Program has been renamed the Continental Surveys Program.

GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL RESOURCE SURVEYS AND MAPPING

Analysis by Subactivity

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Geologic Hazards Surveys	71,251	1,049	1,207	73,507	2,256
Geologic Framework and Processes	26,512	388	0	26,900	388
Global Change and Climate History	9,689	142	0	9,831	142
Marine & Coastal Geologic Surveys	35,972	517	3,200	39,689	3,717
Mineral Resource Surveys	44,636	656	–1,500	43,792	–844
Energy Resource Surveys	25,252	371	0	25,623	371
Total	213,312	3,123	2,907	219,342	6,030

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

The USGS, through the *Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping Activity*, is the nation's primary provider of objective, reliable earth-science information on geologic hazards, geologic resources, and geologic framework. The USGS coordinates closely with a broad constituency of Federal, State and local agencies to assure that their specific earth-science information needs are identified and met. The information is made available as objective, quantitative assessments, interpretative reports, maps, data bases, and through personal communications such as workshops, forums, and meetings. This constituency relies on the information to evaluate options and make informed management and policy decisions that effectively reduce economic risks and improve public safety.

Issues

Geologic Hazards: Natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, subsidence, and erosion from coastal storms, inflict on the Nation an average annual loss of scores of lives and billions of dollars. Severe losses from specific natural disasters can have substantial impacts on local and state economies. Losses of about $20 billion occurred from the 1994 Northridge earthquake and about $10 billion from Hurricane Andrew. Ash clouds from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage to airliners. Landslides associated with rainstorms, earthquakes or other natural processes can devastate local areas. Underwater landslides can break communications cables. While these and other natural disasters cannot be stopped, their effects can be mitigated. USGS studies of past events and current geologic conditions provide the basis for objective and quantitative hazard-risk assessments of areas with a potential for incurring future disasters. Based on these risk assessments, cost-effective mitigation measures can be implemented by local, State, and Federal agencies using building codes and land-use management policies.

Geologic Resources: The USGS conducts objective assessments of the location, size, quality, and availability of the Nation's mineral and energy (coal, oil, and natural gas) resources. Federal, State, and local agencies use these assessments to develop effective and balanced land-use and management plans and policies. The USGS also conducts assessments of the environmental impacts of future mineral and energy production. Based on these assessments, cost-effective management plans can be developed to anticipate and mitigate potential environmental problems.

Geologic Framework: The USGS provides geologic mapping information that is the foundation for all geologic hazards and geologic resource assessments. The USGS also conducts studies to improve the understanding of the natural geologic processes, such as earthquakes, and ground failure (landslides and subsidence), floods, and currents, that create and alter the features of the earth, both on land and offshore, and the effects that humans may have on them. Assessments combining geologic mapping information and knowledge of natural geologic processes is critical for siting new facilities, such as homes, businesses, industry, highways, and landfills, to reduce costs and improve safety.

Customers and Partners

Geologic Hazards: Losses from geologic hazards are reduced by close cooperation of the USGS with the Federal, State, and local agencies to determine and provide for their needs for earth-science information. As an example, the USGS is an important partner of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, cooperating closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The USGS also monitors about 25 U.S. volcanoes posing the greatest risk, and provides information on potential eruptions to Federal, State and local emergency agencies. For example, the USGS cooperates with the National Weather Service and the Federal Aviation Agency who provide warnings to the airline industry and aircraft on hazards due to volcanic ash from explosive eruptions. Studies of coastal erosion are coordinated with State and local agencies, and cooperative agreements are negotiated with local universities. Through these and other similar cooperative arrangements, the USGS helps assure that needs for risk assessments of hazards are met. Results are communicated to the proper Federal, State and local agencies.

Geologic Resources: The Federal government manages about one-third of the nation's land area. It also manages the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends 200 nautical miles from the nation's coasts and exceeds the nation's land area. The USGS is the primary provider of earth-science mineral and energy resource information for Federal agencies responsible for managing these areas. The USGS provides mineral and energy resource assessments and mineral and energy environmental assessments for priority areas determined by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. These assessments and activities are conducted in close collaboration with the U.S. Bureau of Mines to avoid duplication of effort and to enhance complementary activities.

The USGS also works closely with the Department of Energy in the implementation of the National Energy Strategy. Locally, the USGS cooperates with many local and State agencies, and coal and electric power producers to assess the availability and quality of coal resources in selected areas of interest. Every five years, the USGS publishes an unbiased assessment of the nation's remaining oil and natural gas resources. The current assessment will be published in February 1995 and will be released on CD-ROM's. The assessment is will be used by land managers, energy producers, utility managers, policymakers among others. The USGS cooperates with local state geological surveys in conducting coal availability studies. A consortium is being developed between three state geological surveys, local electrical utilities and coal producers, and with the Electric Power Research Institute to assess coal availability and quality in the Illinois basin.

Geologic Framework: The USGS coordinates with a large number of local, State, and Federal agencies and others in a broad array of geologic, and marine and coastal studies. For example, the USGS cooperates and coordinates with Federal land management agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and others to provide geologic basic and interpretative information tailored to their issues. On environmental issues, the USGS coordinates with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, State and local, environmental agencies, the Department of Justice to characterize sites, providing objective information on the nature, magnitude and source of environmental contamination. In the coastal environment, the USGS cooperates closely with the National Marine Fisheries Service and National Marine Sanctuaries and Reserves Division of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration providing the marine and coastal geologic information necessary for developing management plans. Locally the USGS coordinates with State geological surveys and other State agencies, local communities and universities. The objectives of the close cooperation and coordination is to: 1) assure that the States and local communities are aware of USGS programmatic activities in the State, 2) assure that the USGS is addressing priority issues of local concern, and that the information is prepared and presented in a form that is readily usable, and 3) assure that the appropriate mix of scientific expertise, including personnel from State and local agencies and universities as necessary, is addressing identified problems.

Products and Services

The USGS continually strives to enhance its interactions with and make its information more readily available to its customers. These interactions range from providing realtime information on hazard occurrences (such as earthquakes and volcano eruptions), to providing technical assistance on emerging issues, and providing published information. The following sections describe several mechanisms for accomplishing these interactions and also describes some of the institutional infrastructure necessary to maintain these capabilities.

Warnings: A valuable use of USGS information is the warnings Federal, State, and local emergency-responder agencies make based on USGS data produced from monitoring earthquakes, volcanoes and landslides. For example, USGS information on ash clouds from volcanic eruptions in Alaska resulted in the Federal Aviation Agency and National Weather Service to issue warnings to the airline industry to alter their normal routes. In the Philippines, USGS provided information to the US Air Force and local communities about the pending eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. The resulting warnings saved tens of thousands of lives and several hundred million dollars in military aircraft losses. Earthquake information is used by emergency-responder agencies to understand the magnitude of the earthquake and rapidly identify locations where damage may be the greatest so that resources may be deployed most effectively.

Technical Assistance: The ability of USGS personnel to respond quickly and effectively to rapidly emerging earth science issues nationwide is an important capability of the USGS. The USGS is able to conduct comprehensive, multidisciplinary studies and assessment because of the breadth of its scientists and the capabilities of the personnel that support them. In times of emergencies, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and coastal storms, USGS personnel respond immediately to provide monitoring and scientific information to help Federal, State, and local emergency response agencies. The USGS is providing technical assistance to the Office of Surface Mining by conducting field trips to help train personnel on the geology of coal deposits. The USGS conducts studies at over 100 units of the National Park Service (NPS). In the course of the studies, the USGS leads field trips and makes technical presentations to inform NPS personnel about the geologic history and framework of the park.

Publications: The USGS provides earth-science information in many other forms, including interpretative reports, quantitative assessments, maps, data bases, and personal communications including forums, workshops, and meetings. Increasingly, USGS information is available in digital form, including CD-ROM's and over the computer Internet. All USGS publications are available for purchase from Earth Science Information Centers or from the Branch of Distribution in Denver. All USGS publications are available at more than 2000 libraries or through the USGS Library system.

Many USGS products are customized to meet specific customer needs. An example is seismic risk maps of selected urban areas. The information is used by planning agencies to establish building codes and land-use plans to effectively mitigate potential hazards. The USGS cooperated with Federal, State, and local agencies to produce newspaper inserts to warn the public about local earthquake hazards and to describe effective mitigation strategies that the homeowners could employ. The inserts were distributed to millions of people in the San Francisco, Seattle and Anchorage areas. The USGS, at the request of the U.S. Forest Service, conducted a state-wide environmental assessment of abandoned mines sites for Colorado. This information was used to prioritize areas of potential contamination for further study.

Data Bases: Data bases are a very important product of the USGS. These data bases include geologic, geophysical, geochemical, mineral and energy resource information, information on the sea floor of the EEZ, and data from monitoring activities including seismic data for earthquakes and volcanoes. Coupled with scientific knowledge, these data are the foundation for most USGS interpretative reports and quantitative assessments. To maximize and assure the utility of its data bases, the USGS maintains a significant internal infrastructure to ensure reliability and nationally consistent standards and procedures. The

USGS strives to continually improve the quality of its data as new technologies and methodologies are developed and adapted. Increasingly, these data bases are available to users in digital form, both as CD-ROM's or through interactive computer networks.

Inventory and Monitoring: Much of the data is acquired from numerous USGS inventory and monitoring activities. Some of these monitoring activities include the U.S. National Seismic Network (USNSN) and associated regional networks; three USGS Volcano Observatories, eleven USGS geomagnetic observatories, and numerous offshore underwater bottom current monitoring stations. To enhance realtime data monitoring, most information collected by the USNSN is telemetered to the National Earthquake Information Center, where it is rapidly made available to Federal, State, and local emergency provider and responder agencies and the news media, when necessary. Many U.S. active volcanoes are monitored. Information on those erupting and likely to produce volcanic ash clouds is rapidly relayed to the National Weather Service, who uses weather models to predict ash cloud motion, and the Federal Aviation Agency who, in turn, issues warnings for aircraft to avoid volcanic ash clouds.

Information Centers: While the USGS serves the need for earth science information for local, State and Federal agencies, the USGS also maintains a number of information centers open to the public and private industry. The National Earthquake Information Center, Minerals Information Offices, the Alaska, Cascades and Hawaii Volcano Observatories, the National Landslide Information Center, the Center for Environmental Geochemistry and Geophysics, the National Geomagnetic Information Center, and the Center for Interamerican Mineral Resource Investigations respond to thousands of inquiries each year. These groups are available to answer questions and provide information about their specialty.

Additional Information

Funds appropriated to the Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping Activity provide for the general management of the Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping Program. Funds appropriated to this Activity also contribute to the general administrative expenses of USGS based on program service costs ($3,580,000).

Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping

Geologic Hazards Surveys

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Elements		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Earthquake Hazards Reduction	$000	48,915	720	1,207	50,842	1,927
	FTE	378	0	5	383	5
Volcano and Geothermal Investigations	$000	20,031	295	0	20,326	295
	FTE	189	0	0	189	0
Landslide Hazards	$000	2,305	34	0	2,339	34
	FTE	26	0	0	26	0
Total Requirements	$000	71,251	1,049	1,207	73,507	2,256
	FTE	593	0	5	598	5

EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	48,915	50,842	1,927
FTE	378	383	5

Objectives

The USGS Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (EHRP) provides earth-science information about earthquakes that is used to:

- *Reduce hazards and risks from future earthquakes.* Earthquakes cannot be controlled, but their damaging consequences (caused by ground shaking and ground failure) can be mitigated. USGS earthquake information is used by engineers, insurance companies, city planners, emergency response officials, and the general public to refine building codes, safeguard critical facilities, develop effective emergency-response plans, and take proper precautionary actions.

- *Respond to earthquake emergencies.* Earthquakes occur with little or no warning. USGS earthquake information is used during and just after earthquakes to improve emergency response by characterizing the probable size and extent of damage, by identifying areas where damage is likely to be greatest, by assessing the continuing risks from aftershocks and other related ground-motion and ground-failure hazards (such as liquefaction), and by being available on-call to response officials.

The Northridge earthquake reminded our Nation of the risks people face from earthquakes. The USGS directs, through its Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (EHRP), a national effort to quantify earthquake hazard and risk potential and to report these findings in order to help society design and implement seismic risk reduction measures. Activities conducted under EHRP—such as our recording of regional earthquake patterns, mapping of the geology of the Los Angeles basin, calculating of strong ground motions incorporating lessons learned from earlier earthquakes in the region—form the basis for some of the country's most stringent building codes and practices. Scientific knowledge about earthquakes, merged with engineering solutions, resulted in good building practices that limited the loss of life and property in the Northridge earthquake.

The USGS EHRP is a major component of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP). The USGS program is coordinated with related programs in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Science Foundation (NSF), and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which collectively serve with the USGS as the four principal agencies of the NEHRP.

The USGS EHRP augments and strengthens its program by supporting complementary scientific investigations in universities, State agencies, and the private sector. The USGS has demonstrated its commitment to work cooperatively with earthquake hazard researchers in academia, industry, and State agencies by each year budgeting over 30 percent of EHRP funds for external cooperative agreements and competitively-awarded grants.

Northridge Earthquake

The violent shaking caused by the magnitude-6.7 Northridge earthquake startled the Los Angeles region, and the damage it produced alarmed the entire Nation. It was a moderate earthquake in size, but because it occurred directly under the heavily populated San Fernando Valley, its full fury was felt by a large number of people, buildings, and structures in the Los Angeles area. The 10 to 20 seconds of strong ground shaking, at 4:30 AM on January 17, collapsed buildings, brought down freeway interchanges, and ruptured gas lines that exploded into fires. Total losses are estimated to be $20 billion. But the early morning time of the mainshock was a lifesaver. There were few people in many of the large buildings and parking structures that collapsed, and traffic was very light on the damaged freeway overpasses.

Current Program

Since 1978, the USGS program has conducted investigations to assess the earthquake hazard potential in various regions of the United States and to maintain networks of seismographs to monitor seismicity across the U.S. and worldwide. Detailed earthquake risk assessments are performed in several urban regions, and the results of research on strong ground motion are disseminated to the engineering community.

Beginning in 1991, the USGS focused a substantial portion of its resources on four regions where earthquake risk is most severe: southern California, northern California, Pacific Northwest (northernmost California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska), and the Central United States (Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi). A regional coordinator works with State and local agencies, engineering groups, county emergency managers, and planners in each of the four regions.

In 1996 the USGS is redefining the subelements of the EHRP, relating each new subelement directly to planned products and services. The change reflects in part past experiences in EHRP efforts and new needs identified by the user community. A very visible part of the program over the last five years has been the great progress in defining source zones by unraveling geologic signals of past earthquakes and conducting geophysical investigations of buried fault zones. These results are communicated to State and local officials, engineering associations, and other private sector groups to greatly increase their awareness of earthquake hazards and risks. These groups have become increasingly sophisticated in recognizing what they need next from the EHRP, and the new subelements are designed to better serve these primary users of our work.

USGS Scientists to Japan

Three USGS scientists left for Osaka, Japan, in late January 1995 to begin gathering earthquake data and assessing damage in the city of Kobe. The scientists have expertise in ground-motion studies, ground-failure investigations, and structural engineering research on building response to earthquakes and building codes. The USGS investigations in Japan will be conducted in cooperation with Japanese counterparts, working under the protocol of the United States-Japan Natural Resources Panel on Wind and Seismic Effects. The findings of the research in Kobe will contribute to improved earthquake hazard assessments and mitigation strategies in the United States.

Subelements of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

1. Hazard and Risk Reduction
2. Earthquake Processes
3. Real-time Hazard and Risk Assessment
4. Earthquake Hazards Information Services

Subelement 1: Hazard and Risk Reduction

Hazard and risk data are critical to effective mitigation strategies. Building codes based on these data are a cornerstone for long-term solutions to reducing losses from earthquakes; earthquake hazard and risk maps will be prominent contributors to national building code changes that are scheduled in 1997. Risk maps compiled at regional scales of 1:250,000 or smaller are relevant to mitigation strategies for entire communities, counties, and states.

Planning and disaster response officials need seismic hazard zonation maps for metropolitan areas at local scales of 1:24,000 or larger in order to address specific risks and mitigate hazards at building sites. Geologic data on the built environment must be incorporated into methods of estimating life losses, trauma, property losses, and indirect economic effects.

Subelement 2: Earthquake Processes

The effectiveness of risk mitigation strategies and disaster response are limited by knowledge of the tectonic processes that cause earthquakes and generate the strong shaking and ground failure which devastate the built environment. Due to this process research, the USGS earthquake program now includes such earthquake hazards as "blind" (or hidden) thrust-fault earthquakes in southern California, or great subduction earthquakes along the Pacific Northwest coast. Many basic earthquake issues remain: *Is earthquake prediction possible? What parameters control the details of strong shaking? When and where will ground failures and landslides occur?*

Subelement 3: Real-time Hazard and Risk Assessment

Effective earthquake hazard evaluations and response to damaging events depend on timely, accurate information. Short-, intermediate-, and long-term earthquake forecasts in earthquake-prone regions can help reduce losses in subsequent earthquakes. Similarly, effective response to a major earthquake requires accurate up-to-date information that allows immediate, informed decisions by disaster response officials. Disaster response managers need to know that an earthquake is occurring, where strong shaking is concentrated, where losses are likely, and where response needs are most critical.

The real-time monitoring networks that are now in development will evolve into immediate-broadcast early-warning systems, which will allow loss mitigation responses to start (such as immediately shutting off gas transmission lines) after an earthquake has occurred yet before strong shaking has reached outlying regions.

Subelement 4: Earthquake Hazards Information Services

Substantial reduction of future losses from earthquakes requires that USGS hazard information and risk assessments be transferred to the local, State, and Federal user community. Transfer of research results is accomplished through delivery of information products in several formats; educational forums; advisory participation of USGS personnel within the user community; and through review, as requested, of various local, State, and Federal products.

Computer technology provides powerful tools that are readily accessible both to providers and users of geologic hazards information. Diverse data sets (e.g., geologic, geophysical, demographic, building inventories, and lifeline infrastructure) can be electronically manipulated, overlaid, analyzed, and displayed to design and implement cost-effective mitigation strategies. Internet provides rapid access to basic data by researchers as well as dissemination to users nationwide.

Specific USGS Earthquake Hazards Reduction activities for FY 1996 will focus on enhancing efforts to:

- Develop methods of making probabilistic earthquake risk assessments appropriate for differing tectonic regimes. For the next several years the USGS will emphasize developing methods appropriate for the Pacific Northwest; the Central United States; the Basin and Range province of Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and southeastern Oregon; and the northeastern states of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

- Improve estimates of seismic slip rates by increasing the density of existing geodetic networks and establishing new networks. This will result in more reliable estimates of earthquake hazards. Better methods of measuring crustal deformation and fault slip rates will be explored. A baseline will be developed for comparison with future measurements in order to understand how stresses accumulate in the central United States.

- Develop improved methods for identifying and mapping areas of potential ground failure. Workshops to incorporate research results into risk planning will be conducted nationwide.

- Operate a network of strong-motion monitoring instruments throughout the United States, with heavy emphasis on major urban areas.

- Support the development of model, community-generated land-use regulations that will provide guidelines on reducing earthquake risks. Studies are currently targeted in the San Francisco and Portland urban areas.

- Test new types of computer-based products for use by engineers, planners, and emergency response officials. A map series is being completed for the Memphis area and a complete set of maps showing earthquake parameters as diverse as ground faulting to building damage is under development in Los Angeles.

- Test methodologies to identify, map and characterize the seismic potential of blind thrust faults, and develop models of expected strong ground motions and display the final product as a series of digital maps using general features and specific records from the Northridge earthquake.

- Develop models to explain complex tectonic interactions, such as among the numerous fault segments of the San Andreas system in the San Francisco Bay area and among faults in the Pacific Northwest along the Cascadia subduction zone.

- Improve an integrated National digital database of geological and geophysical information pertaining to earthquakes at regional scales.

- Deploy additional digital seismograph stations as part of the U.S. National Seismic Network. The USNSN is a planned network of 60 stations nationwide equipped with modern seismometers, data processors and satellite communications that will provide timely reports of significant national earthquakes to FEMA, State emergency management agencies, and industry groups concerned with public safety.

- Support the operation of regional seismic monitoring networks in seismically active areas including California, Intermountain States, Pacific Northwest, Central United States, and Eastern United States.

- Cooperate with and support the Southern California Earthquake Center to design and deploy the most modern earthquake monitoring system available, allowing emergency response officials to hone their post-earthquake plans minutes after the shaking has stopped.
- Operate the USGS National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC) in Golden, Colorado, which provides information from more than 20,000 earthquakes each year. This information is distributed in digital and hardcopy forms to emergency management officials at Federal and State levels, operators of critical facilities, news media, general public, and earthquake researchers.
- Operate other earthquake information centers to collect, assemble, and distribute regional earthquake data, chiefly in Menlo Park and Pasadena, California, and in Seattle, Washington. The Pasadena center is operated with the California Institute of Technology and the Seattle facility is operated with the University of Washington.
- Determine the nature and rates of crustal deformation in active earthquake zones by using geodetic survey networks, with particular emphasis on northern and southern California, Washington, Alaska, and Oregon.
- Support cooperative agreements with various State agencies in seismogenic regions throughout the United States to address specific information needs in each State; with NEHRP partners, sponsor earthquake hazard workshops in these regions to interact with State and local agencies and to provide updates on the hazards in each State.
- Participate with FEMA, NSF, and NIST in the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program, including the preparation of the Annual Report to Congress, support of various advisory boards, panels, and workshops, and regional earthquake simulation exercises.
- Serve in an advisory capacity to regional earthquake preparedness organizations, including the California Office of Emergency Services, the California Seismic Safety Commission, the Central United States Earthquake Consortium, and the New England States Earthquake Consortium.
- Prepare and distribute technical and popular products related to earthquake hazards, including pamphlets, books, video tapes, computer disks, and CD-ROM's.

As part of a broad effort to strengthen our partnerships with cooperators, the USGS Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program in FY 1996 is expanding its commitment to support activities by external organizations. Examples of efforts under consideration for FY 1996 include:

- Establishing cooperative agreements with state engineering groups responsible for developing and implementing building codes.
- Developing, with selected cities and counties, a series of cooperative GIS-based earthquake hazard base maps produced at scales useful for local planning and mitigation officials.

- Providing support for integrating strong-motion recording sites being developed by other private sector and government groups into the National Strong-Motion Network.
- Convening additional workshops for information exchange and technology transfer with local emergency response communities outside of California.

The USGS received $4.5 million in dire emergency supplemental funding from Congress in FY 1994 to aid in the response to and follow-up work concerning the Northridge Earthquake. Plans for using these no-year funds include the following:

- Install a state-of-the-art strong-motion detection system in the Los Angeles basin, which will include over 100 new stations.
- Improve the Southern California Seismographic Network, a cooperative effort with the California Institute of Technology strongly supported by local utilities and the California Office of Emergency Services, and its broadcast capabilities.
- Help prepare and distribute a major outreach product to the public about the continuing earthquake hazards in the Los Angeles region following recent earthquakes such as Northridge. This activity is being coordinated through the Southern California Earthquake Center and involves FEMA, NSF, and the California Office of Emergency Services as well as active support from the Red Cross, local newspapers, utilities, banks, manufacturing companies, and the entertainment industry.

Recent Accomplishments

- Determined that great (magnitude 8 or 9) earthquakes occur once every 400 to 600 years beneath the coastal region of the Pacific Northwest. Current data indicate that the return period is not regular; the last event was about 300 years ago.
- Incorporated the impact of a potential Cascadia subduction-zone earthquake into the 1994 National Hazard Map, which increased the hazard potential in western Oregon and Washington.
- A new USGS circular, "Look Before You Build: Geologic Studies for Safer Land Development in the San Francisco Bay Area," describes in nontechnical terms how geologic information can be used by local government in land-use policy and decisions. The circular, prepared for the USGS by Spangle Associates, will be used in ten county-level workshops in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1995 cosponsored by USGS and the California Division of Mines and Geology.
- In the Pacific Northwest, helped support, along with state and local organizations, the newspaper insert "On Shaky Ground, Living with Earthquakes on the North Coast". This insert was placed in more than 100,000 newspapers distributed from Humboldt Bay north along the Oregon coast. Topics included were tailored to the North Coast, including methods for anchoring wood burning stoves and above-ground propane tanks.

- In Alaska, supported, along with State agencies, preparation of the newspaper insert "The Next Big Earthquake in Southern Alaska May Come Sooner Than You Think". This insert included simple, low-cost ideas for homeowners that if done, would significantly lower earthquake damage.

- Convened a series of workshops in the Pacific Northwest, the Northeast, and northern California on the seismic source zones to be used in a new version of the National Earthquake Hazard Map.

- Participated in regional and national workshops convened by the Applied Technology Council on new results in understanding seismic source zones and the implications for earthquake hazard estimates. More than 1300 structural engineers participated in the workshops, which included meetings in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, New York, Memphis, and Chicago.

- In the Central U.S., completed and distributed to local officials an assessment of seismic vulnerability of essential facilities (schools, hospitals, and fire stations) in the southern New Madrid seismic zone (eastern Arkansas and western Tennessee).

- In the Central U.S., installed the first stations of a strong ground-motion seismic network for Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee, the urban area most threatened by the New Madrid seismic zone.

- Installed an integrated ground response, liquefaction, and structural response experiment combining borehole, surface, and building instrumentation in the Market Street and Marina areas of San Francisco.

- Installed a focused near-fault monitoring experiment along the southern Hayward and Calaveras faults in the San Francisco region to provide continuous high-precision strain, tilt, and seismicity data.

- Collected paleoseismic data indicating that a large crustal earthquake occurred on the Seattle fault about 1000 years ago; geologic field evidence found on Whidbey Island just north of Seattle suggests a major fault, the South Whidbey fault, may also represent a previously unrecognized earthquake hazard for the State.

- Using geophysical techniques, reassessed and interpreted the Portland Hills fault, which cuts through downtown Portland along the east bank of the Willamette River. Three digital, strong-motion instruments were installed in downtown Portland to upgrade its urban strong motion coverage.

- Following the Northridge earthquake, the USGS and collaborators quickly went to the epicentral area and collected the perishable field data that completely documents the extent of ground cracking, liquefaction, and landslides produced by the strong shaking. Additional seismic instrumentation was deployed to more completely characterize the strong ground shaking during the aftershock sequence. These results help refine the hazard estimates of the greater Los Angeles area.

- Following the Northridge earthquake, the USGS expanded a planned Los Angeles basin profiling experiment to include seismic lines directly through the earthquake area. This seismic profiling experiment produced images of geologic structures such as sedimentary basins and folds responsible for the overall tectonic environment of the Los Angeles area.

- Stronger than expected ground motions were experienced during the Northridge earthquake. The data indicate that the maximum horizontal ground acceleration experienced during the earthquake decreased significantly with increased distance away from the immediate epicentral area. For the first time the scientific and engineering community have a fairly complete set of measurements near the source for associating actual ground motions with structural failure. These sets provide a rigorous basis to improve models of ground motions, earthquake resistant design, construction, and retrofit measures to lessen potential future disasters.

- Geophysical modeling results for the Cascadia interface indicate that the zone between the Juan de Fuca and the North American crustal plates, which is responsible for generating great earthquakes, may be farther west than indicated by paleoseismic data. This result has important implications in hazard assessments, because if the fault zone is further away from the heavily populated Eugene–Bellingham urban corridor, then the hazards would be somewhat less than had been thought.

- Using the Northridge earthquake as a guide, magnitude-7 ground motions on a buried thrust fault have been modeled for the Los Angeles area. The modeled ground motions are characterized by large pulses of ground displacement, up to 6 feet, that occur in several seconds. Such pulses are not adequately accounted for in modern building codes, and theoretical studies show that the pulses can produce severe effects in buildings designed to meet these current codes.

- An Interactive Display of Earthquake Activity (IDEA) module developed at USGS displays near real-time earthquake activity and animations to the public. These systems have been installed at USGS visitors centers in Menlo Park, CA; Reston, VA; and in a mobile kiosk available for loan to museums and schools. The systems also have been recently installed at the California Institute of Technology, at the USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and at Loomis Museum in Lassen Volcanic National Park.

- Earthquake information is now transmitted automatically via the Internet to commercial paging companies for nationwide, radio broadcast to individual users and for graphical computer display.

- Data exchange between the U.S. National Seismic Network and the regional networks continues to improve, with the result being more reliable earthquake locations in areas "between" the large U.S. seismic networks. Areas with improved location data include the California-Nevada border region, southern Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana.

- For the Central U.S., published a series of maps summarizing the geologic and geophysical setting of the region as it relates to understanding earthquake hazards.

- In the Central U.S., developed a free-standing exhibit for display in public locations that provides basic information and new developments about earthquake hazard studies in the New Madrid region.

- In the Central U.S., produced a half-hour video documentary, "Hidden Fury", about the New Madrid seismic zone for show on educational television and in schools.

- Seismic activity, geodetic, and strong motion data for northern California are archived at the joint University of California Berkeley (UCB)/USGS Cooperative Northern California Data Center. The data are accessible to users over the Internet.
- Completed a seismicity map and public information report on the distribution of earthquakes in Oregon and Washington. Explaining earthquake hazards in the Pacific Northwest is complicated by the fact that in the subduction zone setting found there, three distinct earthquake source zones exist.
- The USGS Pasadena office served as the scientific coordination center in the aftermath of the Northridge earthquake. The USGS coordinated the deployment of seismic equipment to record the aftershock data, provided constant updates to the news media during the first few weeks following the earthquake, and provided technical briefings and summaries to the many local, state and federal agencies involved in the post disaster response.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Geodetic surveys to monitor earth strain	15	15	15
Geophysical and geochemical sites	120	120	120
Operate 2-color lasers	2	2	2
Regional seismograph networks	15	15	15
USGS research projects	110	110	110
External research grants & coop agreements	150	150	150
Technical reports and maps	200	200	200
USNSN seismic stations operation	37	42	60
Continuous GPS stations	5	5	30

Justification of Program Change

	FY 1996 Request	Program Change
$000	50,842	1,207
FTE	383	5

The proposed increase for the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program will be used to address key urban seismic hazards using emerging technologies (digital telecommunication links, seismic network upgrades, and digital map production) to complement on-going program activities in response to new customer needs. Most of the effort for FY 1996 is targeted for the San Francisco area, Seattle, and Memphis; the next group of cities where some of this work will occur includes Anchorage, Portland, Salt Lake City, and St. Louis.

These new efforts in urban seismic hazards studies will be closely planned and coordinated with local governments and private organizations who need the improved information. Depending upon the specific data needs for each urban area commensurate with creating integrated hazard assessments, the funds will be used to:

- begin deploying upgraded seismic monitoring instruments. These improved systems will form the basis for broadcasting warnings outside of the immediate earthquake region that strong ground shaking is expected. Such early warning systems work to avoid costly damages to private and public property in the event of strong ground shaking.

- install enhanced telecommunication links between seismic stations, central computer facilities, and data users such as emergency response managers, operators of critical transportation and communication facilities, and public officials responsible for guiding the immediate post-earthquake response.

- convert existing geologic and other data sets into digital GIS formats, which are becoming routinely used by cities and counties in planning activities and risk analysis.

- conduct focused field investigations where current data are insufficient for detailed risk analyses, disaster planning, and emergency response.

VOLCANO AND GEOTHERMAL INVESTIGATIONS

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	20,031	20,326	295
FTE	189	189	0

The USGS Volcano and Geothermal Investigations Program provides earth-science information that is used to:

- *Reduce losses from volcanic eruptions.* Recent volcanic eruptions in Washington, California, Alaska, and Hawaii have devastated tens to hundreds of square miles, caused substantial economic impact, and, in some instances, loss of life. The USGS has developed unique abilities to make long- and short-term forecasts of volcanic eruptions, delineate the effects that may result, and help develop mitigation actions.

- *Minimize disruptions from volcanic threats.* The threat of a volcanic eruption also can have devastating social and economic impacts. The USGS provides timely and accurate information on volcanoes throughout the Nation to local, State, and Federal groups. The USGS works with these organizations through workshops and seminars to ensure that the USGS volcano information is understood and in useable formats.

- *Assess geothermal resources and the consequences of its use.* Geothermal energy—the natural heat of the earth—is used by industry, utilities, and individuals to generate electricity and heat buildings. The

USGS is pioneering much of the current understanding of geothermal systems. USGS research is important in making decisions regarding protection of thermal features in national parks.

Active volcanoes and geothermal systems have in common many of the same earth processes and features. Areas of high geothermal potential in western states also are areas of recent volcanic activity. Geophysical techniques used to explore subsurface conditions at volcanoes also are used to determine the extent of geothermal resources. Geothermal areas that have volcano hazards include Long Valley caldera, Medicine Lake Highlands, and Lassen Volcanic National Park in California; the entire Cascade Range in Oregon and Washington; Mauna Loa, Kilauea, and Hualalai volcanoes in Hawaii; the Aleutian Chain in Alaska; and Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.

Current Program

The objectives of the USGS Volcano and Geothermal Investigations Program are pursued in the context of four topically related subelements.

Recent Eruptions

The most dramatic recent eruptions affecting the United States have been in the Philippines, Alaska, and Hawaii. Accurate forecasting by USGS staff in 1991 of the major eruption of Mount Pinatubo, Philippines, helped save thousands of lives and billions of dollars of U.S. military hardware from Clark Air Base. Three explosive eruptions of Mt. Spurr near Anchorage, Alaska, occurred in 1992 sending large amounts of volcanic ash into the atmosphere. The ash is very hazardous to airplanes in the heavily traveled air traffic corridors of southern Alaska, where 60–80 flights every day carry about 10,000 people and thousands of tons of cargo. In Hawaii, lava flows from the long-continuing (since 1983) East Rift eruption of Kilauea Volcano have covered several hundred km^2 of land, destroying an historic town, a National Park visitors center, Hawaiian archeological sites, and habitat for endangered Hawaiian native plants.

Subelements of the Volcano and Geothermal Investigations Program

1. Volcano Monitoring and Hazards Assessment
2. Geothermal Systems and Energy Resources
3. Magmatic and Thermal Processes in the Earth's Crust
4. Public Outreach and Interagency Collaboration

Subelement 1: Volcano Monitoring and Hazards Assessments

Hazard assessments of volcanoes provide the framework for anticipating future eruptive activity and for determining the appropriate type and degree of volcano monitoring. Hazard assessments determine the probability, nature, and magnitude of hazards from volcanic eruptions, as well as related hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, and shifting river channels. Eruption hazards include ejection of hot gases and solids, lava flows, lateral blasts of debris, and volcanic ash. Hazard assessments provide the critical basis for determining risks from future eruptions and for devising mitigation plans to reduce or prevent losses. USGS volcano hazards studies are concentrated on the Cascade volcanoes of the Pacific Northwest, where a large population and its economy are exposed to hazards.

Volcano monitoring detects the rise of magma in the Earth's crust so that timely warnings can be issued before a volcano erupts. Volcanoes that are actively erupting and that pose a serious threat to nearby life and property are monitored continuously. Volcanoes that are currently dormant but have been determined to be potentially dangerous, are monitored less closely.

USGS monitoring is concentrated at Hawaii's active volcanoes; Mount St. Helens, Washington; Long Valley caldera/Mono Craters area, California; Redoubt, Augustine, and Spurr Volcanoes, Alaska; and Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. Selective monitoring is carried out at other volcanoes in the United States.

Eastern California

The USGS began extensive monitoring of the Long Valley caldera/Mono Craters volcanic area, eastern California, after a sudden increase in seismic activity and ground deformation. This monitoring suggests the presence of a partly molten magma reservoir 5 miles beneath the caldera. Nearly 20 inches of ground uplift occurred in this area between 1980 and 1984; deformation continued in 1992. Earthquakes near the town of Mammoth Lakes indicate that magma may have risen into the crust to depths as shallow as 2 miles, which increases the risk of an eruption.

Subelement 2: Geothermal Systems and Energy Resources

Geothermal studies determine the origin, distribution, and size of geothermal energy resources for the formulation of national energy policy and for land-use decisions that account for the environmental effects of geothermal development. These studies are coordinated with the Department of Energy, and data and insights obtained from the USGS studies are used by Federal land-management agencies (such as BLM, NPS, and USFS) in land-use planning and by the private sector in resource exploration and production.

Subelement 3: Magmatic and Thermal Processes in the Earth's Crust

Fundamental research into volcanic processes involves the origin and movement of magma within the Earth, the dynamics of volcanic eruptions, interactions of snow and ice with hot deposits, and the redistribution of volcanic deposits by water after eruptions. These investigations provide the scientific foundation for forecasting volcanic eruptions, for evaluating their potential effects, and for predicting flood hazards after eruptions cease.

Subelement 4: Public Outreach and Interagency Collaboration

Outreach activities and interagency collaboration make research results readily available to the public. Assessments of volcanic hazards, surveillance of active volcanoes, and evaluation of geothermal resources are coupled with public outreach to ensure that scientific information is applied to practical volcanic risk reduction and energy resource use. The USGS supplies scientific information to public officials and local communities for land-use planning, preparing emergency evacuation plans, and making evacuation decisions during volcanic crises. Effective communication of scientific data on geothermal processes is needed to develop an optimal national energy policy, by officials concerned with the effects of geothermal development, and for the management of scenic and recreational resources in National Parks. USGS scientists present public talks about volcanology and geothermal energy to service organizations, civic groups, student groups, and outdoor recreation organizations.

Specific activities in FY 1996 include the following:

- Operate the Alaska Volcano Observatory (AVO), a cooperative effort of the USGS, the University of Alaska, and tne State of Alaska. AVO is at the forefront in advising the public, industry, and various government entities of impending eruptions and their effects such as risks to airplanes from volcanic ash. AVO efforts are focused on the Cook Inlet volcanoes nearest, Anchorage, the main population center.
- Operate the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory (HVO), which has been run continuously by the USGS since 1948 and which monitors the frequently active Hawaiian volcanoes. HVO is instrumental in developing many of the monitoring techniques and equipment now used worldwide.
- Operate the Cascades Volcano Observatory (CVO), which was established in 1980 to monitor and study Mount St. Helens and to serveas a base for periodic monitoring of the other potentially active Cascades volcanoes. Monitoring data from Washington and Oregon volcanoes are analyzed by a USGS/ University of Washington team.
- Through the Volcano Disaster Assistance Project, respond to State Department requests for hazard training and for assistance during volcanic crises in other countries.
- Formally collaborate with the National Weather Service and the Federal Aviation Administration to maintain an early alert system for volcanic ash hazards to regional and international air traffic into Anchorage.
- Work with Kamchatkan Volcanic Eruption Response Team (Russia) to provide information to other Federal agencies of ash eruptions in Kamchatka involving potential effects on aviation safety.
- Publish a collection of reports from government, academic, and industry sources on volcanic ash and their effects on aircraft.
- Issue advisories as needed to Federal, State, and local governments and industry about volcanic unrest at Redoubt, Spurr, Augustine, Kilauea, Long Valley, and other U.S. volcanoes.

- Develop new monitoring techniques, such as aircraft-deployable methods to measure gas concentrations in volcanic-eruption plumes, which is important to understanding eruptive processes and volcanic contributions to global atmospheric chemistry.

- Develop monitoring applications for a portable ground-based Doppler radar system, in order to be able to study dynamics of dangerous explosive eruptions.

- Conduct a multidisciplinary study of the hazards of Mount Rainier, a volcano that has received a special designation by the UN-sponsored International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. Mudflows from this volcano would threaten densely populated portions of the Seattle/ Tacoma areas.

- Conduct hydrologic monitoring at Mount St. Helens, including the three major lakes impounded by the debris avalanche in 1980, and operate the monitoring gages to provide early warning of lake breakouts and consequent floods or debris flows.

- Study the dome and crater of Mount St. Helens. These studies help interpret future eruption precursors and help understand transitions from explosive eruption to quiet extrusion.

- Develop and field test a flood and debris-flow detection system that could lead to accurate early warnings of debris flows and floods in remote areas.

- Develop and field test a continuous suspended-sediment sampling instrument to accommodate high sediment loads and high velocities in rivers.

- Assess the hazards at Redoubt, Spurr, and Augustine volcanoes. This includes compiling data and modeling the processes that accompanied the1953 and 1992 eruptions of Mount Spurr.

- Develop real-time deformation monitoring for Augustine Volcano in Alaska using Global Positioning System (GPS) measurements.

- Conduct research on stream-flow models to assist in evaluating flooding from Redoubt Volcano and from Hayes Volcano. The effects of high sediment load (characteristic of streams draining volcanoes) on flooding will be assessed.

- Monitor the ongoing eruption (since 1983) of Kilauea volcano and provide hazards-mitigation advice to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and to state and local public-safety agencies.

- Collaborate with the State of Hawaii and the USGS National Geologic Mapping Program to produce a computerized analysis of the historic volcanic activity of Mauna Loa volcano which will quantitatively define risk zones.

- Cooperate with health researchers to determine the hazard posed by volcanic gas fog ("vog") to residents of the Island of Hawaii.

- Quantitatively assess the risks based on the most recent (150 years) eruptions of Mauna Loa and Kilauea.

- Collaborate in volcano hazards projects in the Philippines, Cameroon, the former Soviet Far East and other countries as requested. Actively participate in the UN-sponsored International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR).

- Assist the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology in monitoring Pinatubo volcano and other restless or active volcanoes in the Philippines, with support from the Department of State.

- Conduct studies of geothermal potential in the northern Basin and Range (Oregon–Nevada–Utah), including priority assessment of BLM wilderness study areas.

- Evaluate The Geysers, California, in light of a recent, unexpected decrease in geothermal energy production. The potential for additional energy resources in area, from depths below current producing zones, is being evaluated.

- Conduct hydrologic monitoring at Long Valley and Steamboat Springs in order to detect changes in hot springs, ground-water levels, and land subsidence resulting from geothermal power production. The monitoring results can be used to adjust the location and flow rates of geothermal production and injection wells.

- Monitor gas and steam discharge, seismicity, and rock strain on Mammoth Mountain in Long Valley caldera, California, in order to detect future episodes of magmatic intrusion. The combined use of these types of information may provide important indications of the depth and size of future intrusions and their potential to cause volcanic eruptions.

- Evaluate the hazards associated with the melting of snow and ice by hot eruptive products. Such melting causes damaging mudflows, as at Nevado del Ruiz, Colombia (killing thousands of people in 1985), and Redoubt Volcano, Alaska (which threatened a major oil terminal facility and the ecology of Cook Inlet).

- Study thermal features in National Parks, especially Lassen Volcanic, Crater Lake, and Yellowstone National Parks, in order to evaluate the impact on park features of potential geothermal development near the parks.

- Contribute technical expertise to National Parks (particularly Lassen Volcanic, Crater Lake, Hawaii Volcanoes, Katmai and Yellowstone) in naturalist education, interpretation of thermal and volcanic features to the public, and management of Park scenic and recreational resources.

The USGS Volcano and Geothermal Investigations Program is redirecting its work in FY 1996 in some new directions:

- Studies of gases emitted from volcanoes along with studies of gases that remained dissolved when magma erupts will be done to quantify the contribution of volcanic emissions to the Earth's atmosphere.

- Studies of the behavior of volcanic ash clouds and their deposits will be done to help assess the short-term impacts of volcanic eruptions on climate.

Recent Accomplishments

- USGS forecasting of the 1991 eruption of Pinatubo volcano in the Philippines led to successful evacuation of 16,000 Americans and several billion dollars of military hardware from Clark Air Base by the U.S. military, and more than 100,000 civilians by Philippine civil authorities.

- The USGS advised State and local authorities, other Federal agencies, and the news media about volcanic hazards at specific volcanoes, such as Spurr, Augustine, and Redoubt Volcanoes in Alaska and Kilauea Volcano in Hawaii.

- The USGS/USAID volcano disaster assistance program published a five-year plan to publicly document the focus and strategy of this international assistance program.

- With Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance support, a joint French, Japanese, U.S., Zairian team in August 1994 evaluated volcanic hazards to residents and refugees in Goma, Zaire. Recommendations were made for enhanced monitoring using local experts.

- The AVO working with the Kamchatkan Volcanic Eruption Response Team (Russia) provided timely notice of a major eruption (a column reaching to 60,000 feet) of Klyuchevskoy volcano, Kamchatka, allowing rerouting of northern Pacific air traffic away from the eruption cloud by the Federal Aviation Administration and National Weather Service. Modeling of the ash cloud movement permitted forecasts of itspath to allow notification of future danger areas to aircraft.

- Following an eruption of the Rabaul Volcano in New Guinea, which destroyed the existing monitoring system, USGS scientists with support from the Department of State Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance installed a new seismic net for use in monitoring the course of the eruption. The Rabaul Volcano Observatory had successfully predicted the renewed activity in September 1994, allowing the evacuation of 30,000 residents.

- A USGS hazard analysis of volcanic activity for the lower east rift zone of Kilauea volcano was published. This new research shows that the frequency of eruptions is less, indicating that the long-term hazard is less, than had been previously thought.

- The first systematic analysis of seismic hazards in Hawaii was completed for the southern part of the island of Hawaii, which documents higher earthquake hazards than were previously estimated. This seismic hazard analysis is being extended to a larger area in cooperation with the USGS earthquake hazards program.

- Sampling and analysis of large-volume coastal springs south of the east rift of Kilauea volcano show that they contain a component of thermal water and reflect a large geothermal system.

- USGS information was provided for use in the Department of Energy's Environmental Impact Statement for the Hawaii Geothermal Project. This information characterizes the chemistry of geothermal fluids, natural emissions of volcanic gases, hydrologic effects of geothermal development, seismic and volcanic hazards in southern Hawaii, and natural marine hazards.
- New, precise geodetic measurements have enabled USGS scientists to better forecast eruptions and earthquakes on Kilauea's south flank. Deformation networks have been extended to Mauna Loa, which is predicted to erupt during the next decade.
- AVO provided real-time warnings of Redoubt's volcanic ash clouds in 1989–90 to NOAA, FAA, and airlines operating over Alaska. AVO also accurately predicted or quickly confirmed eruptions of Spurr Volcano in 1992 and provided information about their likely consequences to the aviation community.
- USGS analysis airborne sulfur dioxide from 1989–90 eruption of Redoubt Volcano indicates that earlier estimates of sulfur dioxide emission for past volcanic eruptions may be seriously underestimated.
- The AVO participated with NASA in the successful deployment and recovery of the Dante II experimental robot at Mount Spurr volcano in 1994.
- The USGS contributed to a special technical volume documenting the lessons learned from the 1989–90 eruptions of Redoubt volcano, Alaska.
- New geologic mapping at Mount Rainier, Washington, of volcanic deposits and hydrothermal alteration patterns has provided a better understanding of the types of hazards that this volcano represents. The USGS participated in a National Research Council committee to develop a science plan for Mt. Rainier as a demonstration volcano for the International Decade for Natural Hazard Reduction.
- USGS scientists gave a featured presentation on the issues of land-use planning and emergency-response for communities near Mount Rainier, Washington, at the Geological Society of America Annual Meeting in Seattle.
- USGS scientists discovered areas of tree kill near Mammoth Mountain in the Long Valley caldera, which they have shown to be caused by potentially dangerous levels of carbon dioxide. (Air containing 5% carbon dioxide is lethal to humans.)
- A comprehensive USGS report on the thermal regime of the southern Basin and Range in Arizona was published delineating the areas of high heat flow that represent targets for geothermal exploration.
- The USGS convened a workshop in 1994 on seismicity at The Geysers in California for government, industry, university, and local community to present the current state of knowledge concerning earthquakes induced by geothermal development. A recent USGS seismic experiment at The Geysers indicates that the reservoir volume is less than previously thought.
- A USGS geologic map of Newberry Volcano, an area of active exploration by the geothermal industry, was completed and will be published in FY 1995.

- A new USGS geologic map of Mount Adams, Washington, has led to a detailed study of the erupted volume through the last 900,000 years, showing that most of the volume was erupted during two relatively short time spans.
- An analysis of chemistry data from springs south of Crater Lake, Oregon, indicates that most of the heat discharge is around the base of the mountain rather than into the caldera. This has implications for proposed geothermal development in the region around Crater Lake National Park.
- The USGS convened in cooperation with other agencies, an international conference on volcanic ash and its effects on aircraft. The conference was attended by 200 representatives from the airlines, aircraft manufacturers, Federal agencies, and foreign countries; proceedings have been published as a USGS report.
- Published USGS Circular 1125, Tapping the Earth's Natural Heat, about the nature of geothermal energy and USGS geothermal studies.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Volcano hazards and geothermal assessments	12	12	12
new starts	2	2	2
in progress	10	10	10
Volcano monitoring networks	11	11	11
geologic	9	9	9
hydrologic	2	2	2
Research projects on volcanic processes	8	8	8

LANDSLIDE HAZARDS

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	2,305	2,339	34
FTE	26	26	0

Objectives

The USGS Landslides Reduction Program provides earth-science information for addressing a critical public safety and economic issue:

- Landslides are a national problem that occur in all 50 States, causing $1–2 billion in damages and more than 25 fatalities on average each year.
- Landslides pose serious threats to highways and structures that support fisheries, tourism, timber harvesting, mining, and energy production as well as general transportation.
- Expanded development and other land use has increased the incidence of landslide disasters and the need for Federal relief.

The hazards from landslides are different in different parts of the U.S., but significant problems exist in virtually every State.

- Rockslides are common throughout the Appalachian region and New England. Glacial deposits that mantle the northeast contain materials that are prone to slow slides and rapid flows. The greatest eastern hazard is from the sliding of clay-rich soils; related damages in urban areas such as Pittsburgh, PA, and Cincinnati, OH, are among the largest in the U.S.
- Along the river valleys of the midcontinent, a widespread wind-blown deposit termed loess is notoriously unstable in excavated slopes.
- Across the Great Plains and into the mountain areas of the western U.S., the weathered shales and other clay-rich rock are particularly prone to landsliding.
- In the western U.S., landslides due to steep slopes, periodic heavy rains, and vegetation loss are common.

Southern California Landslides

In the wake of the recent storms and extensive flooding in southern California, the USGS is closely monitoring and assessing another threat to that region–mudslides, debris flows, and other types of landslides. The landslide threat to southern California has been heightened because recent wildfires burned off large areas, removing vegetation that helped retain soils and protect slopes. Many of the 11,000 landslides triggered by the Northridge earthquake also have been reactivated by the recent rains. In addition, the Northridge earthquake fractured many slopes, loosening the surface materials and making them more susceptible to landslides. The USGS is providing immediate emergency response information on the current situation in southern California. Data being collected will contribute to the eventual design of a landslide warning system similar to the one operated by the USGS in the San Francisco Bay region.

- Earthquakes and volcanoes also cause landslides; the major eruption of Mount St. Helens in Washington was proceeded by the collapse of the north side of the volcano. More than 50% of the damage from the Great Alaskan Earthquake (1964) was caused by ground failure.

The enormous damages from landslides can be reduced. Long-term reduction of damages and hazards requires recognizing problems, understanding causes, and applying mitigation techniques that are tailored to the type of landslide and the features at risk.

Current Program

The USGS Landslide Hazards Program to address this issue has 4 subelements.

Subelements of the Landslide Hazards Program
1. Landslide Process Studies
2. Landslide Prediction Studies
3. Landslide Susceptibility and Risk Mapping
4. Research Applications and Technology Transfer

Subelement 1: Landslide Process Studies

The USGS investigates landslide processes to determine how precipitation, earthquakes, and rapid snow melt trigger landslides and how these factors and others such as material properties, topography, and hydrology control landslide initiation and movement. This subelement also examines the short- and long-term effects of climate on landslide activity and distribution and its role in changing the shape of the land. This type of study provides data on landslide recurrence, which can be used for assessing landslide susceptibility and risk.

Subelement 2: Landslide Prediction Studies

A landslide warning system has been established in the San Francisco Bay area of California by the USGS in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The warning system combines new research results on landslide processes with state-of-the art telemetering of field data in "real time" (data are transmitted and analyzed instantaneously during heavy storms). When specified rainfall conditions exist, public warnings of impending landslide activity are issued through the National Weather Service broadcast network, which alerts emergency-response agencies and the general public. The warning system continues to be refined to improve our predictive capabilities and to establish criteria for implementing warning systems in other regions.

Subelement 3: Landslide Susceptibility and Risk Mapping

Regional maps of landslide hazard and risk are needed to reduce landslide losses nationally. Information on susceptibility to landslide movement and on risks to people, infrastructure, and buildings improve land-use planning, insurance coverage, engineering design and construction, and warning and emergency response.

Subelement 4: Research Applications and Technology Transfer

To reduce hazards and risks, the USGS seeks to implement research results on methods to mitigate landslides and to expand public awareness of landslide hazards. The USGS applies and disseminates its products to Federal agencies such as FEMA, the National Park Service, the National Weather Service, and the Federal Highway Administration; State geological surveys and emergency-response agencies; county and city geologists and planners; consulting geologists and engineers; the investment community; and the public directly and through the press.

Specific USGS Landslide Hazard activities in FY 1996 include the following:

- Gather and analyze instrumental data that relate rainfall to landslide initiation from new monitoring sites established in California and Hawaii.
- Complete a study in Oahu, Hawaii, of the mechanics of persistently moving large landslides, using surface and subsurface monitoring and instruments to determine their potential application to hazard mitigation in urban areas.
- Determine the most efficient methods for arresting landslide movement through investigations using satellite-based Global Positioning System (GPS) and surveying and photogrammetric techniques.
- Operate a landslide warning system in San Francisco, and expand cooperation with the National Weather Service to standardize warning procedures for use in other regions.
- Upgrade computer hardware, software, and communication procedures for issuing public warnings in northern California in cooperation with local, State and Federal agencies.
- Study mudflows in areas of grass and forest fires in Colorado and southern California in cooperation with local and State government agencies.
- Develop rainfall thresholds required to trigger landslides in other regions to provide the basis for setting up warning systems elsewhere.
- Compile landslide hazard maps in areas of high landslide incidence, in cooperation with other Federal agencies as well as State and local entities. These maps are used to assess the risk for rapidly urbanizing areas having a high susceptibility to landslides.

- Apply new models of how landslides behave during earthquakes to determine areas susceptible to earthquake-triggered landslides in northern and southern California.
- Apply probabilistic forecast modeling to the Oakland-Berkeley wildfire zone, California. Landslide susceptibility and risk maps using geographic information systems (GIS) and economic modeling are being prepared for this area, as well as for part of the Los Angeles area in cooperation with the State of California.
- Develop in cooperation with the National Park Service, a computer-based map of rockfall hazards and risks in Yosemite National Park.
- Combine landslide probability models with economic data to predict landslide losses and to provide a rational basis for selecting the most cost-effective mitigation strategies.
- Correlate slope processes with climatic records to examine short- and long-term climatic influences in Colorado and Utah.
- Operate the National Landslide Information Center which is the repository of the Worldwide Directory of Landslide Inventories.
- Improve the on-line database to provide interactive "dial-up" access to users throughout the world.
- Prepare technology summaries of how USGS results from landslide research can be applied by other government agencies and the private sector.

Recent Accomplishments

- Determined how landslide activity responds to changing climate patterns in the Rocky Mountains through a detailed analysis of the recurrence patterns of landslides.
- In FY 1995, completed documentation of a landslide warning system developed by the USGS for predictions and warnings of debris flows in the San Francisco Bay region, California.
- Expanded the National Landslide Information Center (NLIC) in Golden, Colorado, as the focal point for collection and dissemination of information on significant landslide events, critical research results, and public-policy issues relating to landslides. The NLIC collects and distributes a vast amount of information related to landslides to users throughout the world.
- Developed an improved method for analyzing slope stability.
- Applied GIS and analytical photogrammetric technology to monitor landslide movement rates in huge landslides in Hawaii, Utah, and Colorado.
- Responded to a landslide disaster at Tully, New York, and prepared a landslide susceptibility map of surrounding area which was conveyed to State and local officials.

- Mapped earthquake-induced landslides caused by the Northridge, California, earthquake. Identified respiratory ailment in San Fernando Valley caused by landslide-generated dust.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Hazard reduction studies	10	10	14
Landslide research studies	8	6	6
Interagency cooperatives	3	3	5

Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping

Geologic Framework and Processes

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Elements		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
National Cooperative Geologic	$000	21,882	322	0	22,204	322
Mapping	FTE	209	0	0	209	0
Continental Surveys	$000	2,848	40	0	2,888	40
	FTE	33	0	0	33	0
Magnetic Field Monitoring &	$000	1,782	26	0	1,808	26
Charting	FTE	22	0	0	22	0
Total Requirements	$000	26,512	388	0	26,900	388
	FTE	264	0	0	264	0

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE GEOLOGIC MAPPING

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	21,882	22,204	322
FTE	209	209	0

The National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program provides accurate, standardized geologic maps for the United States. A geologic map is the basic tool that establishes the earth-science framework and that is the cornerstone for applied earth-science activities. Federal agencies, state and local governments, private industry, and the general public need the information provided by geologic maps for:

- developing strategies for reducing losses and risks from natural hazards
- making decisions about the management of land, ranging from economic development to recreational enjoyment
- exploring for, assessing, and developing water, energy, and mineral resources

The National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (P.L. 102–285) designates the U.S. Geological Survey as the Federal agency responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program. This program is carried out by a consortium of geologic mapping partners including

State Geological Surveys, universities, and the USGS. Two recently held workshops, one in December 1994 and a follow-up one in February 1995, are resulting in a National Plan for the geologic mapping program. The plan, complete with milestones, will be in draft form in Spring 1995 and will be reviewed and revised for publication in Winter 1995. Workshop participants included State Geologists, geologic consultants, university professors, and representatives of Federal agencies including Office of Science and Technology Policy, Office of Management and Budget, Department of Agriculture (Forest Service), Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of the Interior (USGS). The National Plan details both the responsibilities of each partner and the priority setting mechanisms for determining where improved geologic mapping is most needed. The National Plan will also outline the Federal role in coordinating this cooperative activity, including responsibility for establishing a national geologic-map data base, an archive that includes all geologic maps and spatial data bases described in the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992.

The national coordination, standardization, and management procedures for spatial geologic information, which are provided through the USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program, are critical to obtaining the most effective and efficient use from the geologic mapping data. The development of digital map standards is necessary to establishing compatible and comparable data for multiple uses. The development of standards for geologic maps is being coordinated with the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

Current Program

The objectives of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program are implemented through four subelements.

Subelements of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program
1. Federal Geologic Mapping (FEDMAP)
2. State Geologic Mapping (STATEMAP)
3. Geologic Mapping Support (SUPPORTMAP)
4. Geologic Mapping Education (EDMAP)

Subelement 1: Federal Geologic Mapping

This subelement determines the geologic framework of areas identified by Federal agencies, State geological agencies, and local government agencies to be vital to the economic and social health of the Nation. The level of detail or scales of the investigations vary depending on geologic setting and user needs. All geologic maps produced through this subelement are archived in the National Geologic Map Data Base.

Subelement 2: State Geologic Mapping

This subelement determines the geologic framework of areas identified by State geological agencies to be vital to the economic and social health of individual States. Mapping priorities are determined by State advisory panels, and are then integrated with national priorities. Federal funding for the STATEMAP subelement is matched by the recipient State agencies on a one-to-one basis with non-Federal funds. STATEMAP projects are negotiated as cooperative agreements in response to annual program announcements issued by the USGS. Scales of investigation vary depending on State requirements but can include a multi-state (regional) scope when adjacent States have mapping priorities in common. All geologic maps produced through this subelement are archived in the National Geologic Map Data Base.

Subelement 3: Geologic Mapping Support

This subelement provides a full range of interdisciplinary support activities that greatly improve the geologic mapping process, products, and applications. These activities include:

- development and implementation of cost-effective digital methods for acquiring, compiling, analyzing, producing, and disseminating geologic-map information,
- paleontologic (fossil), geochronologic (age in years), geophysical (physical properties), and geochemical (chemical characteristics) investigations integrated with geologic mapping,
- establishment and maintenance of the National Geologic Map Data Base, which not only includes all geologic maps produced by the program but also National Data Bases for paleontology, geochronology, geophysical maps, and geochemical maps, and
- development of customized map products for specific user needs that facilitate the application of geologic-map information in resolving national issues.

Subelement 4: Geologic Mapping Education

This subelement helps universities teach earth-science students the principles of geologic mapping and field analysis, supports field teaching institutes, and supports geologic mapping by graduate students and their faculty advisors. This geologic mapping is integrated with other program subelements and with the priorities set by those subelements. All geologic maps produced are archived in the National Geologic Map Data Base.

Specific Program activities for FY 1996 include the following:

- A workshop entitled "Geologic Studies of the Middle Rio Grande Basin" to be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico in April 1995 will develop a multi-agency plan for addressing earth science issues in an area of significant population growth and land-use impact. The workshop is being co-sponsored by the USGS, the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, the University of New Mexico, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Federal, State, and local agencies in the area have been invited to participate in planning this effort.

- A workshop tentatively entitled "A Regional Earth Science Data Base for Management Decisions in the Greater Las Vegas Metropolitan Area" is being planned for Las Vegas, Nevada in the late spring of 1995. This workshop is being co-sponsored by the USGS, the State Geological Survey of Nevada, the Las Vegas Valley Water District, and a variety of other Federal, State, and Local agencies. This workshop will develop a multi-agency plan for addressing earth-science issues in the Las Vegas region.

- Geologic maps of surficial materials of the entire conterminous United States are being compiled at a scale of 1:1,000,000. This long-term project is nearly two-thirds complete and provides important information for the National Geologic Map Data Base, for use by Federal and State agencies for broad, regional land and resource policy decisions.

- Geologic maps of bedrock materials of the United States are being compiled at a scale of 1:2,500,000 as part of a larger international effort. This long-term effort is expected to be completed in the next year and will serve as one of the "base-line" data layers in the National Geologic Map Data Base. The compilation of this "national-scale" geologic map is being done in cooperation with the Geological Survey of Canada and co-supported by the Geological Society of America.

- A bedrock geologic map of Ohio is being completed by the Ohio Geological Survey at a scale of 1:100,000. This map is 5 times more detailed and significantly more accurate than the existing State geologic map. The project is currently scheduled for completion in 1997. These maps will be used to make statewide environmental and resource decisions.

- A geologic map database for the state of Vermont is being jointly produced by the Vermont Geological Survey and the USGS. A team of geologic mappers from the USGS and universities are mapping at scales ranging from 1:24,000 to 1:100,000. Preliminary geologic maps are being made available to the State of Vermont for immediate inclusion in their digital geologic map database. The project will conclude in the late 1990's with the completed compilation of the bedrock geology of the entire State at 1:100,000 scale. These maps are being used to produce radon potential maps in urban areas. They will also be utilized to assess other hazard and environmental problems in Vermont.

- A long-term cooperative project with the State of Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources to produce a modern bedrock geologic map database for the State of Washington is nearing completion. Much of this database is already available with only some of the more rugged and remote terrain to be completed. Many agencies, both State and Federal, are already using this more current and detailed information. When complete, a State-wide map data base at 1:100,000 scale will be part of the National Geologic Map Data Base.

- State-wide geophysical/geochemical mapping projects are ongoing in California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. All maps involve collaboration with States, and some of the maps are being published by State geological surveys. These maps when combined with bedrock geologic maps are useful in locating areas that may contain mineral resources or areas with potential environmental hazards.

- National paleontologic and geochronologic data bases are being updated on a regular basis. Each database contains many thousands of records and is available as part of the National Geologic Map Data Base. State-specific databases are being prepared and will be distributed to our State partners for their review, comment, update, and use.
- An investigation of the geologic and hydrologic framework, processes, and history of the Missouri River Basin is ongoing. The primary focus of the investigation is on the continuing modifications of the river and its floodplains, and the effects of those changes on society. Topics of investigation include river processes, erosion, geologic history, groundwater, and hazards. Data is being compiled and archived in digital format. This work is being done in cooperation with the 10 State Geological Surveys (Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming).

The National Plan currently under development serves as the basis for new directions in the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program. Some of the more significant changes are:

- The State Geologic Mapping (STATEMAP) subelement is increasing from about 6 percent to 20 percent of the total program. This change will enable the program to give a more balanced focus to state priorities.
- The Geologic Mapping Education (EDMAP) subelement will be implemented in accordance with the National Plan currently being developed. This brings the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program into alignment with the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992. More importantly, all partners in this cooperative effort are now part of the team and have a stake in its success.
- In late 1994 the Association of American State Geologists (AASG) and the USGS each signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Park Service (NPS) to help provide spatial geologic information for high-priority Park Lands identified by NPS. This partnering relationship with other Federal agencies and with the AASG will be expanded in FY 1996.

Recent Accomplishments

- About half of Ohio has been mapped by the State geoscience agency with support from the program. The resulting knowledge is being used to address important issues involving ground water, coal, radon-bearing black shale, and landslides. The maps also are being used to assess the sites of existing and proposed solid waste facilities.

- A report on the hazards of earthquake-induced ground failure on the central California coast has been published. This study describes a method for creating maps on short notice and from available data which show the spatial distribution of risks from hazards. These maps are needed to guide public policy and financial decisions in mitigating geologic hazards. This numerical approach to mapping the susceptibility of distinct regions to specific hazards uses regional geologic, hydrologic, and topographic information in place of the detailed geotechnical measurements customarily used in site-specific risk assessments. The approach is being tested by the California Division of Mines and Geology in north San Francisco.

- In cooperation with the Illinois State Geological Survey, a geographic information system-based model has been developed that identifies aquifers and ranks sequences of geologic materials by their relative potential for transmitting water and contaminants. The model can be used to assess the potential for contamination of aquifers by landfills, waste disposal, or application of agricultural chemicals. A contamination-potential map for a large area centered on southern Lake Michigan was produced on the basis of this model.

- USGS scientists discovered open cracks that formed in 1993 at an Army facility in California. The cracks were found during the course of systematic mapping of bedrock and surficial materials for the U.S. Army National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California. The cracks, as wide as 1 cm, are located along six recent faults and are interpreted to represent slow ground movement following the Landers earthquake of 1992. Dozens of newly discovered, recent faults on the Army base suggest a greater potential for seismic hazards in that area than was previously thought.

- The USGS recently published a digital, color geologic map covering 1300 mi^2 of the northwest Oregon coast and Coast Range. This map identifies important characteristics of young coastal deformation, the distribution of geologic materials, and resource potential of an area adjacent to the Pacific Northwest's only producing gas field. The digital database is currently in use by the U.S. Forest Service for land management planning.

- Geologic mapping at intermediate scales of 1:100,000 and 1:250,000 has progressed significantly in a region extending along the Canadian border from the North Cascades of Washington to the northern Rocky Mountains of Montana. The Kalispell (Montana) geologic map was recently published, the Cut Bank (Montana) and Okanogan (Washington) maps have been compiled; mapping in the Concrete (Washington) and Sandpoint (Washington–Idaho) quadrangles is in an advanced stage. The mapping is being done to aid in resource management of public lands of the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service.

- Geologic mapping was completed of the Chiricahua Mountains of southeast Arizona, remnants of a 27-million-year-old volcano. The mapped area consists of eight 7½-minute quadrangles and includes Chiricahua National Monument. The geologic maps are being used by Monument staff for resource management and visitor education.

- Seven local-scale (1:24,000) maps of the Glenwood Springs, Colorado area (part of the Colorado River-Interstate 70 urban corridor), done in cooperation with the Colorado Geological Survey, were completed. This growth area is exposed to many geologic hazards including landslides, debris flows, floods, and ground subsidence. The geologic maps are being used by Federal, State, county, and local officials to aid in making decisions concerning economic development and hazards mitigation.
- A preliminary version of the Pahute Mesa, Nevada, 1:100,000-scale geologic map was released as one of the first color digital USGS geologic maps with on-line (i.e., INTERNET) database availability. The Pahute Mesa map and database cover several nuclear weapons testing areas and thus benefit and impact several active Nevada Test Site (NTS) programs involving environmental restoration and other weapons related activities. This version, which incorporates the latest geologic data both within the Pahute Mesa area and the overlapping NTS area, is a collaborative effort between USGS and Los Alamos National Laboratory.
- The State of Nevada, supported through the program, recently completed 11 detailed maps in the Las Vegas area as part of a comprehensive plan to prepare 1:24,000-scale maps of physical features in urban areas. The maps will be used to determine the likelihood of movements on faults that may have a high potential for destructive earthquakes. The maps also aid in determining the economic potential of deposits including construction aggregate, gypsum, borate, and clay.
- The USGS and the California Division of Mines and Geology, with support from the program, have cooperatively completed detailed geologic maps of southern California. The maps include basic geology and geophysical, seismological, hydrologic and engineering data. These maps are being used by local government, planners, developers and scientists associated with the Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) to better assure earthquake safety to the southern California community.
- Fifteen detailed geologic maps of the Texas–Mexico border area have been completed by the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology supported by the program. This area is of major concern to the State of Texas due to the existing and projected population growth and industrialization in the area. Map data from this project is being incorporated into an environmental atlas of the border area, which is a GIS-based system partially funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Selected Program Outputs

On-going activities	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Federal geologic mapping projects	83	70	70
Geologic mapping support projects	77	66	60
State geologic mapping projects	42	36	40
Geologic mapping education projects	0	0	7

CONTINENTAL SURVEYS

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	2,848	2,888	40
FTE	33	33	0

The Continental Surveys Program, formerly the Deep Continental Studies Program, conducts multidisciplinary research to improve the knowledge of continental processes and environments that control or influence near-surface and surficial characteristics of the Earth. Research results of this program are used by other USGS programs to help:

- *Assess Earthquake Hazards.* Earthquakes originate in crustal regions from strain releases that accompany continental formation and deformation. Knowledge about the processes and environments in the deep crust improves earthquake forecasts. Such information is used to assess earthquake risks and select cost-effective mitigation strategies.

- *Assess Volcano Hazards and Related Resources.* Volcanoes have deep roots where molten rock forms and collects in magma chambers. The heat associated with volcanoes also can lead to the formation of mineral deposits and geothermal energy resources. Knowledge about these deep volcano systems is used to help predict volcanic eruptions and assess resources.

- *Assess Petroleum Energy Resources.* Basins are primary sources of oil and gas. Insights into the nature of basins improve assessments of undiscovered oil and gas resources. This information is ultimately of particular interest to private industry and Federal agencies involved with energy policy and land management.

- *Assess Alterations to the Earth's Surface.* Natural processes and human activities form and alter the surface of the Earth and its environments. These processes and activities affect each other and may have severe consequences. Federal, State, and local agencies need assessments of natural processes and their impact on the land surface for evaluating the cost and effectiveness of land management options.

Current Program

Activities of the Continental Surveys Program are pursued in the context of four subelements.

Subelements of the Continental Surveys Program
1. Surficial Geologic Studies
2. Continental Scientific Drilling
3. Regional Crustal Experiments
4. Physics and Chemistry of Deep Continental Materials

Subelement 1: Surficial Geologic Studies

The erosion and deposition of soils and sediments by wind and water, and the movement of rocks and sediments by gravity, are the primary processes that control the characteristics of the Earth's landforms, their formation and alteration. These processes occur continuously, but at differing rates depending on the geologic and climate settings. Activities of this subelement are coordinated with Federal, State, and local agencies and are aimed at identifying those areas that are at greatest risk from surficial processes. These studies characterize the surface geology of specific regions and provide assessments for evaluating and selecting management strategies.

Subelement 2: Continental Scientific Drilling

Drilling has the potential for answering major questions regarding the origin of continents, the nature of the boundary between oceans and continents, and the occurrence of natural resources and hazards. Samples collected during drilling provide the "ground truth" necessary to calibrate and interpret subsurface geophysical data.

The USGS coordinates activities in the Continental Scientific Drilling Program with the Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation through an Interagency Coordinating Group for the Continental Scientific Drilling Program.

Subelement 3: Regional Crustal Experiments

Regional crustal experiments are multiyear, multidisciplinary studies that traverse major geologic features and their boundaries. The studies include acquisition, integration, and interpretation of geophysical surveys, geologic mapping, and isotopic and geochemical analyses.

Subelement 4: Physics and Chemistry of Deep Continental Materials

An understanding of the physical, chemical, and thermal structures of the crust is critical to the development of quantitative, predictive models of earthquake generation, volcanic hazards, metallic and non-metallic mineral resource distributions, etc.

Specific activities for FY 1996 include:

- Site characterization studies in cooperation with university and Department of Energy scientists to determine the best site for drilling a very deep hole across the San Andreas fault zone. These site characterization studies are part of an international drilling project involving the Geological Surveys of Germany, Japan, France, Great Britain, and the United States.

The studies elucidate the structure and behavior of the San Andreas fault and provide information critical to improving our understanding of large earthquakes that occur on the fault. They also improve U.S. competitiveness in drilling technology.

- Collaborate with Mexico on plans for drilling a series of shallow holes in the Chicxalub impact crater in Yucatan, Mexico. Studies of the crater should improve our understanding of global climate change and the demise of the dinosaurs.
- Collaborate with German scientists in studies at a very deep drill hole site in the Federal Republic of Germany, where a 30,000-foot drill hole, started in 1990, has been completed.
- Evaluate drilling technology and analyze samples from three deep drill holes in republics of the former Soviet Union at USGS laboratories under a joint agreement with geological associations of the republics.
- Research the nature and extent of chemical and mechanical interaction between the lower crust and underlying mantle, and between brittle and more pliable zones within the upper 100 km of the Earth.
- Investigate quantitatively the nature of changes in processes that affect the development of continental crust and its rock and thermal properties.
- Research the Earth's magmatism and its relation to wide spread and pervasive heating of the crust, the production and migration of fluids in the crust, and the formation of stable continental interiors.
- Study quantitatively the physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of geologic materials at high pressure, high temperature, and in the presence of fluids.
- Research the evolution of volcanic arcs (belts of volcanoes which parallel the deep ocean trenches where ocean crust is descending into the mantle) with emphasis on determining the rates of important reactions that occur among minerals in the down-going ocean crust. These mineral and chemical reactions lead to a buildup of crustal stresses that can be released suddenly, generating earthquakes.
- Develop a "reference section" of the Earth's continental crust to quantitatively calibrate seismic and geophysical surveys. These studies are conducted in concert with, and complement the results of, drilling and regional crustal experiments.
- Investigate exposed deep continental terranes in order to quantify the processes attending the transfer of heat and mass across the crust-mantle boundary.
- Conduct a crustal experiment in the Cascadia region of the Pacific Northwest, collecting geologic and geophysical data along three corridors in southern Washington, Oregon, and Northern California.

  This five-year experiment is an integrated effort emphasizing cooperative work by USGS, State, university, and Department of Energy (DOE) scientists. It investigates the geologic evolution of the crust in this region and its relation to energy and mineral resources as well as the nature of crustal plate boundary interactions including those involving great earthquakes (magnitude 8 or greater) and explosive volcanism.

In FY 1996, large-scale geophysical experiments will continue in the Grey's Harbor–Mt. Rainier area of Washington. These seismic surveys and magnetic and heat-flow studies will be used to elucidate the continental structure of the area, the depth to the down-going ocean plate beneath Washington, and the overall thermal structure of the area. Similar geophysical experiments are being conducted in the Mendocino area of California. Geophysical data were collected in FY 1994 and are being analyzed and synthesized in FY 1995.

The Continental Surveys Program is broadening the focus of the former Deep Continental Studies Program to include studies of surface and near-surface processes and features. By including surface studies, the program provides a complete continuum of work on the continents, from the bottom of the crust to the surface, aimed at helping to understand those processes that dramatically affect the natural resources, hazards, and environments of our world. Specific program activities for FY 1996 that reflect this new direction include work at Albuquerque using integrated multidisciplinary research to assess problems involving arsenic and ground water resources.

Recent Accomplishments

- The USGS, in cooperation with Oregon State University, the University of Texas at El Paso, and the University of Washington, has completed a high-resolution seismic experiment across western Washington and the Cascades volcanic arc. The resulting images help locate the active subduction-zone fault beneath the southern Puget Lowland and the faults responsible for earthquakes beneath the Cascade volcanoes. This experiment provides critical constraints on the accurate location of earthquakes beneath Washington and the geometry of select sedimentary basins in the coal fields of western Washington.
- An analysis of industry seismic data, in cooperation with the USGS Earthquake Hazards Reduction and Energy Resource Surveys programs, has revealed the structure of the active Seattle and Widbey Island faults beneath the waters of Puget Sound in Washington. The Seattle fault is one of a series of thrust faults that root into a deep zone of crustal earthquakes beneath western Washington. This study provides important constraints on the nature and history of earthquake movement on the fault and its relation to crustal stresses.
- Offshore marine geophysical surveys in the Cape Mendocino area of California, in cooperation with NSF, have located the Cascadia subduction fault on the continental margin and traced it beneath California into the area of the 1992 magnitude-7 Petrolia earthquake.

  A related magnetic survey in the same region has precisely located the San Andreas fault off the coast of northern California, clarifying the nature of the three major fault zones that intersect at the rapidly deforming triple-junction region.

- A combined offshore and onshore seismic survey of the Cape Blanco area of the Oregon coast has examined the deep structure of a seismically quiet segment of the Cascadia subduction fault beneath southern Oregon. This survey, in conjunction with magnetic and geologic surveys, will provide the first images of the plate boundary and overlying crustal fault zones in this relatively unstudied region.
- Field mapping combined with geophysical surveys and seismic studies have limited the choice of potential sites for the location of a drillhole adjacent to the San Andreas fault. The four sites are: the Black Mountain area on the San Francisco Peninsula, the Northern Gabillan section of the San Andreas near Hollister, the Carrizo Plain in Central California, and the Mojave section east of the Los Angeles Basin. The results from further studies of these areas will be used in the final site-selection process.
- Analysis of drill core from the Creede, Colorado, mining district is elucidating the processes responsible for the deposition of copper and silver in the Creede area, an ancient volcanic caldera. These findings may help in assessing the mineral resources associated with other extinct volcanoes.
- Obtained new experimental data on the electrical conductivity of rocks at pressures and temperatures typical for the crust. These data, the first of their kind, will vastly improve the quantitative interpretation of crustal structures and will enhance our capability to predict volcanic eruptions.
- Experiments and theoretical studies have demonstrated a link between the reactions among common minerals in ocean crust that is descending into the mantle, intermediate-depth earthquakes (up to magnitude 8), and volcanic activity. These findings challenge our understanding of the dynamics and driving forces of processes in down-going ocean crust. The results improve our knowledge of what causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
- Field mapping and geochemical studies of deep crustal sections indicate a layered geometry that involves both different rock types and deformation at the boundary of the crust and mantle. These features complicate the interpretations of seismic reflection data and, therefore, make a simple identification of the crustal-mantle boundary very difficult using standard techniques. These results have important consequences for interpreting crustal sections deduced from seismic data and point the way to different seismic methods needed to image the boundary between the crust and the mantle.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Surficial geologic studies	0	0	2
Other geologic studies	7	6	5
Seismic surveys (reflection and refraction)	2	2	1
Other geophysical studies (including heat flow)	3	5	4
Drill hole studies (for site analysis)	5	5	2
Site selection studies	0	0	4
Drill core projects (repository and curatorial)	2	1	1
Material property studies	8	10	8

MAGNETIC FIELD CHARTING AND MONITORING

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	1,782	1,808	26
FTE	22	22	0

The USGS Magnetic Field Charting and Monitoring Program provides earth-science information that meets the needs of local, State and Federal agencies as well as university, commercial and private users in many research and practical applications:

- USGS geomagnetic data are used by governments and private companies to produce nautical and aeronautical navigation charts used by millions of commercial, government, military, private and recreational airplane and boat operators.
- USGS magnetic charts and models are used by the Federal Aviation Administration to update magnetic headings on runways at airports and to update magnetic data on flight charts.
- USGS dial-up computer services provide near-real-time geomagnetic data to the public, government, and military agencies. These data are needed to predict atmospheric conditions that disrupt satellite transmissions and affect ballistic missile flights, to determine the attitude of spacecraft, and to adjust airborne exploration surveys for energy and mineral deposits.
- Basic magnetic data are critical for constructing USGS topographic maps, which are used by the public for many purposes such as hunting and hiking in remote areas. Archived data are used to retrace land boundaries for settling court cases.
- USGS data play a major role in the cooperative development of internationally approved geomagnetic reference field models used globally to correct regional maps and charts.
- USGS magnetic research helps determine the Earth's internal structure and processes, which are important for earthquake and volcano hazard investigations.

The USGS program meets the Nation's growing needs for broad and varied requirements for geomagnetic data and services. Among the Earth sciences, geomagnetism is unique in taking for its province the whole realm of our environment from the core of the Earth to the outer limits of the magnetosphere. The USGS program directly assists many Federal agencies accomplish their missions in a cost effective manner that avoids duplication of capabilities.

Current Program

- Operate the 11 USGS geomagnetic observatories; assist NOAA, Oklahoma Geological Survey and the U.S. Navy to operate cooperative observatories; and make repeat magnetic surveys to acquire data for internal USGS programs and to meet the ongoing needs of our customers.

USGS Observatories	
San Juan, PR	Barrow, AK
College, AK	Sitka, AK
Guam	Tucson, AZ
Boulder, CO	Fresno, CA
Newport, WA	Del Rio, TX
Fredericksburg, VA	
Cooperative Observatories	
Hawaii	(USGS/NOAA)
Bay St. Louis, MS	(USGS/USN)

- Operate the National Geomagnetic Information Center (NGIC) as a centralized clearinghouse for gathering and disseminating information.
- Expand international data exchanges in near-real-time by satellite to provide additional data and services required by U.S. users.
- Collect and analyze magnetic data from DOD, NOAA and other sources, which will be used to compile and publish new magnetic charts and models to update data and services for our customers.
- Develop new methods of extending uses of magnetic data to predict magnetic field changes, to improve methods of studying the crust and mantle of the Earth and the surrounding near-Earth environment.
- Complete compiling new charts of magnetic horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, inclination, total field intensity and declination for the United States and the world for 1995.
- Update the USGS data base of geomagnetic information at NGIC for dissemination to other Federal agencies, state and local agencies, military units, commercial companies and the general public by computer dial-up, satellite access, telephone and letter requests and responses.
- Start cooperative efforts with World Data Center WDC-Z in Japan for production of global magnetic activity indices to make them available to civilian and government agencies, military agencies, satellite operators, power utilities and other U.S. users.

Recent Accomplishments

- New world magnetic charts of total field, horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, declination, and inclination were published in 1993. The models developed for these charts established updated data bases for Federal, state and local users; commercial companies; and the scientific and general publics. The data base is accessible by satellite, computer dial-up, telephone, and letter requests.
- Cooperative efforts with Sperry Sun and British Petroleum companies provided new magnetic data from Alaska's Northern Slope that are important to company oil drilling operations and added important data to USGS data base, making it accessible to all of our customers.
- New magnetic methods were developed for determining electrical conductivity in the Earth related to magnetic variations. This helped Alaska state officials and pipeline contractors understand and plan for the unexpected high rate of corrosion in the Alaska pipeline. It has helped power companies understand

and plan for power system failures caused by high-frequency magnetic variations. Use of these new methods for determining conductivity is the basis for a current cooperative program.

- The USGS provided continuing leadership in an international cooperative program to exchange geomagnetic data in near-real-time via satellite communications. The major participants in the program, called INTERMAGNET, are the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Denmark, Hungary and Russia. About 60 observatories worldwide exchange data through the INTERMAGNET program. This is a cost-effective means of obtaining data from wide geographic areas.

Magnetic Data Are Used

- As control data to adjust exploration surveys for oil and mineral deposits.
- For producing nautical and aeronautical navigation charts produced by other U.S. agencies.
- For developing magnetic field models such as the International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) used globally to remove regional trends in large exploration and research surveys. The USGS Magnetic Field Monitoring and Charting Program plays a leading role in the updating of the IGRFs.
- For determining the attitude of many spacecraft.
- For determining the Earth's internal structure and the physical processes occurring within the core, mantle and crust of the Earth.
- To conduct studies of geologic structures associated with earthquake and volcano hazards.
- For preparing various charts and models such as the topographic maps produced by the USGS.
- To retrace land boundaries and settle court disputes.
- For predicting atmospheric conditions that affect ballistic missile flight and disrupt satellite data transmissions.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Geomagnetic observatories	11	11	11
Repeat field surveys	10	10	10
Research projects	5	5	5

Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping

Global Change & Climate History

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Elements		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Global Change & Climate History	$000	9,689	142	0	9,831	142
	FTE	61	0	0	61	0
Total Requirements	$000	9,689	142	0	9,831	142
	FTE	61	0	0	61	0

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	9,689	9,831	142
FTE	61	61	0

The Global Change and Climate History Subactivity (GCCH) is part of the USGS effort to provide earth science information relevant to issues concerning changes in global environmental assets, such as climate, productive lands and oceans, water resources, and ecological systems. The USGS effort contributes to the U.S. Global Change Research Program, which is a coordinated national research program established by the Congress in 1990.

Activities of the GCCH are designed to:

- Document natural variability of the climate system
- Establish the environmental consequences of past climate change and likely consequences of future climate change for sensitive regions, including impacts on the biosphere
- Understand climate-related processes operating at the Earth's surface and monitor related physical properties that could indicate changing environmental conditions
- Construct data sets of modern and past conditions to help build and test models for predicting future change
- Document the contribution of volcano emissions to atmospheric greenhouse gases and aerosols.

The Earth's global environmental systems, lands, fresh waters, oceans, and atmosphere, are constantly changing through natural processes. Human activities may have a substantial influence on environmental change, and human activities can significantly alter the natural variability of the environment. Both natural and human-induced environmental changes impact national and international social and economic systems, including nationally managed lands and resources. Knowledge of past environmental change is needed to separate human influences from the background of natural variability. Knowledge of geologic processes operating at the Earth's surface and how they respond to or influence environmental change is needed to predict the effects of any future change. Testing the ability of models to simulate current or past climates provides a measure of the reliability of model predictions of future conditions.

Current Program

The Global Change and Climate History Subactivity is reviewed regularly to ensure that the program is conducting activities and providing information that is needed by the U.S. Global Change Research Program. In addition, the USGS maintains an external review panel to help monitor and evaluate the content and progress of the USGS global change effort. In response to the review process, GCCH is organized into five subelements that represent natural groupings of research activities reflecting areas of expertise within the USGS.

Subelements of the Global Change and Climate History Subactivity

1. Paleoclimate Research
2. Cold Regions Research
3. Arid and Semi-Arid Regions Research
4. Biogeochemical Cycles Research
5. Volcano Emissions

Subelement 1: Paleoclimate Research

Studies of the history of past climate and environmental changes emphasize climate extremes and transition periods. These studies establish the rate and magnitude of natural variability and document the environmental impacts of past changes. The records provide insights into the causes and mechanisms of climate change, including positive and negative feedbacks within the climate system.

GCCH is a primary sources of paleoclimate information for the U.S. Global Change Research Program and a major supplier of integrated data sets on past environmental conditions to modeling efforts.

Subelement 2: Cold Regions Research

Minor environmental changes can have major impacts on cold regions. Small increases in temperature can lead to melting of glaciers which could in turn result in sea-level rise. Increases in temperature thaw permafrost, which can result in release of methane, which might amplify the warming as a positive feedback process.

Studies to inventory glaciers provide baseline information needed to monitor future changes in glacier extent and volume. The extent and nature of permafrost regions and the occurrence of methane in Arctic submarine deposits are being determined to provide better estimates of the amount of methane trapped in cold regions. Borehole temperature profiles in permafrost provide a means for establishing temperature trends in polar regions for the last century.

Subelement 3: Arid and Semi-Arid Regions Research

Arid and semi-arid regions are also highly susceptible to minor environmental changes. Small reductions in precipitation can lead to elimination of vegetation, resulting in extensive soil loss and reduced agricultural productivity.

GCCH arid and semi-arid regions studies focus on the western half of the U.S. Studies are designed to monitor modern surficial processes and relate them to specific meteorological conditions and events. Areas that are most susceptible to erosion under slightly dryer conditions are also delineated.

Subelement 4: Biogeochemical Cycles Research

Determining the sources and sinks of carbon and the way and rate that carbon is transferred between them is fundamental to estimating future atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases. One of the major gaps in our understanding of carbon cycling is the role of terrestrial systems.

GCCH efforts focus on understanding carbon cycling in soils in different areas and the transport of carbon from freshwater to marine environments.

Subelement 5: Volcano Emissions

Volcanoes are significant natural sources for greenhouse gases, sulfur gases, and aerosols to the atmosphere. Reliable estimates of the amount and variability of volcano emissions, however, are lacking. Information on the short-term variability of these emissions is needed to distinguish the natural production of these gases and aerosols from human-induced changes.

GCCH monitors volcano emissions at a few selected localities as a foundation for providing better global estimates. Research is also directed towards refining techniques for more reliably estimating sulfur dioxide emissions from past eruptions.

Specific program activities for FY 1996 include:

- Research on global warming during the mid-Pliocene (about 3 million years ago) when average global temperature was about 2 to 3 degrees C warmer than at present. This work is in cooperation with groups

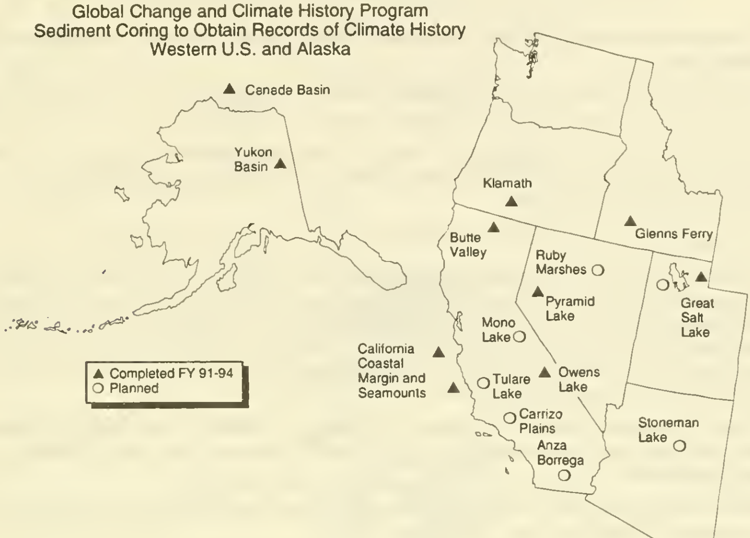


Figure G-1.

at NASA and the National Center for Atmospheric Research. This research provides information on climate conditions and variability during a past global warming and provides a test of how well models can simulate a warmer earth.

- Analyses of rock and sediment cores taken from the western U.S. and Alaska (Figure G-1, page 138). This research is providing detailed information on past natural variability and the effects of natural variability on a scale required for land and resource management in western North America.

- Research on Arctic climate history, focusing on analysis of sediment cores taken from Alaska and the Arctic Ocean. Sea ice, frozen ground (permafrost), and Arctic vegetation are highly sensitive to climate change and may provide important data for global environment studies. This work is documenting the conditions in the Arctic during past climate change, which will then be used to test the sensitivity and links of the Arctic to global climate change.

- Compile a satellite-image atlas of glaciers of the world. This USGS Professional Paper will provide a baseline inventory of the worlds glaciers from the mid-1970's for comparison with past and future changes in glacier extent related to global change.

- Expand a permafrost borehole temperature network to identify regional trends and variations in past temperatures.
- Study methane in gas hydrates and in continuous permafrost areas in the Arctic to provide better estimates of the amount of methane stored in Arctic regions.
- Monitor the meteorological conditions and transport of surface materials in representative desert types of the southwestern United States using automated instruments. This research establishes baseline of natural variability of wind erosion.
- Research on carbon cycling in different soil types at a northern subarctic forest study site.
- Establish timing and duration of active sand dune formation in midwestern Great Plains during the last few thousand years (Figure G-2, page 140). Establish, through paleoclimate studies and modeling, the climatic characteristics during past intervals of dune formation. This study will identify vulnerable areas and threshold conditions associated with extensive soil erosion in the midwestern US. This study also will determine both the history of dune activity and the susceptibility of these sediments to reactivation under various forecasts of climatic change.
- Expand a pilot study in the Rio Puerco Basin, New Mexico, to estimate economic impacts of land-use and changing climate in a semi-arid environment. This effort cooperates with a variety of federal and state organizations.
- Monitor the emissions from volcanoes in Hawaii (Kilauea) and Alaska (Redoubt) to establish base-line information on emissions of gases and aerosols.

Recent Accomplishments

- Coring for terrestrial climate records was completed at Yukon Flats, Alaska. The study is part of an effort to obtain detailed information on the long-term terrestrial climate history of western North America. Figure G-1, page 138, shows locations of cores completed and planned.
- Completed global reconstruction of marine and terrestrial climates and climate variability of the mid-Pliocene (about 3 million years ago) and used the data sets in first-generation climate modeling studies.
- Enhanced the central global-change data management and distribution system to facilitate public access to a wide range of information and data through the world-wide web. The system serves government, academic, and industrial researchers and the public.
- Published "Glaciers of Europe" (Chapter F) and completed editing of "Glaciers of Greenland" (Chapter C) of USGS Professional Paper 1386, "Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World."
- Completed mapping and initiated a study to refine age dating of sand dunes found in the midwestern Great Plains (Figure G-2, page 140). These dune studies indicate periods of desertification sometime

POTENTIAL FOR DESERTIFICATION IN THE GREAT PLAINS

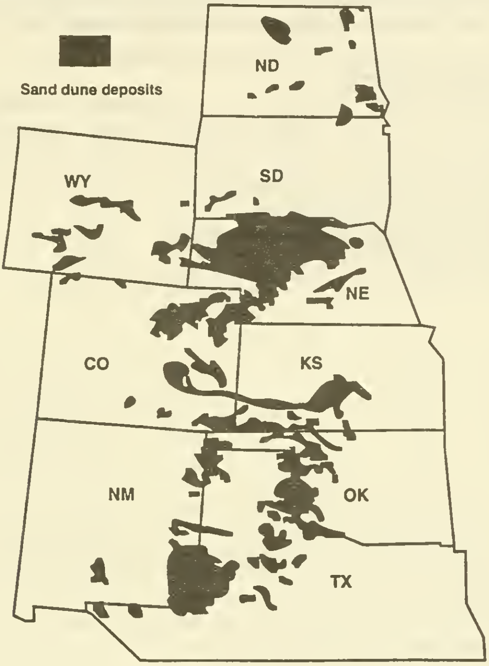


Figure G-2.

during the last 10,000 years in areas that are presently humid to subhumid. Reactivation of these dunes is a possible consequence of climate change.

- Published a study of changes in carbon sequestration rates in soils exposed by the last deglaciation in North America. The study documents that the uptake of carbon by soils is a dynamic process which varies with the age and type of soil.

- Developed and tested a prototype chemical sensor system for continuous on site monitoring of sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, fluorine, conductivity, and temperature in volcanic gases and condensates. This will improve estimates of emissions of greenhouse gases from volcanoes.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Reports on:			
Paleoclimate research (marine and terrestrial)	5	7	7
Glacier studies (monitoring and ice core)	3	1	1
Cold regions and Arid regions (including monitoring)	7	4	4
Carbon cycle research	3	3	3

Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping

Marine and Coastal Geologic Surveys

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Elements		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Marine and Coastal Geologic Surveys	$000	35,972	517	3,200	39,689	3,717
	FTE	287	0	8	295	8
Total Requirements	$000	35,972	517	3,200	39,689	3,717
	FTE	287	0	8	295	8

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	35,972	39,689	3,717
FTE	287	295	8

Objectives

The Marine and Coastal Geologic Surveys Subactivity provides earth-science information on coastal and offshore lands to Federal, State, and local agencies; the private sector; and the public for addressing national, regional, and local issues necessary to:

- *Protect Coastal Wetlands and Sea-Floor Habitats.* Wetlands and sea-floor environments are important habitats and spawning grounds for commercial and recreational fisheries. More than 50 percent of the Nation's coastal wetlands have been lost due to natural and human-induced causes, and sea-floor habitats supporting valuable fisheries have been impacted by human activities. Marine reserves and sanctuaries have been set aside throughout the coastal ocean for preservation. The USGS provides information on the characteristics and geologic processes that affect coastal wetlands and sea-floor habitats to States (e.g. Louisiana), NOAA, and other Federal agencies for management and planning.

- *Assess Hazards in the Marine and Coastal Realm.* Catastrophic events such as offshore earthquakes, submarine landslides, and severe storms threaten offshore pipelines, cables, and other installations; coastal properties and structures; and people. More than 50 percent of the U.S. population live within 50 miles of an ocean or the Great Lakes. All of the 30 coastal States and the island territories have coastal erosion problems. The USGS provides geologic information needed to evaluate the origin and impact of natural coastal hazards to State and local agencies for developing land management and mitigation strategies.

- *Improve Coastal Ocean Environmental Health.* The shallow coastal ocean is used for recreation, transportation, and waste disposal; contains most of the currently harvested fisheries; and provides habitat for endangered species. In many areas, the coastal ocean is deteriorating due to increased human activity. Sewage, toxic chemicals, and dredged material are discharged near the coast or on federal offshore lands, or reach the ocean from rivers. The USGS provides information on the transport and accumulation of sediments and contaminants in the coastal ocean to EPA, NOAA, Corps of Engineers, and State agencies (e.g., Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, South Florida Water Management District) for management and planning.

- *Survey Offshore Resources*: A stable supply of energy and mineral commodities is essential to the economic health of the Nation and a sustainable standard of living. New sources of sand and gravel for construction and shoreline restoration are sought by coastal States and island territories in offshore waters. USGS provides information to MMS, States, and territories about the setting, composition, and formation of marine and coastal resources needed to assess the Nation's resource future.

The underwater Federal land area of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), extending 200 nautical miles from the U.S. coast, is a vast frontier, about 3 billion acres, which is 20 percent larger than the onshore land area of the United States. For these coastal and offshore regions there is often insufficient information or knowledge of the geologic systems for informed management.

A National Plan prepared at the request of Congress and submitted in June 1994 provides detailed background for this subactivity and describes a five-year plan based on prioritization of national issues and customer needs.

Current Program

Marine and coastal geologic surveys are pursued in the context of four related topical subelements:

Subelements of Marine and Coastal Geologic Surveys
1. Environmental Quality and Preservation
2. Natural Hazards and Public Safety
3. Natural Resources
4. Marine and Coastal Information

Efforts are conducted cooperatively with other Federal, State, and local agencies and with academic institutions as appropriate. Investigations are also conducted in cooperation with foreign governments and international groups in keeping with national goals.

Subelement 1: Environmental Quality and Preservation

Studies undertaken as part of this subelement address issues of pollution and waste disposal, wetlands loss, characterization of biological habitats and marine reserves, and environmental change (Figure G-3, page 144). This subelement provides an improved understanding of geologic processes in order to predict natural variability and to evaluate the influence of human activities on the coastal environment and the sea

Environmental Studies

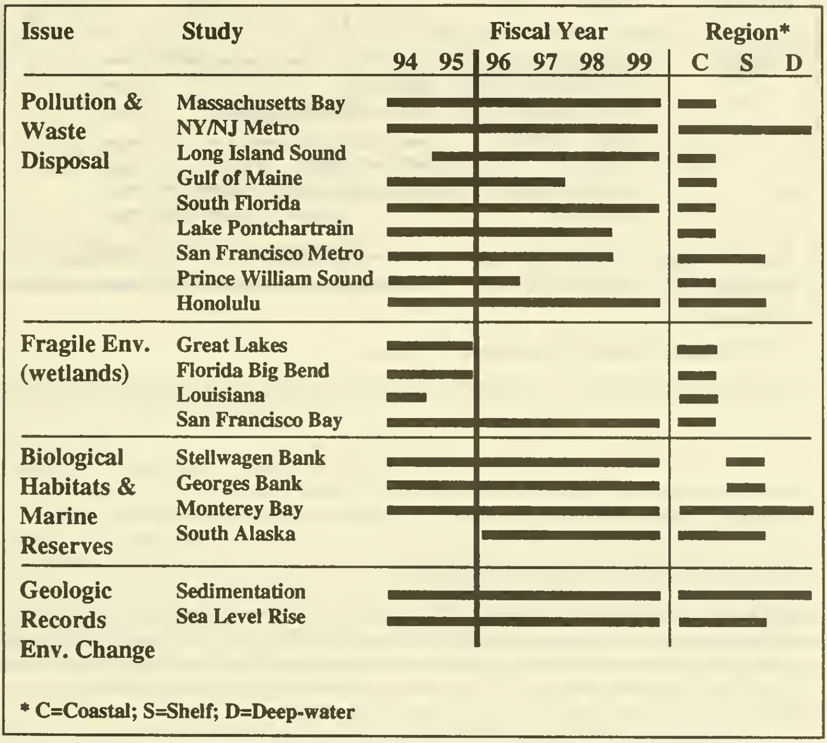


Figure G-3.

Natural Hazards Studies

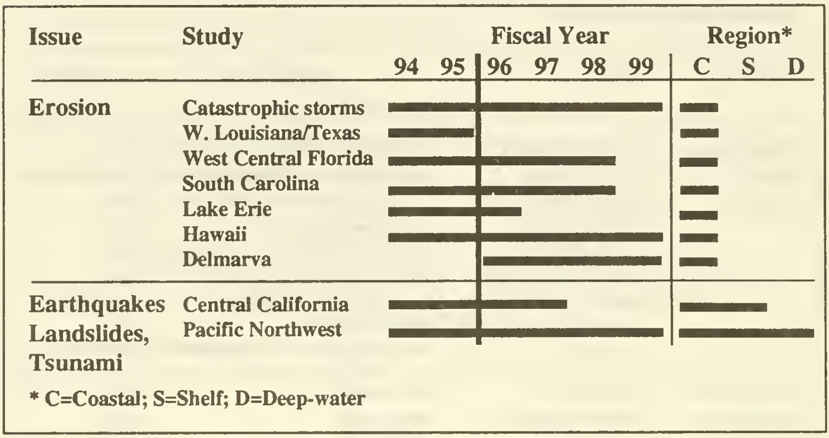


Figure G-4.

floor. Multiple-use and land-management decisions by public agencies and private groups regarding coastal and marine areas require the broad-based information produces by this subelement.

Subelement 2: Natural Hazards and Public Safety

This subelement provides geologic information for understanding and predicting coastal erosion, for identifying and evaluating offshore fault systems as to their earthquake and tsunami hazard potential, and for evaluating submarine landslide hazards. Studies undertaken address the geologic history and processes of coastal areas, continental margins, and ocean basins, including studies of regional stratigraphy, subsurface structure, and the geologic setting (Figure G-4, page 145).

Subelement 3: Natural Resources

This subelement provides information on the location, distribution, quantity, and quality of mineral and conventional and unconventional energy resources in the marine and coastal environments. Understanding the conditions and processes which form energy and mineral deposits is important because the marine environment is the modern analogue for older deposits which are being mined or recovered on land.

Natural Resources Studies

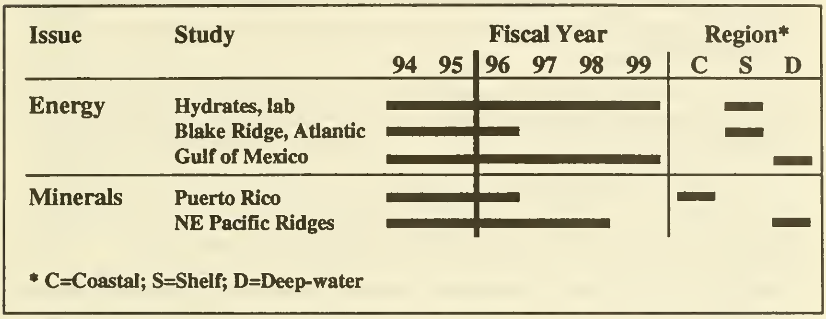


Figure G-5.

Information on potential resources in frontier areas helps prepare the Nation for future requirements and provides an incentive to industry to initiate exploration (Figure G-5, page 146).

Subelement 4: Marine and Coastal Information

This subelement provides basic information about the form and composition of the sea floor through systematic reconnaissance-level surveys and production of maps of the U.S. EEZ. These maps are needed for intelligent management and use of the sea floor and provide a foundation for investigations of environmental, hazard, and resource-related issues in the coastal and offshore areas. This subelement also addresses the management and transfer of sea floor information and products. Meetings, workshops, and consultations between USGS and other Federal and State agencies, the private sector, managers, engineers, and scientists facilitate information exchange and maximize coordination to insure that activities and information are complementary.

In FY 1996, regional and fundamental studies addressing these four subelements will continue in partnership with State agencies, other Federal agencies, and academic institutions. Examples of continuing activities include studies of:

- Contaminant transport and accumulation in Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay. The work is conducted in cooperation with the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, the Environmental Protection Agency, NOAA, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- Nature and extent of physical, chemical, and biological impacts associated with dumping of dredged material from Pearl and Honolulu harbors. This information is being provided to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency so that they can assess the operation of the designated dump sites.

- Fate of oil in Prince William Sound from the EXXON VALDEZ spill of 1989. Analyses of natural hydrocarbon seeps and of deep basin sediment will provide NOAA, the State of Alaska, and Exxon information as to the importance of the natural seep hydrocarbons to the substrate in the Sound.

- Contaminants and bottom habitats in Long Island Sound, a major urbanized estuary in which large amounts of sewage and chemicals have caused major contamination and the loss of habitats for bottom-dwelling organisms. This work is conducted cooperatively with the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

- Marine and coastal ecosystems in South Florida. This work is conducted in cooperation with the South Florida Water Management District and will provide information to other DOI agencies, NOAA, and the Army Corps of Engineers. Restoration of Florida Bay, a goal of the Interagency South Florida Ecosystem Task Force, requires an objective description of the state of the Bay prior to changes in water management that occurred during this century.

- Wetlands and sediment/pollutant transport in San Francisco Bay. Over the past 150 years the San Francisco Bay estuary has lost 95 percent of its tidal marshes resulting in reduced fish and wildlife habitat, introduction of wastes into the estuary, and dredging problems within the Bay. Information from this work will be used by the Army Corps of Engineers, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, and the Aquatic Habitat Institute in estuary management and reestablishment of wetlands.

- Wetlands and pollution in Lake Pontchartrain. The Louisiana lake is experiencing environmental problems such as shoreline erosion and wetland loss, sediment pollution from urban and agricultural runoff, saltwater intrusion, sea floor disturbance from past commercial shell dredging, and ecological changes from diversion of freshwater provided by the Mississippi River. This work is in cooperation with the Louisiana State Department of Natural Resources and Department of Environmental Quality, Louisiana State University, Lake Pontchartrain Foundation (a private citizens environmental group), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

- Marine sanctuaries and biological habitats offshore from New England (Stellwagen Bank and Georges Bank) and California (Monterey Bay). These studies are conducted in partnership with NOAA and various universities.

- Coastal erosion along Lake Erie in cooperation with the Ohio Division of Geological Survey and Ohio State University. Maps, reports and a comprehensive data base will be completed during the final year of this five-year study.

- Coastal erosion in South Carolina. This work is conducted in cooperation with the South Carolina Coastal Council and is providing information for implementing the State's Coastal Management Act.

- Erosion along the highly developed west-central Florida coast. This study, conducted in cooperation with universities, will provide an improved understanding of the recent erosional and depositional trends of the barrier island system.

- Coastal erosion in Hawaii in cooperation with the University of Hawaii. Coastal erosion is widespread and locally severe in the Hawaiian Islands; the beaches derive most of their sediment from the surrounding reefs. Factors that affect the growth and health of living reefs, such as deterioration in water quality or severe storms, can adversely effect the supply of beach sediment.

- Offshore faults and earthquake hazards in central California (San Francisco Bay region) and Pacific Northwest, closely coordinated with the USGS Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. These studies improve our knowledge of the recurrence intervals of earthquakes, of regional tectonics and fault patterns, and of the sedimentation processes associated with the formation of tsunami deposits.

- Gas hydrate, a solid ice-like material formed of gas (mostly methane) and water commonly present in sediments just below the sea floor. These studies will improve the estimates of the amount of gas hydrate in ocean sediments, provide data that will aid in assessing technologies for gas extraction, and help to assess the role of hydrate in initiation of submarine landslides.

- Sand resources, needed for beach replenishment and construction, on the insular shelf of Puerto Rico. This work is in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the USGS Mineral Resource Surveys Subactivity.

- Metallic minerals on the sea floor in the U.S. EEZ in the eastern Pacific Ocean. This effort focuses on the distribution, quantity, and composition of deposits and is coordinated with NOAA, the Geological Survey of Canada, and several universities.

- Texas–Louisiana continental slope, one of the most promising frontiers for hydrocarbon exploration within the U.S. EEZ. Resulting maps and three-dimensional models will be useful for hydrocarbon exploration and for assessing hazards that may influence exploration in this area.

- Systematic mapping of the U.S. EEZ and synthesis of information on the geologic framework. In FY 1996 publication of reconnaissance images and maps for the entire deep-water U.S. EEZ around the 50 States will be completed with publication of CD-ROM atlases for offshore regions near Alaska and Hawaii. Reconnaissance mapping in the shallow EEZ will also continue.

- Contaminated sediments in the Gulf of Maine. A database for use in assessing contaminant levels and transport pathways in the gulf will be completed in cooperation with NOAA and regional academic institutions.

Within the current base program, plans are being made to start or expand partnerships in some of the following areas in FY 1996:

- Studies of the sea-floor habitats of Alaskan rockfish, an important commercial marine resource that is declining in abundance, in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and NOAA;
- Expansion of studies in the Lake Pontchartrain Basin and coastal wetlands in the Gulf of Mexico, in cooperation with the Louisiana Geological Survey, Minerals Management Service, and the National Biological Survey;
- Expansion of regional mapping and sediment characterization studies in the New York–New Jersey coastal region in cooperation with the joint New York–New Jersey Clean Ocean And Shore Trust (COAST);
- Expansion of geologic hazards studies in coastal Pacific Northwest to include investigation of coastal erosion processes in cooperation with the State of Washington Department of Ecology to provide information needed to manage the State's coastal resources;
- Studies of coastal erosion processes and offshore sand resources along the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia coast in cooperation with the States and the Minerals Management Service.

Recent Accomplishments

- In FY 1995, the USGS completed maps of sedimentary environments in Massachusetts Bay that helped State agencies design a monitoring program to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the planned ocean outfall for Boston's new sewage treatment plant. The USGS also maintained a long-term instrumented mooring in Massachusetts Bay to document the seasonal and interannual variability of ocean currents, major storms, and other causes of sediment and pollutant transport.
- In FY 1995, USGS conducted a scientific cruise to Mamala Bay, Hawaii, to map the extent of dredge-spoil deposits on the sea floor and to obtain samples for contaminant analysis. Preliminary results show that the dredge-spoil deposits extend a 100-square-kilometers area within and beyond the designated sites, and that the deposits have been modified by ocean currents.
- USGS scientists completed in FY 1995 a major cooperative study to delineate the distribution and character of a contaminated sediment body off the coast of Los Angeles and to model its natural recovery. Cooperators in this effort were NOAA, the Department of Justice, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State of California. Marine sediments on the continental shelf south of Los Angeles are contaminated with DDT and PCBs, which adversely affects natural marine resources. The study showed that the sediment contains in excess of 100 tons of DDT and that surface concentrations of DDT will remain above 1 part per million well into the 21st century.
- Recent USGS research results on the causes, both natural and human, of wetland loss in coastal Louisiana were transferred to the State–Federal Task Force that is developing loss mitigation and

restoration strategies. These results provide a fundamental knowledge base that is integral to the $40 million per year coastal resource management effort.

- Detailed maps and computer databases delineating the past and present wetlands of the Great Lakes region were produced as part of a recently completed study.

- A Florida Wetlands Study, completed in FY 1995, has produced maps and reports that (1) identify the role of water level and salinity in the distribution of tidal wetlands, (2) quantify the changes intidal wetlands along 250 miles of coast, and (3) describe the role of rock type and sea level change in controlling wetland erosion. This work was in cooperation with the Florida Geological Survey, USGS Water Resources Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, National Biological Survey, and university scientists.

- Extensive initial surveys of the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, located off the coast of Massachusetts, were completed in cooperation with NOAA. The surveys show that most of the sea-floor habitats, important for commercial fisheries and endangered whales, are heavily impacted by episodic major storms and by continual disturbance by fishing gear. This information is being used by NOAA managers in deciding whether to close part of the sanctuary to fishing to allow habitat recovery.

- USGS led a major geophysical study on the vast polar plateau of East Antarctica in 1993–94. Fluctuations in the Antarctic ice sheets, which store over 90 percent of the Earths fresh water, have a profound effect on the global sea level. Data from this survey combined with satellite images indicate that a substantial subglacial topography influences ice flow and the surface ice topography. USGS scientists also led an international research group in synthesizing sediment data from the Antarctic margins, resulting in better knowledge of variations in the Antarctic ice cover.

- A five-year study was completed of coastal erosion along the West Louisiana and East Texas coast. This cooperative effort with Louisiana State University and Texas Bureau of Economic Geology provided information on erosion and wetland loss needed for land management, protection, and restoration strategies. Products include maps of shoreline movement, aerial videotape surveys, and records of changes in relative sea level.

- A nearshore erosion experiment was completed as part of the multi-organization field effort at a U.S. Army Corps facility on the Outer Banks of North Carolina. USGS efforts provided the first nearshore observations suitable for the investigation of the small-scale three-dimensional fluid flows. The deployment of new instrumentation, and the resulting data, provides critical observations needed to improve models of nearshore sediment transport.

- In a study of Lake Erie coastal erosion, conducted in cooperation with the Ohio Division of Geological Survey and Ohio State University, historical records of shoreline change have been coupled with data on shoreline lithology and geomorphology. The relationships between the shoreline geology and the observed recession is being used to develop models for predicting future shoreline erosion. Data from this study collected within Metzger Marsh have been used by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources in the design of a marsh restoration project.

- Cores from deep borings alongside 6 bridges in the San Francisco Bay area were analyzed for their geotechnical properties to aid California Department of Transportation in estimating the bridges' responses to strong ground motion during earthquakes. A crustal layer was identified on data collected during a 1991 experiment and may be an important connector between major faults of the San Francisco Bay area at depth. Studies of hazards were extended to offshore regions with a survey of the extension of the San Andreas fault near the Golden Gate.
- USGS maps of gas hydrate in sea floor sediments off the U.S. east coast suggests that one small area (about 1200 square miles) may contain gas amounting to thirty times the U.S. annual consumption. USGS investigations are conducted in cooperation with the Naval Research Laboratory and academic institutions and have provided needed information for upcoming Ocean Drilling Program sampling. A major USGS database of gas hydrate information is now available via an interactive computer.
- A 15-map series, depicting offshore geology and sand resources, was recently completed in cooperation with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Data and interpretations from these maps are being compiled in a digital data base for the entire Puerto Rico shelf.
- Discrete gold grains associated with bismuth have been identified for the first time in a sea-floor deposits formed by circulating hot water. A major USGS book on the massive sulfide deposits, geology, and biologic communities offshore from California and Oregon is being used to plan sampling in 1996 by the Ocean Drilling Program. Other USGS reports document the occurrence and geochemistry of sea-floor deposits enriched in cobalt, nickel, and platinum.
- USGS and the Naval Oceanographic Office have developed a geophysical digital data base for the East Coast continental margin. Creation of the digital data base has resulted in a better understanding of the geologic controls on the distribution of offshore resources, geohazards, and sediment pollution transport as well as those that influence acoustic transmissions of Navy sonar systems.
- Computer information servers have been established at two USGS marine facilities to distribute information rapidly throughout the world over the INTERNET. Information about USGS Marine and Coastal Geology Surveys, specific projects, and scientific databases is now accessible via the World Wide Web.
- In FY 1995, the USGS prepared digital side-scan sonar data and interpretative maps for three areas of the U.S. EEZ for release on CD-ROMS: the Bering Sea off the coast of Alaska, and two huge regions representing two-thirds of the U.S. EEZ off Hawaii.

Selected Program Outputs

On-going Investigations	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Environmental Studies	17	17	16
Natural Hazards Studies	8	8	8
Natural Resource Studies	5	5	5

Justification of Program Change

Geologic Studies in National Marine Sanctuaries

	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	39,689	3,200
FTE	295	8

There is a growing need for earth-science information to help address the problems facing coastal and marine environments nationwide. In partial response to that need, the USGS proposes to intensify systematic mapping and characterization of National Marine Sanctuaries (NMS). NMS are marine and coastal areas that support unique ecosystems, commercial fisheries, and habitats for endangered species. The sea-floor environment, including sediment texture, bottom morphology, and currents, plays a vital role in the distribution and life histories of marine organisms, in the maintenance of ecological diversity, and in the distribution of introduced pollutants.

Studies would be tailored to meet the needs of each sanctuary, but typically would include: (1) geologic mapping of the seabed texture and roughness; (2) mapping of biological habitats; (3) inventory and distribution of contaminants in sediments; and (4) long-term studies of water circulation and sediment transport. NOAA, who has responsibility for managing NMS, has identified the Monterey Bay, Florida Keys, and Stellwagen Bank NMS as having the highest priority requirement for geologic work. Systematic mapping has been initiated at a modest pace in part of Stellwagen Bank NMS. The program change will result in expansion of data gathering in the Monterey Bay NMS, the Nation's largest sanctuary. Systematic mapping and analysis of the entire Stellwagen Bank NMS will be accelerated.

This expanded funding will also be used to co-locate a unit of the USGS with the University of California at Santa Cruz and a unit of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service and to establish a cooperative interdisciplinary sanctuary program. Benefits of co-locating include cost-effective sharing of facilities and combined multidisciplinary expertise.

Regional Research and Assessment

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District need USGS earth-science information to judge the success of the multibillion dollar restoration of the Florida Everglades and Florida Bay. USGS information on sediment movement, shoreline change, and bathymetry in San Francisco Bay and Florida Bay is needed to support of wetlands restoration activities of the Corps, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The USGS supports the Department of the Interior, and other agencies with land management responsibilities, by providing scientific research and assessment for resource management.

USGS activities in South Florida and San Francisco Bay were begun in FY 1995. In FY 1996 USGS plans to increase the bureaus capabilities to respond quickly to resource management needs in areas identified as needing critical information for ecosystem-based management. The USGS will compare present day hydrologic and ecological conditions with conditions prior to changes in water management that occurred during this century.

Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping

Mineral Resource Surveys

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Elements		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Mineral Resource Surveys	$000	44,636	656	–1,500	43,792	–844
	FTE	506	–30	–10	466	–40
Total Requirements	$000	44,636	656	–1,500	43,792	–844
	FTE	506	–30	–10	466	–40

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	44,636	43,792	–844
FTE	506	466	–40

Objectives

The Mineral Resource Surveys Subactivity provides impartial earth-science information that addresses critical national issues (Figure G-6, page 155):

- *Stewardship of Public Lands and Resources.* Federal agencies with Congressional mandates to manage public lands need unbiased mineral-resource information for land-use planning. The USGS supplies these agencies with that information by providing mineral-resource and mineral-environmental assessments. These assessments tell the agencies where, how much, what kind of mineral deposits are likely to occur, as well as the environmental characteristics of the deposits to help mitigate the potential environmental consequences of mining. The Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service rely on USGS mineral information to develop optimum land-use plans.

- *Environmental Health.* Mine waste and abandoned mine lands pose serious threats to the environmental health of our Nation. USGS information on background (undisturbed) and baseline (current) conditions and pollutant dispersion processes are used by companies, environmental agencies, and land managers to anticipate and mitigate the detrimental effects of mineral development and to monitor changes in environmental conditions.

- *Resource Supply.* Minerals and mineral products are major inputs to the U.S. economy. They contributed about $400 billion dollars to the U.S. gross domestic product in 1993. USGS research on mineral deposits is used by government and industry to develop national mineral and economic policies and strategies that ensure a stable long-term supply of minerals.

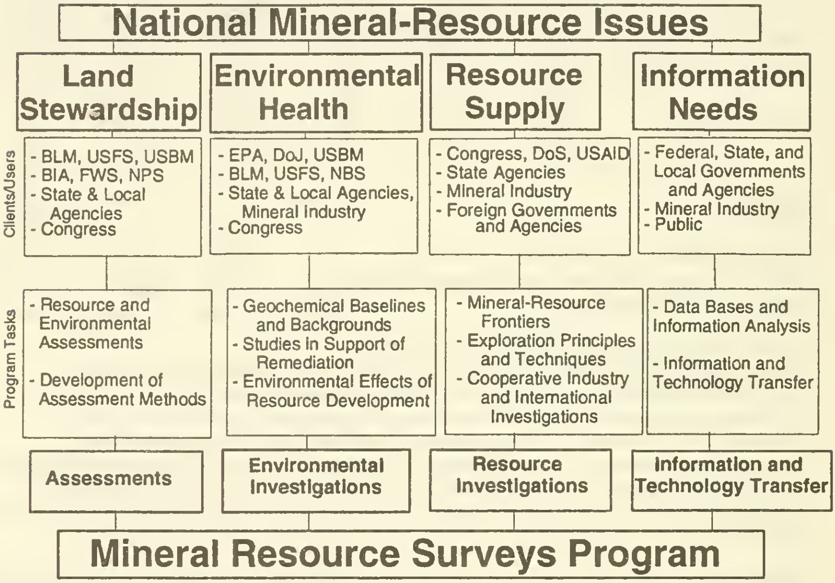

National Mineral-Resource Issues
Land Stewardship
Environmental Health
Resource Supply
Information Needs
Clients/Users
- BLM, USFS, USBM
- BIA, FWS, NPS
- State & Local Agencies
- Congress
- EPA, DoJ, USBM
- BLM, USFS, NBS
- State & Local Agencies, Mineral Industry
- Congress
- Congress, DoS, USAID
- State Agencies
- Mineral Industry
- Foreign Governments and Agencies
- Federal, State, and Local Governments and Agencies
- Mineral Industry
- Public
Program Tasks
- Resource and Environmental Assessments
- Development of Assessment Methods
- Geochemical Baselines and Backgrounds
- Studies in Support of Remediation
- Environmental Effects of Resource Development
- Mineral-Resource Frontiers
- Exploration Principles and Techniques
- Cooperative Industry and International Investigations
- Data Bases and Information Analysis
- Information and Technology Transfer
Assessments
Environmental Investigations
Resource Investigations
Information and Technology Transfer
Mineral Resource Surveys Program

Figure G-6.

Current Program

The objectives of the Mineral Resource Surveys Subactivity are accomplished by research conducted under four integrated and complementary and subelements.

Subelements of the Mineral Resource Surveys Subactivity

1. Assessments
2. Environmental Investigations
3. Resource Investigations
4. Information and Technology Transfer

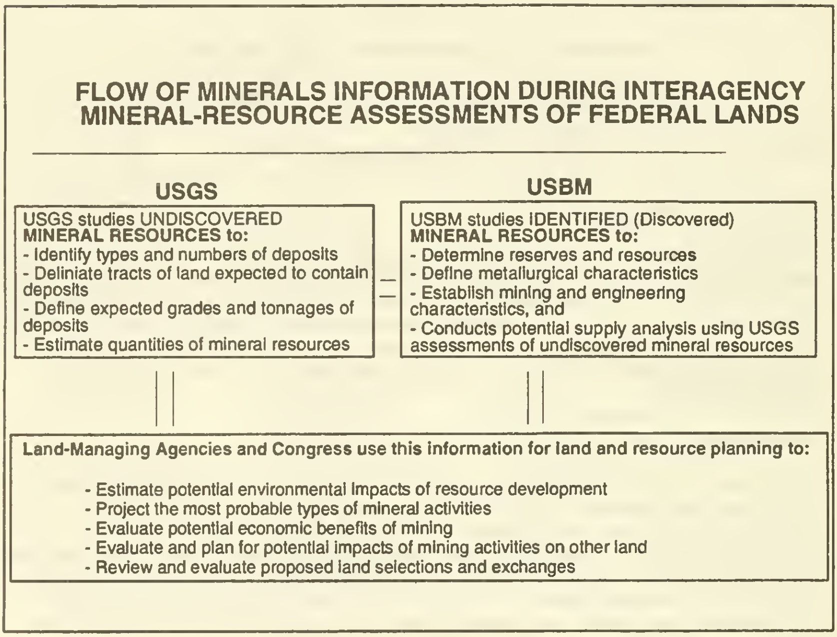
Subelement 1: Assessments

The USGS assesses the potential for undiscovered mineral resource and related environmental characteristics of lands managed by Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. These agencies manage 740 million acres—32% of our Nation's onshore lands. The USGS coordinates with BLM and U.S. Forest Service each year to determine their priorities for USGS mineral assessments in support of their Congressionally mandated management plans. USGS mineral resource and related environmental assessment activities are closely coordinated with the U.S. Bureau of Mines (Figure G-7, page 157).

Subelement 2: Environmental Investigations

USGS studies determine the environmental features of mineral occurrences and of mineral resource development. This information is critical to mining companies and agencies for establishing environmentally acceptable plans for future mining and for developing remediation strategies at inactive and abandoned mine lands. There are several hundred thousand abandoned mine sites in the United States; reclamation efforts may cost billions of dollars. USGS information helps reduce reclamation costs by determining the extent and character of the problems and the most effective solutions. USGS mineral environmental research complements work conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Mines (Figure G-8, page 158).

Traditional USGS research on mineral deposits has concentrated on the three factors it takes to make an ore deposit: the source of the metals (or minerals), the means of transport, and the trap. The reverse of this sequence describes the way metals from mines are dispersed into the surrounding area thus, potentially causing environmental problems. Concepts that the USGS has developed and applied, and is continuing to develop, form the scientific basis to assist in mitigating the effects of extraction of minerals.



FLOW OF MINERALS INFORMATION DURING INTERAGENCY MINERAL-RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS OF FEDERAL LANDS

USGS

USGS studies UNDISCOVERED **MINERAL RESOURCES to:**

- Identify types and numbers of deposits
- Deliniate tracts of land expected to contain deposits
- Define expected grades and tonnages of deposits
- Estimate quantities of mineral resources

USBM

USBM studies IDENTIFIED (Discovered) **MINERAL RESOURCES to:**

- Determine reserves and resources
- Define metallurgical characteristics
- Establish mining and engineering characteristics, and
- Conducts potential supply analysis using USGS assessments of undiscovered mineral resources

Land-Managing Agencies and Congress use this information for land and resource planning to:

- Estimate potential environmental impacts of resource development
- Project the most probable types of mineral activities
- Evaluate potential economic benefits of mining
- Evaluate and plan for potential impacts of mining activities on other land
- Review and evaluate proposed land selections and exchanges

Figure G-7

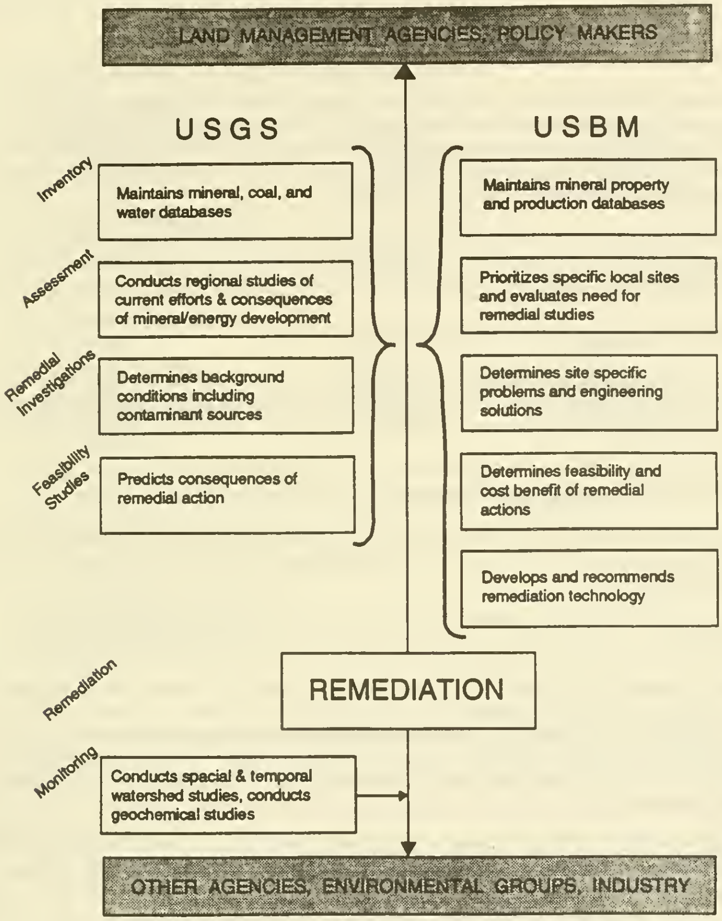

LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES, POLICY MAKERS
USGS
USBM
Inventory
Maintains mineral, coal, and water databases
Maintains mineral property and production databases
Assessment
Conducts regional studies of current efforts & consequences of mineral/energy development
Prioritizes specific local sites and evaluates need for remedial studies
Remedial Investigations
Determines background conditions including contaminant sources
Determines site specific problems and engineering solutions
Feasibility Studies
Predicts consequences of remedial action
Determines feasibility and cost benefit of remedial actions
Develops and recommends remediation technology
Remediation
REMEDIATION
Monitoring
Conducts spacial & temporal watershed studies, conducts geochemical studies
OTHER AGENCIES, ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, INDUSTRY

Figure G-8

Subelement 3: Resource Investigations

USGS research on mineral resources helps ensure that a continued supply of mineral materials will be available for our Nation from domestic and foreign sources. USGS development of new concepts of mineral formation and new exploration techniques are critical to retaining the economic competitiveness of U.S. companies. USGS information directly contributes to the expansion of our domestic resource base and the maintenance of long-term global sources of minerals.

Rebuilding the Nation's infrastructure requires enormous amounts of industrial minerals, such as limestone, sand and gravel, and many others. The USGS is becoming more involved in research into the nature and distribution of this important class of mineral deposits.

Subelement 4: Information and Technology Transfer

USGS mineral information and technology are transferred to users in many different formats. The USGS maintains mineral information centers and mineral databases, publishes reports and maps, participates in and hosts workshops and seminars for exchange of mineral information and technology, and provides expertise and training.

Activities planned for FY 1996 include the following:

- Conduct USGS assessments for nine National Forests in five states, nine BLM Resource Areas in five states, thirteen quadrangles in Alaska, and six special study areas for the Forest Service and BLM (see accompanying table).
- Develop national- and regional-scale databases of published information on key mineral resources. These data sources will provide the BLM and U.S. Forest Service with rapid, succinct information.
- Conduct a regional-scale assessment of Wyoming focusing on resources associated with very ancient rocks. Worldwide, areas that contain such ancient rocks are highly productive for mineral deposits. To date, this project has produced a digital map of Wyoming that is available on the Internet.
- Quantitatively assess the mineral endowment of the eastern United States, in coordination with State geological agencies.
- Complete an assessment of mineral resources of the Great Lakes region. The area is mostly covered by glacial debris but has high potential for mineral resources. Work is in cooperation with Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin State agencies.
- Expand the coordination activities of the USGS Center for Environmental Geochemistry and Geophysics, a clearinghouse of USGS mineral-environmental information and a research support center. Information exchanges will be increased with industry, academia, and government agencies.

Assessments Underway or Planned for FY 1996

National Forests

- Gallatin/Custer, MT, SD
- Chugach, AK
- Prescott, AZ
- Payette, ID
- Wenatchee, WA
- Salmon, ID
- Helena, MT
- Routt, ID
- Nez Perce, ID

BLM Resource Areas

- Winnemucca/Surprise, NV
- Mimbres, NM
- Malheur/Jordan/Andrews, OR
- Barstow/Ridgecrest, CA
- Dillon, MT

Alaska Quadrangles

- Bethel
- Bradfield Canal
- Craig
- Dixon Entrance
- Gulkana
- Howard Pass
- Juneau
- Lime Hills
- Livengood
- Seldovia
- Sitka
- Sleetmute
- Taku River

Special Studies (Cooperative studies with BLM, Forest Service, and others)

- Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project, Pacific Northwest
- Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project, CA
- Muleshoe, Empire-Cienega Areas, AZ
- Humboldt River Basin, NV
- Colorado Desert, CA
- Klamath-Trinity Area, CA

- Conduct multidisciplinary research on the environmental effects of effluent from the abandoned Summitville mine, Colorado, on the agriculture and wildlife in the San Luis Valley. Collaborators include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Surface Mining, Soil Conservation Service, Environmental Protection Agency, State of Colorado, several universities, water conservation districts, and local water users.

- Expand mineral-deposit models to include information on their environmental features. These models help establish reclamation guidelines. Environmental models are developed cooperatively with industry and academic researchers and evaluated at workshops and other scientific meetings.

- Develop and test new techniques for analyzing solids and liquids and for detecting trace metals such as copper, lead, and zinc in tree rings and other vegetation. These techniques, combined with USGS innovations in using data from satellites and other remote sources, allow mapping of stressed vegetation in and around abandoned mines.

- Investigate geophysical and remote-sensing applications for assessing sand and aggregate resources. This work will provide new, non-invasive techniques for locating construction materials.
- Develop exploration and assessment strategies for concealed mineral deposits. Work in Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico is providing information that will help the domestic mining industry remain competitive.
- Expand the USGS Mineral Resource Data System to provide better analytical and display capabilities and to include additional information on domestic mineral occurrences as well as foreign data. (Thirteen countries cooperate in providing data to the system.) Improve access to and entries in the National Geochemical Database and geophysical data bases.
- Operate the USGS Center for Inter-American Mineral-Resource Investigations (CIMRI), in Tucson, Arizona. Industry and government researchers from around the world use the center. Also, expand the new USGS Center for Russian Mineral Studies to include Central Asia.
- Conduct a two-year cooperative USGS-Russian program to build a digital data base of Russian mineral deposit information and to conduct joint assessments. Understanding the nature and distribution of mineral deposits worldwide allows for efficient exploration and contributes to understanding our domestic resources better.
- Develop additional customer feedback data through the 5 USGS Mineral Information Offices (MIOs). (These offices are located in Denver, CO; Spokane, WA; Tucson, AZ; Reno, NV; and Washington, DC.) Maintain a cadre of USGS commodity experts that respond to inquiries concerning USGS minerals information.

Based on changing customer needs and evolving national issues, the USGS has modified the activities of its Mineral Resource Surveys. Major new directions include:

- A National Plan for the Mineral Resource Surveys Subactivity was requested by Congress. The plan, to be submitted in May 1995, provides detailed background information for this Subactivity and describes a five-year plan based on prioritization of mineral issues and National needs. This plan is being developed in consultation with program customers and partners.
- At the request of customers, the USGS is implementing mineral-environmental assessments, which provide predictions of the environmental consequences of mining, to accompany and complement USGS mineral-resource assessments. In FY 1996 the level of effort on mineral-environmental assessments will be about the same as the level for traditional mineral-resource assessments.
- The USGS is emphasizing research into the processes and conditions that determine the detrimental environmental effects, such as toxicity to ecosystems, of mineral occurrences and development.

- The USGS is expanding assessments of non-metallic resources (sand, gravel, construction aggregate, etc.) needed for future development and infrastructure renewal.

- To meet the needs of diverse users, the USGS is emphasizing timely, efficient transfer of minerals-related information in a wide variety of customized formats.

The results of mineral-resource and mineral-environmental assessments on public lands comprise the first of three stages of study in a land-planning process that involves the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Federal land-managing agencies, and Congress (Figure G-7, page 157). While the relative level of effort for our land-management customers is not changing (see table below), the emphasis is shifting from purely resources to resources and environment.

Percent Effort by Subelement
(to the nearest five percent)

	FY95	FY96
1. Assessments (resource and environmental)	50%	50%
2. Environmental Investigations	15%	20%
3. Resource Investigations	20%	15%
4. Information and Technology Transfer	15%	15%

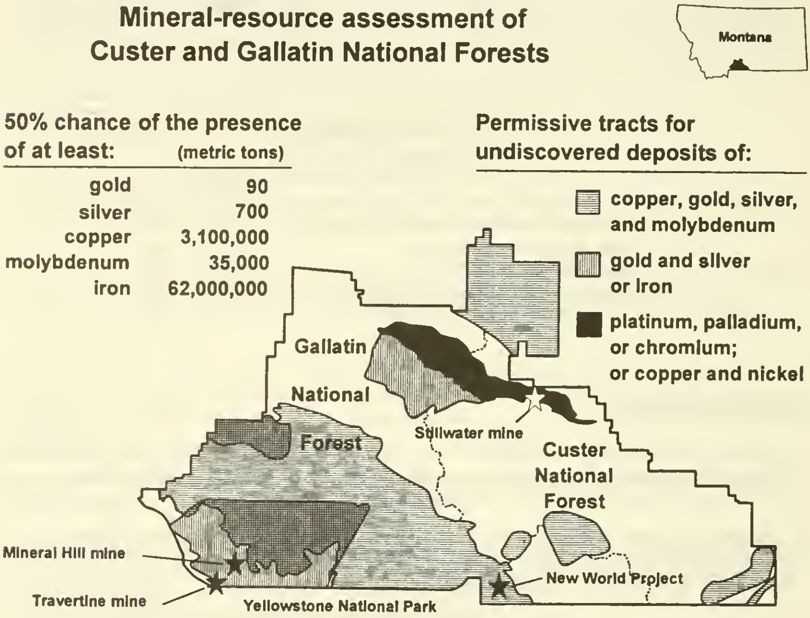
Recent Accomplishments

- Completed compiling data on the Ridgecrest and Barstow BLM Resource Areas in the California Desert District. These data help BLM and industry assess the potential for mineral resources and the environmental impacts of past and future mining.

- Completed, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Mines, preliminary assessments of BLM's Winnemucca District in northwest Nevada and Surprise Resource Area in California. These assessments are helping BLM refine land management priorities.

- Presented the results from the first phase of a mineral-resource assessment of the Gallatin and Custer National Forests to the U.S. Forest Service, to aid the development of federally-mandated Forest Plans and the management of Federal lands in the Greater Yellowstone Region. Highlights of the first phase are shown in Figure G-9 (page 163).

- Released the most complete, publicly available, geochemical data base of the United States as a CD-ROM (compact-disc, read-only memory). The CD-ROM format facilitates customer access and interaction with the 678,559 records in the data base. The data can be incorporated into geographic



Mineral-resource assessment of Custer and Gallatin National Forests

50% chance of the presence of at least:	(metric tons)
gold	90
silver	700
copper	3,100,000
molybdenum	35,000
iron	62,000,000

Permissive tracts for undiscovered deposits of:

- ▤ copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum
- ▥ gold and silver or iron
- ■ platinum, palladium, or chromium; or copper and nickel

Figure G-9

information systems (GIS) and combined with other data such as roads, biological resources, and cultural features, giving users a powerful tool to solve a wide range of problems. This is used by industry for exploration and by environmental agencies for regional geochemical information.

- Developed a GIS, supporting mineral assessments in the Great Basin. More than 60 data layers (topographic, geologic, mine-site data) have been entered into the GIS, now being used in mineral studies of BLM lands in Nevada.
- Completed a quantitative mineral-resource assessment of BLM's Malheur and Jordan Resource Areas in southeastern Oregon (about 6 million acres). The study discovered a significant potential for mercury and gold deposits.
- Completed a mineral-resource assessment of a special study area in the Chugach National Forest in southern Alaska at the request of the U.S. Forest Service and in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The Forest Service is using this study as a basis for minerals management decisions and to update a Master Plan for the Chugach National Forest.
- Characterized the environmental signatures of mineral deposits in more than 30 Colorado mining districts as part of a state-wide mineral-environmental assessment. The resulting geochemical classification of drainages (Figure G-10, page 165) will be used by BLM in a pilot study to develop non-point source discharge permits in Colorado. This work was accomplished in cooperation with the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, the Environmental Protection Agency, BLM, and the U.S. Forest Service.
- Created Internet access to Mineral Resource Surveys information, making current results instantly available to the public, governmental organizations, and private industry.
- Developed new, digital, reconnaissance-scale products of the National Mineral Resource Assessment. These products permit fast, flexible responses to issues that have short deadlines such as high-visibility land-use decisions. The National Assessment delineates favorable tracts for undiscovered resources of selected types of mineral deposits. The first draft of this Assessment will be sent to State Geologists for review in FY 1995.
- Completed a mineral-resource assessment of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. It will assist urban and regional planners by defining areas likely to contain metallic or crucial non-metallic minerals.
- Published a mineral-resource assessment of the Bendeleben and Solomon quadrangles in Alaska as part of a systematic mineral-resource assessment of Alaska. These areas have high potential for mineral deposits and will aid exploration and the State of Alaska planning process.
- Released a map folio of the first modern resource-assessment of Puerto Rico. Cooperators included the Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources, and the University of Mayaguez. The study identified significant potential for gold and copper in previously unrecognized environments.

Geology-based map of potential metal-mine drainage hazards in Colorado

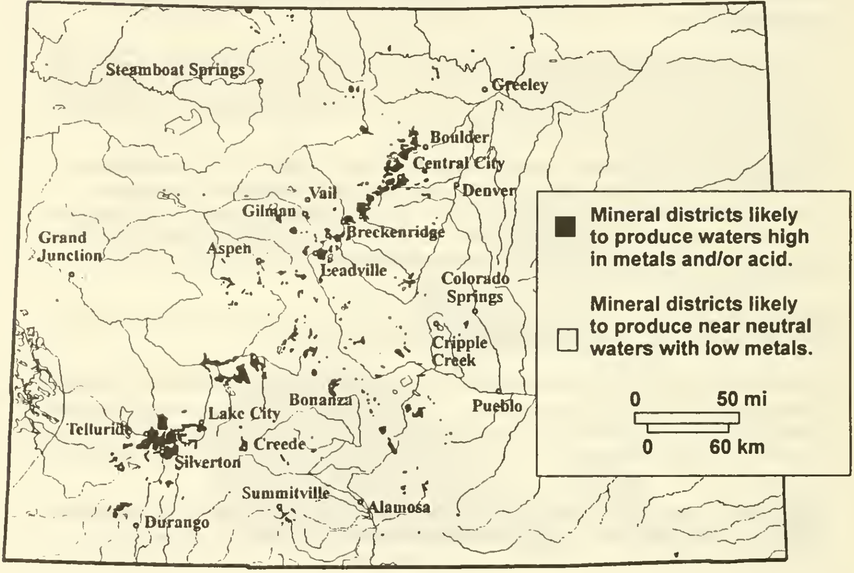


Figure G-10

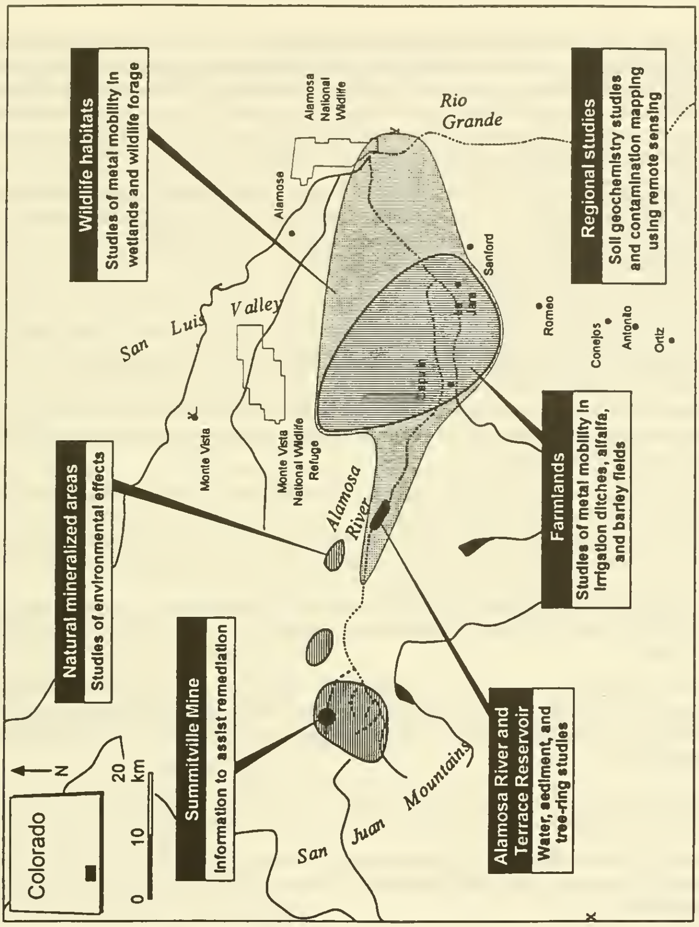

Wildlife habitats
Studies of metal mobility in wetlands and wildlife forage
Regional studies
Soil geochemistry studies and contamination mapping using remote sensing
Natural mineralized areas
Studies of environmental effects
Farmlands
Studies of metal mobility in irrigation ditches, alfalfa, and barley fields
Summitville Mine
Information to assist remediation
Alamosa River and Terrace Reservoir
Water, sediment, and tree-ring studies
Colorado
N
0 10 20 km
San Luis Valley
San Juan Mountains
Rio Grande
Alamosa River
Alamosa National Wildlife
Alamosa
Monte Vista
Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge
Sanford
La Jara
Capulin
Romeo
Conejos
Antonito
Ortiz

Figure G-11

- Completed initial studies assessing the effects of contamination attributed to the abandoned Summitville mine and other nearby sources in southwestern Colorado (Figure G-11, page 166). Alfalfa grown nearby for cattlefeed is irrigated with waters that drain the Summitville site. These waters contain higher concentrations of dissolved metals than other waters in the region. However, the metals in the alfalfa were well below levels considered to be toxic to cattle. This finding helped area farmers save millions of dollars from lost sales due to the concern over contamination.

- The USGS and the U.S. Bureau of Mines signed a detailed agreement that defines the role of each bureau in mineral-related environmental studies. The agreement ensures a coordinated and comprehensive approach to environmental assessment, technology development, and remedial investigations related to mineral deposits (Figure G-8, page 158).

- Completed baseline studies of mercury and associated toxic metals in the Sulphur Creek drainage of northern California. These studies document the amount and extent of mercury being released from naturally occurring sources and from past gold mining. USGS information assists remediation efforts at the Sulphur Bank mercury deposit, an Environmental Protection Agency Superfund site.

- Provided results from environmental studies in Idaho to the State of Idaho, U.S. Forest Service, the EPA, and technical consulting firms for use in evaluating site standards and remediation at the Blackbird Mine, a proposed Superfund site.

- Developed biogeochemical baselines for three national parks and preserves in Alaska (Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Denali National Park and Preserve, and Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve). These baselines provide the foundation for determining changes that may occur due to natural events (e.g., volcanic eruptions) and human activities (e.g., industrial emissions).

- Developed new laboratory techniques for investigating the chemical behavior of metal-rich ore-forming fluids under natural conditions. The results improve our ability to predict the occurrence and distribution of ore deposits.

- Expanded a USGS data base of digitized spectra (the characteristic absorption and reflection of specific wavelengths of light) to contain about 1,700 records for minerals, plants, and organic matter. This database is revolutionizing the uses of satellite and aerial data for mapping rocks, minerals, plants, and contamination.

- Published a report and map describing areas in the U.S. having a relatively high potential for resources of platinum and related commodities which are vital for reducing automotive emissions.

- Released an annual report on the mineral resources of Alaska. Congress requires this report, which was prepared in cooperation with 5 other bureaus of the Department of the Interior and 2 other Federal Departments.

- A USGS publication spurred exploration in an Alaska mining district. The report was prepared in cooperation with the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys.

- Held the ninth McKelvey Forum, attracting more than 550 participants from domestic and foreign industry, Federal and State agencies, and academic institutions to learn about recent USGS advances in minerals-related environmental studies, and the geology and mineral deposits of the southwestern United States and Mexico.

- Provided annual training to Regional Resource Officers and Economic Officers of the State Department. The State Department credits the training with an increase in the quality of the information received from their field officers. Unclassified State Department cables about mineral resources are available to the public through USGS Minerals Information Offices.

- USGS Mineral Information Offices and the commodity specialists responded to about 4,700 requests from 70 countries for mineral information (Figure G-12, page 169). About half of the requests were from industry and the private sector, the rest was spilt between the general public and government agencies.

- Expanded the worldwide, digital USGS Mineral Resources Data System (MRDS) by adding more than 6,500 new records on mines and mineral districts, and by adding new fields for mineral-environmental information. Use of the database for information on inactive and abandoned mine lands has increased. The MRDS is the primary source of data on mineral deposits used by the Mineral Information Offices.

- Published a summary of non-fuel minerals information in the U.S.–Mexico border region to assist in regional planning related to North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Selected Program Outputs

Activities underway or planned	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Resource and Environmental Assessments			
Regional assessments	8	14	10
BLM Resource Area assessments	7	9	9
National Forest assessments	11	10	9
Quadrangle (1:250,000 scale) assessments	13	13	13
Assessment techniques development	2	2	2
Mining district studies	17	17	17
Mineral-Environmental Investigations	4	8	10
Mineral-Resource Investigations	48	44	34
Mineral-Commodity Geology Studies	20	18	15
International Mineral-Resource Studies	20	20	20
Mineral Information and Technology Transfer			
Requests for minerals information fulfilled	3700	4000	4400
Mineral Data-Base Management Activities	8	8	8

Minerals Information Offices
FY94 Activities

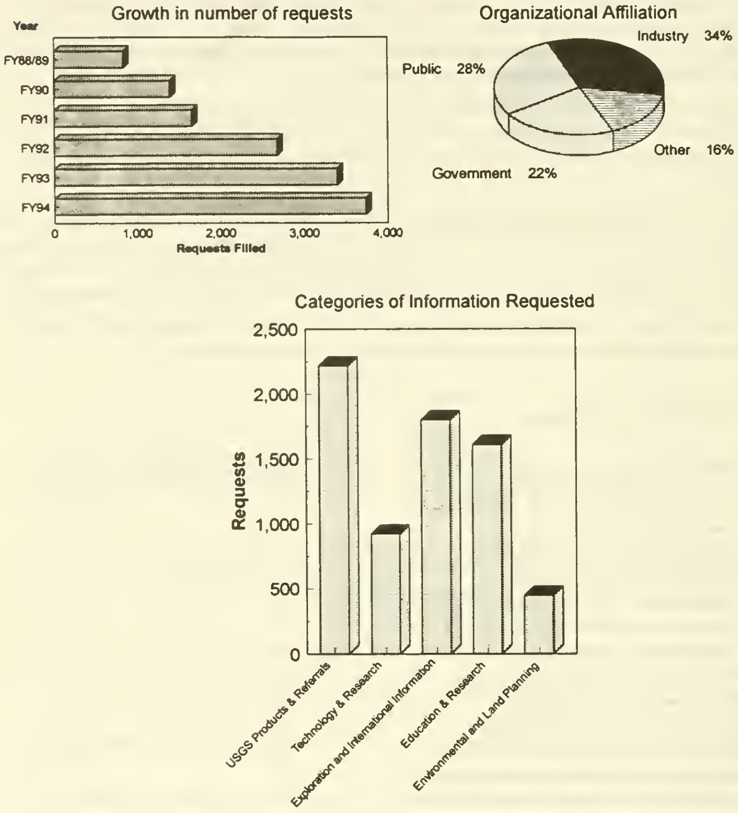


Figure G-12

Justification of Program Change

	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	43,792	−1,500
FTE	466	−10

The decrease for Mineral Resource Surveys will result primarily in a reduction in mineral resource investigations. The reduction also involves a decrease in mineral commodity studies and mineral information activities; it will delay the provision of assessment information to land-management agencies and some mineral environmental investigations.

The decrease will affect current program activities as follows:

- Studies of ore-forming processes, which contribute to the development of resource and environmental assessment tools, will be reduced by 25 percent.
- Commodity studies will be reduced by 18 percent, and the activities of some specialists covering lower priority commodities will be redirected toward mineral environmental activities.
- The rate of development of improved resource-assessment methods for sand and aggregate resources and other industrial minerals will be reduced, extending the time it will take for the program to respond to requests from land-management agencies for assessment information on industrial minerals.
- Some mineral-resource and mineral-environmental assessments on Federal Lands will be delayed. Planning discussions with the BLM and USFS will continue in order to provide assessments for the highest priority areas.

Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping

Energy Resource Surveys

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Elements		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Energy Resource Surveys	$000	25,252	371	0	25,623	371
	FTE	293	0	0	293	0
Total Requirements	$000	25,252	371	0	25,623	371
	FTE	293	0	0	293	0

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	25,252	25,263	371
FTE	293	293	0

The Energy Resource Surveys Subactivity provides earth-science information that:

- supports Federal, State, and local agencies in making objective land-management decisions concerning economic development and in formulating human health and environmental policies
- aids Federal agencies in developing an integrated national energy strategy as well as national and international energy policies
- supports public and policy needs by assisting energy utilities and producers to achieve compliance with regulations regarding human health and environmental quality
- supports national needs by helping energy utilities and producers develop strategies for assuring reliable and cost-effective energy supplies.

This information includes assessments and estimates of the quality, quantity, and geographic locations of natural gas, oil, and coal resources. The subactivity develops, interprets, and maintains an organized and publicly available data base on the natural gas, oil, and coal resources of the Nation for use in activities ranging from economic development to protection of human health and environmental quality. Results are publicly disseminated in user-defined formats, digital and hardcopy. A National Plan prepared at the request of Congress and submitted in June 1994 provides detailed background for this subactivity and describes a five-year plan based on prioritization of energy issues and national needs.

Current Program

The objectives of the Energy Resource Surveys Subactivity are pursued within the context of three topically related subelements.

Subelements of the Energy Resource Surveys Subactivity
1. Energy Resource Investigations and Assessments
2. Energy Environmental Investigations and Assessments
3. Energy Information Transfer

Subelement 1: Energy Resource Investigations and Assessments

This subelement directly supports Federal, State, and local land-management agencies by providing digital maps and information that document energy resource potential relative to land-management boundaries. This same information directly supports the Department of Energy's development of a National Energy Strategy and implementation of the Domestic Natural Gas and Oil Initiative. Data and insights obtained from this subactivity are used by a variety of Federal agencies for analysis of economic, trade, and national security issues. Results also are used by the private sector, particularly energy utilities and producers, to develop energy exploration, recovery, and supply strategies. These results provide an essential framework of geologic understanding within which small companies ("independents"), which are becoming predominant in the domestic energy industry, can provide reliable energy resources to the Nation.

Subelement 2: Energy Environmental Investigations and Assessments

This subelement produces information used by Federal land-management agencies to evaluate the potential environmental impact of land-use decisions and by Federal regulatory agencies to evaluate the potential impact on human health and environmental quality of energy use. Energy utilities and producers similarly use the products of this subactivity to help locate "cleaner" energy resources and to develop technologies for "cleaner" energy use. For example, the EPA and the Electric Power Research Institute have designated the USGS coal quality data base as the primary source of objective scientific coal-resources data used by both regulators and industry to address air quality issues, and to determine compliance with the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

Subelement 3: Energy Information Transfer

This subelement serves as the energy geoscience knowledge base for the Department of the Interior and provides energy geoscience expertise to Federal agencies, State agencies, and private sector organizations. It develops and maintains capabilities for data storage, retrieval, manipulation, and visualization to support energy resource and environmental investigations. This subelement also provides energy geoscience expertise to foreign countries as requested by Federal agencies in keeping with National goals.

Specific activities include:

- The USGS McKelvey Forum, to be held in Washington, D.C. in February 1995, will examine "Energy and the Environment: Application of Geosciences to Decision Making," and will highlight energy activities conducted by the USGS and its partners in Federal and State government agencies. This forum will provide an overview of the energy resources of the future, the environmental effects of undeveloped energy resources, and the environmental effects of energy resource development.

- An assessment of the coal resources of the Nation is being conducted. Emphasis of this National Coal Resource Assessment is being placed on coal resources most likely to be mined during the next two decades and coal resources on Federal lands. Coal quality will be integrated into this assessment to address national needs related to the Amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1990 and other Federal and State regulations. Resultant information will be used by Federal and State governments, utilities, and industry for decisionmaking related to coal resources that are used to generate more than half the Nation's electricity and to power many sectors of U.S. industries.

- Nine ongoing coal-availability studies will be completed in FY 1995, four in the northern Appalachians, four in the Illinois basin, and one in the Powder River basin. Thirteen coal-availability studies will be in progress in FY 1996, two in the northern Appalachians, eight in the Illinois basin and three in the Powder River basin. Coal-availability studies, produced in partnership with State geological surveys, are used to predict economic trends and to project resource supplies for coal-fired utilities and industries.

- Research on the quantity and quality of coal resources of the Illinois basin has been initiated in partnership with the Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky State geological surveys, with electrical utilities and coal producers of the region, and with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). This work will identify available coal resources that can be used in compliance with existing and pending emission regulations, and will thereby provide information essential to the coal-based economies and electrical utilities of the region.

- In partnership with tribal governments, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Energy, several ongoing projects will provide detailed assessments of energy resources and potential environmental impacts of energy development on Native American reservations. Work on natural gas, oil, and coal is being conducted on reservations of the Jicarilla Apache (New Mexico), Navajo (New Mexico), Southern Ute (Colorado), Standing Rock (Montana), and Wind River (Wyoming) tribes.

- An ongoing study is providing advanced geologic information on oil and gas potential of Alaska's North Slope, including the area of both the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska (NPRA) and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Results will provide the Federal and State governments and the petroleum industry information essential to informed decisionmaking regarding development of North Slope oil and natural gas resources.

- The physical and chemical behavior of elements in coal during cleaning, combustion, and waste disposal is being documented in partnership with State geological surveys, universities, utilities, and CQ, Inc., a subsidiary of the Electric Power Research Institute. Related studies are documenting resources of limestone needed for flue-gas desulfurization in coal-fired combustion units. Results will be used to predict environmental impacts of using various coals and to refine methods of treating coals in advance of combustion to reduce emission of hazardous pollutants, and therefore will provide government agencies, electric power utilities, and coal-fired industries with information relevant to compliance with the Amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1990.

- In FY 96 the USGS will expand its work to help predict areas prone to acid coal mine drainage and to develop methods to mitigate acid mine drainage from active mines in the Appalachians. Results will be used by Federal and State regulatory agencies to refine the coal mine permitting process and by the coal industry to improve techniques for modifying mining practices to reducing the potential for acid mine drainage. This work is being conducted in collaboration with the Office of Surface Mining, the Bureau of Mines, West Virginia University, and the West Virginia Division of Environmental Resources.

- The National Coal Resources Data System (NCRDS), a digital inventory of the location, quantity, quality, and availability of coal resources of the U.S., continues to be expanded and updated through partnerships with the major coal-bearing States. This data system is used by government agencies, utilities, and the private sector for decisionmaking related to the occurrence and quality of coal resources nationwide.

- A study was initiated with the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) to provide analytic support for Federal rulemaking. OSM is clarifying Federal regulations pertinent to section 522e of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, which limits coal mining activities in environmentally-sensitive areas. The study includes an assessment of coal resources in the affected areas and economic analysis of costs under the alternative rules.

- The USGS continues to maintain and make publicly available a library of rock and ice samples (Core Research Center and National Ice Core Laboratory) from boreholes drilled for energy exploration and other scientific reasons. This unique library is widely used by Federal agencies, universities, and the private sector for energy resource and environmental work. The National Science Foundation and the University of Colorado are collaborators in the National Ice Core Lab.

- The USGS Energy Program is collaborating with U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in assessing energy resources, establishing laboratories, and training scientists in several newly independent nations of the former Soviet Union. These projects focus on coal resources in Armenia and Kyrgystan and oil and natural gas in Russia and the Ukraine. Results will improve the energy self sufficiency of each nation, and will enhance opportunities for American companies to participate in the energy sectors of the newly independent nations.

Recent Accomplishments

- A National Oil and Gas Resource Assessment has been completed. This comprehensive documentation of the hydrocarbon potential of the U.S. includes conventional oil and gas resources, unconventional oil and gas accumulations (e.g., coal-bed gas and gas in low permeability reservoirs), and growth in known oil and gas reserves. Results of the assessment have been released on CD-ROM and the Internet, which allows users with a desktop computer to access maps and descriptions of more than 500 hydrocarbon plays, compilation of all supporting data, and numerical analysis of resource potential. These products will be used by Federal land management agencies, economic and utility analysts, independent natural gas and oil producers, and earth-science and economics educators. This assessment was completed with collaborative input from Federal land-management agencies, State geological surveys, and the petroleum industry.

- Oil and natural gas resource estimates for specific tracts of Federal land were provided to the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Forest Service for use in land management planning and preparation of environmental impact statements.

- Hydrocarbon resource potential information for the area off the western coast of Florida was provided to the U.S. Justice Department for use in litigation between the United States and Conoco oil company. This unbiased resource estimate information may form the basis for reimbursement by the Federal government to Conoco for lost revenues as a result of a federally mandated drilling moratorium in the region.

- Hydrocarbon resource potential information for the Gulf of Mexico region was provided to the Department of Energy. These data are being used by the DOE to assess oil spill risks in the region.

- At the request of the Department of the Interior, maps were prepared and coal was assessed in a disputed strip of land bordering the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. The coal assessment served as a basis for reaching a settlement between the Federal government and the Crow Tribe.

- A report assessing the natural gas and oil potential of the Naval Oil Shale Reserves in Colorado and Utah was completed in collaboration with the Department of Energy. The results form the basis for decisions on management of these Federal lands.

- Coal availability studies were completed for ten 7.5-minute quadrangles; three in Ohio, two in Kentucky, two in West Virginia, two in Illinois, and one in Indiana. All studies were conducted in partnership with State geological surveys, and will form the basis of determining future availability of coal used by utilities and industries in these regions, and for analyzing the economic health of these coal-producing regions.

- Reports on the coal geology of four National Forests in the western U.S. were completed. Results will be used by the U.S. Forest Service for land use management decisionmaking.

- Work was completed on an assessment of the tradeoffs between coal development and the preservation of wildlife habitat and other environmental features. The areas which were studied included the Powder River basin and other western Federal coal producing lands. Results will be used by Federal and State agencies for land use management.

- A comprehensive examination was completed of the origin, distribution, development, and use of natural gases, including scientific, social, and economic considerations. "The Future of Energy Gases" was published as three major products, a color pamphlet written in non-technical language, a 30-minute video, and a 890-page book of technical papers. These products provide a comprehensive evaluation of the viability of natural gases as a future energy supply for the Nation.

- Two recently published books that contribute significantly to petroleum science were edited and partly written by USGS geologists. The "Petroleum System—From Source to Trap" presents a comprehensive approach to analyzing the origin, migration, and accumulation of hydrocarbons and "Hydrocarbons from Coal" is the first comprehensive synthesis of information on hydrocarbons in coal, which have become important economic targets in recent years. Both these books are important vehicles of technology transfer to the petroleum industry, especially independent oil and gas producers.

- USGS and EPA released a series of reports describing the geologic radon potential of the U.S., including all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico. These reports delineate and describe the geologic provinces in terms of their susceptibility to elevated indoor radon levels, fundamental information that will be used by Federal and State agencies in the development of guidelines and regulations affecting human health.

- A CD-ROM was released containing comprehensive coal quality information on 7500 coal samples from every major coal bed and coal-bearing basin in the U.S. This data set will be used by Federal agencies (particularly EPA), State agencies, coal-fired utilities and industry, and the coal industry to address issues regarding compliance to the Amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1990.

- Abundances of potentially toxic trace elements in thick coal beds in Wyoming and Montana were found to be related to the occurrence of layers of sediment and volcanic ash within the coal. This information can be used to reduce toxic trace element content of mined coal by modification of mining practices.

- Reports were completed that document coal quality in Alaska and in several coal fields of western Washington. The reports include summaries of elements considered hazardous air pollutants by the Amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1990. Results will be used by States, utilities, and industry to evaluate the resource potential of these areas.

- A GIS-based assessment of rock and soil units in Florida in terms of their potential to cause elevated indoor radon levels was completed. This product was part of a cooperative Florida radon potential assessment program involving a consortium of researchers from USGS, EPA, Florida Geological Survey, University of Florida, and private contractors. Results will be used by Federal and State environmental agencies to evaluate human health policy issues.

- Expansion of the National Energy Research Seismic Library has resulted in the recovery of the entire National Petroleum Reserve Alaska database from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association. The data are now being cataloged and put onto CD-ROM for use by Federal and State agencies and by the petroleum industry for evaluating oil and natural gas resources of the region.

- The USGS Core Research Center rescued from destruction and archived for public use a large number of rock samples from the western U.S. and Gulf Coast petroleum basins. This library of samples provides unique information essential to studies of natural gas, coal, and oil resources, as well as to studies of environmental impact of energy development. Excess samples were distributed to State geological surveys, universities, and school teachers across the U.S.

Selected Program Outputs

On-going investigations	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Energy resource investigations and assessments	27	30	27
Energy environmental investigations and assessments	8	14	15
Energy information transfer	21	26	25

Water Resources Investigations
Subactivity/Element Change Crosswalk—FY 1995 Enacted

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

FY 1995 Enacted

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
Nat'l Water Resources Res. & Info. System–Federal Program	119,469	Nat'l Water Resources Res. & Info. System–Federal Program	119,469
Data Collection & Analysis	20,583	Data Collection & Analysis	20,583
Regional Aquifer System Analysis	3,095[a]	Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers	3,095
Core Program Hydrologic Research	10,399	Core Program Hydrologic Research	10,399
Water Resources Assessment	1,425	Water Resources Assessment	1,425
Toxic Substances Hydrology	14,028	Toxic Substances Hydrology	14,028
Acid Rain	1,720	Acid Rain	1,720
Scientific & Technical Publications	2,161	Scientific & Technical Publications	2,161
Nat'l Water Quality Assessment Program	58,071	Nat'l Water Quality Assessment Program	58,071
Global Change Hydrology	5,770	Global Change Hydrology	5,770
Truckee–Carson Program	1,219	Truckee–Carson Program	1,219
Watershed Modeling System	998	Watershed Modeling System	998
Nat'l Water Resources Research & Info. System–Fed/State Coop Program	62,130	Nat'l Water Resources Research & Info. System–Fed/State Coop Program	62,130
Nat'l Water Resources Research & Info. System–State Res. Instit. & Research Grants Program	4,553	Nat'l Water Resources Research & Info. System–State Res. Instit. & Research Grants Program	4,553
Nat'l Water Res Research Grants Program	4,320	Nat'l Water Res Research Grants Program	4,320
Program Administration	233	Program Administration	233
TOTAL	186,152	TOTAL	186,152

[a] Regional Aquifer System Analysis renamed Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers.

Water Resources Investigations
Subactivity/Element Change Crosswalk—FY 1996 Request

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

FY 1996 Request

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
Nat'l Water Resources Res. & Info. System–Federal Program	125,991	Nat'l Water Resources Res. & Info. System–Federal Program	125,991
Data Collection & Analysis	20,583	Data Collection & Analysis	20,583
Regional Aquifer System Analysis	3,095	Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers	3,095[a]
Core Program Hydrologic Research	10,399	Core Program Hydrologic Research	10,399
Water Resources Assessment	1,425	Water Resources Assessment	1,425
Toxic Substances Hydrology	14,028	Toxic Substances Hydrology	14,028
Acid Rain	1,752	Acid Rain	1,752
Scientific & Technical Publications	2,200	Scientific & Technical Publications	2,200
Nat'l Water Quality Assessment Program	64,463	Nat'l Water Quality Assessment Program	64,463
Global Change Hydrology	5,812	Global Change Hydrology	5,812
Truckee–Carson Program	1,233	Truckee–Carson Program	1,233
Watershed Modeling System	1,001	Watershed Modeling System	1,001
Nat'l Water Resources Research & Info. System–Fed/State Coop Program	64,478	Nat'l Water Resources Research & Info. System–Fed/State Coop Program	64,478
Nat'l Water Resources Research & Info. System–State Res. Instit. & Research Grants Program	0	Nat'l Water Resources Research & Info. System–State Res. Instit. & Research Grants Program	0
Nat'l Water Res Research Grants Program	0	Nat'l Water Res Research Grants Program	0
Program Administration	0	Program Administration	0
TOTAL	190,469	TOTAL	190,469

[a] Regional Aquifer System Analysis renamed Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers.

WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Analysis by Subactivity

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Elements	FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Nat'l Water Resources Res. & Info. System-Federal Program	119,469	1,241	5,281	125,991	6,522
Nat'l Water Resources Res. & Info. System-Fed/State Coop Program	62,130	2,348	0	64,478	2,348
Nat'l Water Resources Res. & Info. System-State Res. Inst., & Research Grants Program	4,553	0	–4,553	0	–4,553
Total	186,152	3,589	728	190,469	4,317

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Issues, Problems, Programs

The USGS Water Resources Investigations Program is the Nation's primary source of scientific information on a wide range of water resource issues. USGS provides data, interpretive reports, and new methods that help the private sector and public agencies address problems such as water supply, floods, non-point source water pollution, and remediation of contaminated ground water. The examples presented below are a small part of the total range of water issues covered by the Water Resources Investigations Program.

Water Supply—USGS information is used by Federal, State, and local water resources agencies and the private sector to answer questions such as: How will increased pumping from water supply wells affect the flow and quality of water from nearby wells and from springs and streams in the region? How will the land application or underground injection of reclaimed waste water affect the availability and quality of ground water throughout the region? What changes can be expected in the reliability of water supplies as a result of changes in water demand, changes in operations of dams, construction of new dams or diversions, changes in land use, or changes in climate? How do these conditions vary among different parts of the Nation?

Flood Hazards—Emergency management and public safety officials need accurate forecasts of floods to guide them in making decisions to evacuate as well as decisions on where to focus flood-fighting efforts (e.g., sandbags, reinforcement of levees). By long-standing agreement the National Weather Service relies on streamflow information reported from USGS streamgages in making its flood forecasts. This information comes from USGS streamgages that have satellite data relay capability. USGS flood information is also used by transportation agencies and the engineering firms they employ to determine the discharge, height, and velocity of floods that are likely to happen at points where highways cross a river. Bridge designers need to know how large an opening must be provided so that flood flows can safely pass under the bridge and not flow over the roadway (a hazard to traffic and to the integrity of the bridge) or cause ponding, thereby exacerbating flooding of areas upstream from the bridge. The information they need comes from decades of USGS measurements on many rivers throughout the region.

Non-point Source Water Pollution—USGS information is used by Federal, State, and local legislators and water quality managers to answer questions such as: What are the relative contributions of various sources of contaminants to the Nation's rivers and ground water, and how are they changing over time? The sources considered include point sources, non-point sources such as urban runoff, chemical fertilizers, manure, mining activity, atmospheric deposition (acid rain), and natural geologic sources. To set national water quality policies decisionmakers need to know how the relative magnitudes of these sources vary around the Nation and how these relate to factors such as geology, climate, land-use practices, and population. This knowledge is needed to determine how public and private efforts to improve water quality can be most effectively targeted. Nationally consistent data sets of water quality information collected by USGS and then evaluated and summarized by USGS have been influential in setting new policies on various water quality issues.

Remediation of Contaminated Ground Water—The clean-up of contaminated ground water has been estimated to cost the Nation up to $750 billion over the next 30 years. Improved understanding of the problem and development of more effective solutions are vital to the Nation's economy. USGS information is used by industry, Federal agencies with responsibilities to clean up wastes (DOD, DOE, BLM, and EPA Superfund) and the engineering firms they employ, to answer questions such as: How will various types of contaminants (metals, oil, solvents, sewage) behave over time if they are not removed from the soil or aquifer? If it can be shown that the rates of microbial breakdown of harmful compounds is more rapid than the rate at which the compounds move, then an effective strategy may be to leave the waste in place and monitor it over time rather than invest in costly treatment or excavation. USGS is studying how contaminated ground water can be accurately characterized so that effective remediation and/or monitoring plans can be developed.

Customers, Partnerships, Beneficiaries

USGS relies on partnerships with over 1,100 State and local agencies, and with other Federal agencies in developing its water information. In FY 1994 the $189 million appropriation for Water Resources Investigations was leveraged with $93 million in reimbursements from State and local agencies and $111 million from other Federal agencies in order to advance the overall knowledge of the Nation's water resources. Because river basins and aquifers cross many jurisdictional boundaries there is great efficiency in having one national agency, USGS, provide standardized regional water information to all parties through the use of cost-sharing arrangements.

In addition, because many water issues involve interjurisdictional disputes, it is very important that the data and conclusions be viewed as credible by all parties involved. This includes adjudication of water rights within a State, among States, or at international boundaries. USGS is accepted as a credible source by all parties involved in the dispute. USGS provides standardized information to all, making it unnecessary for each State or locality to create its own infrastructure for data collection, data handling, interpretation, and information dissemination. The basis for this national information program is analogous to the basis for other national information agencies such as the National Weather Service or National Centers for Disease Control.

The State and local partners include 254 State agencies, 504 county and municipal agencies, 51 native American tribes, and 294 other multi-jurisdictional organizations such as river basin commissions and irrigation districts. Under the USGS Federal–State Cooperative Program these State or local agencies provide at least 50 percent of the project funding. This Federal–State Cooperative program has been the source of much of today's knowledge of streamflow and ground-water supplies, water-quality status and trends, and modeling tools for assessing the potential impacts of water management plans. Because the data, reports, and models produced by the program are available to all, they provide benefits (to Federal and non-Federal interests) far beyond the needs of the specific partners.

USGS also serves, on a reimbursable basis, as the primary source of hydrologic information to many other Federal agencies. For example, USGS provides to DOE most of the hydrologic and geologic capability for evaluating the suitability of Yucca Mountain (Nevada) as the site of the Nation's high-level nuclear waste repository. USGS collects data for Federal water management agencies (the Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation). USGS does characterizations of the hydrogeologic settings for use by DOE, DOD, and EPA at many sites where they have responsibility for ground-water contamination clean-up. USGS participation prevents the need to duplicate a hydrologic staff in these agencies and assures that the collected data will be entered into the standardized national USGS data-base so the data will be documented and readily available to all potential users. The diverse programs with other Federal agencies result in new techniques and capabilities that are then put to use in the appropriated programs of USGS and in the Cooperative Programs with the States.

Products and Services

The products of the Water Resources Investigations program are water data, published reports, information exchange through advice to other agencies, and improved hydrologic methods particularly in the form of computer modeling techniques and data-collection protocols.

USGS collects, compiles, and distributes streamflow, ground water, and water quality information in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and Guam. The data have value both in their real-time use and as a historical record documenting the wide range of variation (from drought to flood) and the long-term changes in flow, water level, and water quality. These data are stored in nationally-consistent data bases in each State and an archive is maintained on a central computer in Reston, Virginia. Many of the 1,100 State and local partners in the USGS Federal–State Cooperative Water Program have direct access to these data in the State data bases, and more than 400 other users, including many of the major engineering and consulting firms in the U.S., have access to the data through the central computer. In addition, the data are distributed in annual reports to about 25,000 water resource agencies, universities, libraries, and private citizens.

USGS has begun expanding the access and distribution of hydrologic data and information to a much larger client base. In addition to providing the traditional sources of information, reports and large data bases, the Survey is making information available through CD-ROM and through the Internet. For example, data for 1,600 stations with long periods of streamflow data are being distributed on CD-ROM. This data set has been very popular with researchers investigating climate variability and change. A monthly summary of water conditions, including data for 420 stream and reservoir gages and ground water wells, was formerly distributed by mail to 3,400 customers. Distributing the information using a public-domain software package (Mosaic) on the Internet has enabled USGS to distribute a more extensive set of data and simultaneously provide the data to more users. In addition, an ever increasing amount of USGS data are being distributed by third-party vendors with value-added applications. For example, EarthInfo Inc. distributes USGS streamflow data on CD-ROM to hundreds of consulting firms, universities, utilities, libraries, and government agencies.

More than half of the 7,200 USGS streamgages provide current information (mostly via satellite telemetry) to agencies that operate water-resource systems and forecast floods (primarily the National Weather Service). This real-time information is vital to effective water system operations and is particularly critical during floods. During the 1993 Mississippi River floods, USGS field personnel made more than 2,000 visits to streamgages in the flood-affected areas to verify that the instruments were working and communicating properly, to make repairs as needed, and to make direct measurements of the streamflow. The data from these stations were provided continuously to the National Weather Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and formed the basis for flood forecasts that allowed people and property to be evacuated from areas about to be inundated. The forecasts enabled the Corps of Engineers and others to focus flood-fighting activities where they would be most useful.

Without the long-standing gaging station network and well-developed communications systems, accurate forecasts could not have been made and loss of life and damage to property would have been far greater than it was (there were 47 lives lost, and $16 billion in property damages). As a national organization, USGS was able to move staff from other offices into the disaster area. Because these hydrologists and technicians were already familiar with the equipment and procedures, they could begin to work immediately upon arrival in the area. Similar experiences with the real-time use of USGS streamgages are repeated several times each year as catastrophic floods strike various sections of the Nation.

USGS water resources studies result in about 1,200 published reports per year. Some examples of the most widely disseminated reports in recent years (distribution of more than 10,000 copies each) include: "Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 1990," "Are Fertilizers and Pesticides in Ground Water? A case study of the Delmarva Peninsula, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia," and "Persistence of the DDT Pesticide in the Yakima River Basin, Washington." USGS released a series of five reports (several thousand copies each) documenting many aspects of the Mississippi and Missouri River basin floods of

1993. Drawing on the capabilities of its nationwide staff USGS was able to produce these reports within a few months after the flood. In addition to interpretive reports, publications are also produced that describe field procedures and protocols that provide guidance for the collection of scientifically sound water resources information. Significant recent publications, many of which are available electronically to the public, deal with the collection of ground water, sediment and tissue samples for chemical analysis.

Under the authority of OMB Memorandum 92–01 USGS has the primary responsibility for coordinating water data activities in the Federal government. One way that USGS carries this out is through meetings and workshops aimed at sharing methods for the collection of hydrologic data. For example, USGS hosted a conference on aquatic biological methods. The conference included participation from 15 Federal and State agencies. The purpose of the conference was to develop a standard approach among Federal agencies regarding aquatic biological sampling. USGS also co-chairs (with EPA) the Intergovernmental Task Force on Monitoring Water Quality which has worked with Federal and State agencies to develop and publish a unified national strategy for coordinated national water-quality monitoring.

USGS also sponsors workshops and other technical meetings to share information. One significant example from FY 1994 was a symposium on Intrinsic Bioremediation of Contaminated Ground Water which was jointly sponsored by USGS and EPA. Intrinsic bioremediation is a ground-water treatment strategy that takes advantage of the natural biological transformations that convert toxic organic compounds to less hazardous byproducts. It is beginning to be accepted by the regulators as a much less expensive and disruptive alternative to traditional engineering treatment methods.

USGS conducts research on all aspects of hydrology ranging from the sediment transport in streams to the microbiological breakdown of contaminants in ground water. These research efforts enhance our fundamental understanding of physical and chemical processes, and also produce tangible products for assessing and managing our Nation's water resources. For example, USGS researchers have developed more than 50 computer programs for modeling specific hydraulic and geophysical processes. In the past 5 years, about 2,800 copies of these programs were distributed to water resources management agencies, environmental consultants, and universities. The ground-water flow modeling program, MODFLOW, has become the universal standard and has been redistributed with value-added applications by many other consulting and software firms. A 1992 survey by a consulting firm indicated that 638 of 876 respondents used MODFLOW for their ground-water assessments.

Other Information

To promote management efficiency, sharing of common resources, and valuable interaction among scientific disciplines, USGS has organized water resources research activities into a National Research Program (NRP). The NRP has existed as an organizational element of the USGS Water Resources Division since the late 1950's. The support of water resources research and methods development is provided from nearly all of the major program elements/line items of the Geological Survey's Water Resources Investigations Program. Discussions of research activities is included in the budget justification narratives for each of these line items. Additional funds are provided through reimbursements from other Federal agencies to support research.

In addition to maintaining the programs described above, funds appropriated for the Water Resources Investigations activity provide for scientific and technical program management and support, including development and maintenance of automatic data processing capability. Funds appropriated to this activity also contribute to the general administrative expenses of USGS through a user program service charge ($5,615,000).

The accountability for and reporting on performance measures and program outputs of the Water Resources Investigations activity is maintained through program management processes, Division and USGS quarterly program reviews, and quarterly status of funds reviews within the Divisions and with the Directorate. Accountability is also reviewed through the Survey's Internal Management Control Review process, and is reflected in workload/output reporting in budget documents.

In FY 1986, the Department of the Interior (DOI) began the National Irrigation Water Quality Program, an inter-bureau effort to review potential irrigation drainage concerns in areas where the DOI has constructed or manages irrigation or drainage facilities, at National Wildlife Refuges that receive irrigation drainage, and at other migratory bird or endangered species management areas that receive water from Department-funded projects. To date, all funding required to carry on activities as part of this program has been provided through the redirection of other funds appropriated to the several Bureaus involved in the program. USGS contributions to the program come from the Federal Data Collection Analysis Program and the Toxic Substances Hydrology Program.

Water Resources Investigations

National Water Resources Research & Information System—Federal Program

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Data Collection and Analysis	$000	20,583	0	0	20,583	0
	FTE	421	0	0	421	0
Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers	$000	3,095	0	0	3,095	0
	FTE	83	0	0	83	0
Core Program Hydrologic Research	$000	10,399	0	0	10,399	0
	FTE	100	0	0	100	0
Water Resources Assessment	$000	1,425	0	0	1,425	0
	FTE	20	0	0	20	0
Toxic Substances Hydrology	$000	14,028	0	0	14,028	0
	FTE	186	0	0	186	0
Acid Rain	$000	1,720	32	0	1,752	32
	FTE	36	0	0	36	0
Scientific & Technical Publications	$000	2,161	39	0	2,200	39
	FTE	29	0	0	29	0
Nat'l Water-Quality Assessment Program	$000	58,071	1,111	5,281	64,463	6,392
	FTE	420	0	44	464	44
Global Change Hydrology	$000	5,770	42	0	5,812	42
	FTE	47	0	0	47	0
Truckee-Carson Program	$000	1,219	14	0	1,233	14
	FTE	16	0	0	16	0
Watershed Modeling System	$000	998	3	0	1,001	3
	FTE	5	0	0	5	0
Total Requirements	$000	119,469	1,241	5,281	125,991	6,522
	FTE	1,363	0	44	1,407	44

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS (FEDERAL PROGRAM)

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	20,583	20,583	0
FTE	421	421	0

To collect, analyze, interpret, and provide data and information on the quantity and quality of the water in the Nation's streams, lakes, and reservoirs; changes in ground-water levels, and the quality of ground water. Specific objectives are:

- Operate surface water and ground water data collection networks with emphasis on producing information about the availability and distribution of water resources, floods, droughts, and associated issues related to water planning, development, management, and environmental concerns.
- Provide information on the quality of the water of the Nation and identify and interpret changes and trends in the quantity and quality of major rivers using data from the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) and other water-quality and streamflow data networks.
- Operate a national network of hydrologic benchmark stations located in highly pristine environments to study temporal changes in water quantity and quality and to serve as controls for separating natural from human caused changes in hydrologic systems.
- Provide hydrologic data needed in response to decrees of Federal courts and river basin compacts regarding water rights and allocation.
- Provide hydrologic information needed to resolve land and resource management issues in which there is strong Federal interest, for example, on lands owned and managed by the Federal government.
- Conduct research aimed at improving the accuracy and/or efficiency of water-resources data collection and analysis.

Current Program

Although the information from this program is used throughout the Nation, the water data collection, resource investigation, and research activities included in this component support areas in which the Federal interest is paramount, including interstate compacts on water rights and allocation, public lands, rivers and aquifers that cross State boundaries, and other areas of interstate, national, or international concern.

Details on the FY 1994 level of hydrologic data collection activities are displayed in Figure W-1, page 192. The following activities are modified somewhat from year to year in response to the changes in the Nation's water systems.

- Streamflow and stage of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs will be measured.

- Ground water levels and pumpage will be measured.
- Data on flood flow and stage will be collected on major floods during the year.
- Operation of the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN) network will continue in FY 1996. NASQAN, which began in 1973, provides information to assist in continuously assessing the water quality of major rivers in the United States with respect to both natural and human induced factors. Most NASQAN stations are located at the mouths of large rivers to measure the quantity and quality of water moving from one drainage basin to another or from the rivers to the oceans, estuaries, or the Great Lakes. NASQAN data thus provide a regional and national picture of water quality in the Nation's largest rivers, many of which are not covered by the NAWQA program.

Many data have been and are being collected, yet deficiencies remain in the temporal and geographical variation and in the kinds of data available. This situation exists not only because of growth and shifts of the population and depletion of some local sources of water, but also because of the need for development and management of water resources on a regional and national basis.

Data collected by USGS water networks are used for a variety of purposes, including the following:

- to characterize current condition of water resources (both quantity and quality)
- to resolve interstate conflicts
- to define the water resources at our international borders
- to meet the needs of other agencies in managing the Nation's water resources
- to provide hydrologic information and analyses that help resolve resource management conflicts, for example, among competing demands for water supply, hydroelectric power, and instream flow for habitat preservation
- to enhance the public safety (for example, to provide data for flood forecasting).

USGS will continue to develop water-resources information vital to interagency efforts to restore the hydrologic environment of Everglades National Park and surrounding areas while ensuring adequate water supplies for agriculture and people. Those activities will improve the mathematical models required to predict the effects of complex water-management alternatives for evaluation by Federal, State, and local agencies.

USGS will also continue to compile and analyze the data obtained by USGS and other Federal, State, and local sources to define current conditions of the High Plains aquifer, which underlies parts of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Substantial water-level declines have occurred in several areas since 1980. Information on the conditions and changes in the aquifer is necessary to make sound management decisions concerning the use of water and to project future economic development in the region.

Recent Accomplishments

- In FY 1994, USGS operated 7,292 continuous recording streamflow stations and conducted numerous other data collection activities, as shown in Figure W-1, page 192. These stations are supported by Federal Program funds, the Federal–State Cooperative Program, and reimbursable monies provided by other Federal agencies. The data were used for a wide variety of purposes: for flood prediction, land-use planning, streamflow regulation, highway and bridge structure design, waste disposal standards, hydroelectric power production, coal mine permits, and land reclamation. About 40 percent of the streamgaging stations are used by the National Weather Service for flood forecasting. In past years, the USGS Federal Program provided funding when Cooperative Program support was withdrawn for several key streamflow stations needed by the National Weather Service.

- Work by USGS on Lake Champlain (bordered by New York, Vermont, and Canada) included the following: (a) the study of toxics (particularly mercury and PCBs) in tributary streams, which was concluded in FY 1992; (b) a geographic information system for the Lake Champlain Management Conference; (c) continued operation and enhancement of the data collection network on streams tributary to the lake; (d) continued development of a hydrodynamic model of Lake Champlain; and (e) installation of instrumentation on Lake Memphremagog (bordered by Vermont and Canada). The results of this work form an essential part of the knowledge base needed to enable legislators and water managers to make informed decisions regarding the wise use and preservation of these irreplaceable water resources.

- Techniques were developed that can be used to characterize fractures and fracture permeability, and to profile the permeability of aquifers, using a combination of borehole imaging, high resolution flow-meter measurements, and conventional geophysical well logs. For example, marine seismic-reflection profiling was used to define the distribution and thickness of aquifers within the glacial sediments which are the primary contributors of ground-water inflow to the partially flooded Retsof Mine in New York. This mine, the largest salt mine in the western hemisphere, suffered a devastating collapse in 1994. The geophysical techniques were especially helpful in developing a conceptual model of the ground-water flow system in the area.

- USGS investigations of the freshwater-saltwater interface and suspended sediments in San Francisco Bay and Delta are producing new knowledge of the location of the mixing zone under various conditions of inflow and tidal effects. This greater understanding will enable Federal, State, and local agencies to evaluate and implement water-management plans so as to balance water-supply demands with the need to maintain the quality of aquatic habitats.

- Provided timely hydrologic and hydraulic information to transportation and regulatory agencies investigating the causes of bridge failures and pipeline breaks during floods. USGS has worked closely with National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) after bridge failures on Schoharie Creek in New York, the Miamitown bridge in Ohio and Hatchie River bridge in Tennessee. The most recent example was after the 1994 the pipeline breaks in the Houston, Texas, area on the San Jacinto River; USGS provided information on cross-section geometry, depths, and velocities to NTSB, for use in NTSB assessments of why various pipelines broke during the October 1994 flood.

- Assistance will be provided for the scientific and technical development of the Survey's hydrologic work force, for the support of the chairpersons of nine interstate and international water compacts, and for review of environmental documents.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Data Collection Activities	Figure W-1, page 192		
Review Environmental Documents	1,100	1,050	1,000
Training Sessions	25	24	24
Support for Interstate and International Water Compacts	9	9	9

Water Data Collection Activities of the U.S. Geological Survey

Types of Stations

Continuous record—The station is instrumented to monitor hydrologic conditions continually and, in some instances, to transmit data in near real time.

Partial record—Hydrologic information is collected only during selected periods, for example, during floods.

Scheduled, long-term—Hydrologic information is collected on a fixed schedule over a long period to detect trends. With respect to Surface Water Quality and Ground Water Levels, continuous recording stations are included in this category.

Short-term or project—Hydrologic information is collected to meet the needs of a specific study. Data supplement those available from scheduled, long-term; continuous record; and partial record stations.

Number of Stations

Column A—Stations totally supported by funds appropriated to the Federal Program subactivity.

Column B—Stations partially supported by funds appropriated to the Federal-State Cooperative Program subactivity.

Column C—Stations totally supported by reimbursement from other Federal agencies.

Column D—Stations supported by a combination of two or more of the above.

	FY 1994—Number of Stations				
Types of Stations	A. Federal Program	B. Federal–State Coop Program	C. Other Federal Agencies	D. Combined Support	Total
SURFACE WATER					
Discharge					
Continuous record	557	4,222	1,868	779	7,292
Partial record	81	2,197	351	185	2,814
Stage Only—Streams					
Continuous record	14	167	369	51	601
Partial record	2	243	35	110	390
Stage Only—Lakes/Reservoirs					
Continuous record	19	376	359	17	771
Partial record	12	182	87	5	286
Quality					
Scheduled, long-term	388	1,094	345	191	2,018
Short-term or project	390	572	81	37	1,080
GROUND WATER					
Water Levels					
Scheduled, long-term	1,905	23,243	1,065	90	26,303
Short-term or project	439	3,786	1,356	147	5,728
Quality					
Scheduled, long-term	41	2,548	145	22	2,756
Short-term or project	650	2,054	1,202	194	4,100

Figure W-1.

HYDROGEOLOGY OF CRITICAL AQUIFERS

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	3,095	3,095	0
FTE	83	83	0

The Regional Aquifer-System Analysis Program, which was initiated in 1978 to study the Nation's deep regional ground-water systems, is being refocused in FY 1996 to address issues related to shallow aquifers. The name of the program has been changed to Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers, and the scope of the work funded by this line item has changed, as described below. Specific objectives of the refocused program are:

- Evaluate the availability of ground water in the Nation's major aquifer systems.
- Develop quantitative assessments of ground-water flow in regional aquifer systems and the interactions of ground water with surface water.
- Evaluate the hydrologic, geologic, and geochemical controls that govern the response of regional aquifer systems to pumping, droughts, and other stresses.

Current Program

Depletion of surface water and ground-water supplies in some regions has reached significant proportions. Moreover, large increases in withdrawals from the Nation's ground-water systems are expected to occur during the coming decade as a result of increased irrigation in certain regions, water needs for industry, water demands of growing urban areas, limited new surface reservoir capacity, and the desire to establish drought resistant water-supply systems.

In order to provide essential information about the Nation's ground-water resources, the Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers Program supports basic and applied research; assembles data from numerous sources into systematic regional data bases; develops comprehensive descriptions of the geologic, hydrologic, and geochemical characteristics of regional aquifer systems; and provides assessment of how regional ground-water flow systems function under natural (predevelopment) and current (developed) conditions. Regional studies conducted by the Critical Aquifers program transcend county, State, or other political boundaries to which ground-water studies have often been limited in the past.

The results of the program are disseminated in the form of scientific reports, atlases, and computer simulation models. This information is used by numerous Federal, State, and local agencies that have water management responsibilities. For example, the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USEPA, and USDA used Critical Aquifers program information to evaluate impacts on water resources resulting from agricultural practices in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

An important product of the Critical Aquifers program is the Ground-Water Atlas of the United States. This Atlas presents a comprehensive summary of the Nation's ground-water resources and serves as a basic reference for the major aquifers of the Nation. The Atlas is being compiled on the basis of large amounts of information and data collected by the Critical Aquifers program and other studies by USGS. It will be useful to Federal, State, and local officials with responsibilities for water allocation and adjudication of water rights disputes, waste disposal, wellhead protection, and land appraisal.

The original Regional Aquifer-System Analysis Program began in FY 1978, when 28 major aquifer systems in the country were identified for study. These aquifer systems provide much of the ground water used for irrigation, industrial purposes, and large public water supplies in the United States. The program originally focused on 25 of the Nation's deeper, more productive aquifers, but it has increasingly directed attention to shallow aquifers and the interactions of ground water with surface-water bodies such as streams, lakes, and wetlands. Many shallow aquifers are important sources of domestic and agricultural water supplies in rural areas and for public water supplies in small cities and towns. Moreover, most contamination of ground water has occurred in shallow aquifers, and information on potential flow paths and times of travel of contaminants in shallow ground water is needed by many agencies. The newly refocused Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers Program will address these needs for information on key shallow aquifer systems.

It is not possible to investigate all of the shallow aquifers in the United States. An approach is being developed to carry out detailed investigations of selected aquifers that share common geologic and hydrologic characteristics with other shallow aquifers in a region. The current emphasis of the Critical Aquifers program is to examine shallow aquifer and surface-water/ground-water interactions in selected parts of the 25 areas examined during earlier phases of the program. These investigations include the following four areas of greatest concern in FY 1996:

- *Middle Rio Grande Basin, New Mexico*—Results of recent studies indicate that the most productive zones of the regional aquifer system in the Middle Rio Grande Basin are more limited and the exchange of ground water with the Rio Grande is not as extensive as previously believed. The focus of the aquifer studies is on defining the hydrologic relationship between the Rio Grande and the regional aquifer system. The proposed investigations complement "critical basin" studies of State and local agenes in the Middle Rio Grande Basin.

- *Biscayne Aquifer, South Florida*—The Biscayne aquifer provides the public water supply of Miami and other cities, water needed to support agriculture, and water required to maintain the ecological balance of the national parks and Florida Bay in south Florida. The investigations will focus on interactions between ground and surface water in south Florida in order to improve the predictions of the hydrologic models of the South Florida Water Management District and others. The models are used to predict the effects of the multibillion dollar Everglades restoration effort to be undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and others, and to improve the daily operation of the extensive network of canals and levees in south Florida so as to balance the needs for water of cities, agricultural areas, and National Park Service lands.

- *Coastal Plain, New Jersey*—Aquifers of the New Jersey Coastal Plain supply water for more than 3 million residents and are designated by the USEPA as a sole-source aquifer. The susceptibility of deeper confined aquifers to saltwater intrusion is resulting in an increasing reliance on the surficial aquifer system. The surficial aquifers are highly connected to surface-water bodies and aquifer outflow is critical to maintain base flows in streams. The focus of the studies is on defining the relation between ground water and surface water in coastal plain aquifers. The investigations complement cooperative studies of the surficial aquifers between the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and USGS.

- *Southern California*—Virtually the entire water supply for many of the southern California desert basins is derived from ground-water pumping. Many of these basins are undergoing rapid population growth, and an imbalance between recharge and pumpage has created serious water-level declines in many areas. The focus of the studies is on the Mojave River basin to map and quantify natural recharge and identify areas where natural recharge could be supplemented to help alleviate water-level declines. The investigations complement cooperative studies in the basin between the Mojave Water Agency and other agencies and USGS.

Other principal activities for the Critical Aquifers program in FY 1996 include the following:

- Two additional segments of the Ground Water Atlas will be completed.

- Synthesis reports will be completed for three regional aquifer studies: Michigan Basin, Puget-Willamette, and Central Texas; and a synthesis report will be completed for the coastal basins part of the Southern California project.

- Research to support ongoing investigations regarding shallow aquifer systems and the exchange of ground water with surface water will be continued.

Recent Accomplishments

The first three segments of a Ground Water Atlas of the United States have been published. The first segment, published in 1991, includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. The second segment, published in 1993, includes Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The third segment, published in 1994, includes Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. A table showing the publication schedule can be found on page 192.

Examples of findings from ongoing studies are:

- *Appalachian Valleys and Piedmont*—The first comprehensive review of yields from wells in the Appalachian Piedmont was completed and the results indicate that yields from wells deeper than 300 feet are greater than commonly assumed. The Critical Aquifers program will continue to evaluate these preliminary results to assess ground-water resources in this complex terrane. The Appalachian Piedmont contains a population of over 30 million people many of whom rely on ground water for water supply.

- *Edwards-Trinity Aquifer System, Texas*—Results of ground-water flow simulations indicate that considerably more recharge to the Edwards aquifer occurs as lateral inflow from the adjacent Trinity aquifer than was previously thought; perhaps more than twice the fraction previously hypothesized. As a result, ground-water withdrawals for irrigation may not impact the flow of major springs as much as previously thought. Water managers need this information for making allocations of ground-water withdrawals among irrigated agriculture, urban public supply, and spring flow believed to be crucial for maintaining habitat for unique aquatic organisms.

- *Michigan Basin*—Increased understanding of regional ground-water flow and hydraulic properties of aquifers developed by this study are used by the Lansing area Groundwater Management Board for a detailed evaluation of the most favorable locations for ground-water withdrawals that provide water for a population of about 300,000 people and for a wellhead protection study. The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory of NOAA plans to use the regional ground-water flow model developed by this study to evaluate ground-water discharge to the Great Lakes in an effort to improve lake-level predictions.
- *Puget-Willamette Lowland, Washington and Oregon*—Buried alluvial fans were identified on the western flank of the Cascade Mountains that represent an under utilized potential ground-water supply. Pumpage estimates made for this study are used by the Oregon State Department of Water Resources in the agency's water management activities, and maps of hydrogeologic units prepared for this study are used by individual counties to locate sites for future water withdrawals.
- *Southern California Basins*—Areas of coastal basins in southern California thought to be affected by saltwater intrusion are being degraded by leakage of poor quality water through ineffective well seals or casings. Combined geologic, hydrologic, and geochemical studies also showed that threats of saltwater intrusion are in different areas and parts of the aquifer system than originally thought. Water agencies in the basin are taking steps to properly control leaking wells, and alternate management strategies are being developed to control saltwater intrusion.

Selected Program Outputs

Published Ground Water Atlas Segments

FY 1991
- Segment 6—GA, AL, SC, FL

FY 1993
- Segment 9—MI, MN, IA, WI

FY 1994
- Segment 7—ID, OR, WA

FY 1995 (Estimate)
- Segment 1—CA, NV
- Segment 2—AZ, CO, NM, UT
- Segment 10—IL, IN, KY, OH, TN

FY 1996 (Estimate)
- Segment 11—DE, MD, NC, NJ, PA, VA, WV
- Segment 12—CT, MA, ME, NH, NY, RI, VT
- Segment 4— OK, TX (underway)

CORE PROGRAM HYDROLOGIC RESEARCH

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	10,399	10,399	0
FTE	100	100	0

The Core Program Hydrologic Research (Core program) provides an important part of the scientific foundation for water-resource studies conducted by USGS. The program develops new ideas, techniques, and understanding needed to evaluate and manage the Nation's waters. Information and technology produced by the program is used by USGS, other Federal agencies, State and local agencies, and the general water resources community. Core program researchers also provide important support to scientists in other USGS operational programs, particularly consultation and training.

Specific objectives include:

- Improve knowledge of the processes that affect the availability, movement, and quality of the Nation's water resources.
- Develop appropriate procedures to predict how natural or human-induced stresses alter hydrologic systems.
- Make this information available to managers and scientists for use in solving critical water resources problems.

Current Program

The Core program applies the sciences of hydrology, chemistry, physics, ecology, biology, geology, mathematics, and engineering to water resource problems. New concepts, techniques, and approaches that are developed through long-term research investigations are applicable not only to the solution of current water problems, but also to future issues that may affect the Nation's water resources. The emphasis of research activities is continually changing, reflecting the emergence of new issues, the demand for new tools and techniques, and promising new areas of inquiry. Issues that are currently receiving special emphasis include:

- the effect of environmental factors such as climate variability and river basin elevation on streamflow (floods and droughts);
- improvement in methods and tools used to predict ground water flow and transport of contaminants in ground water;
- controls on the rate and extent of removal of organic chemical contaminants from ground water by natural biological processes;

- processes that govern the exchange of water and carbon between the atmosphere and the terrestrial environment; and

- methods and techniques to better understand the hydrologic flow regime of sensitive environments such as South Florida and San Francisco Bay, and the effects of changes in flow on the water quality and biota of these systems.

Although USGS research is also supported by several other program elements (including Toxics Substances Hydrology, Hydrogeology of Critical Aquifers, Global Change Hydrology, and the National Water-Quality Assessment Program), the Core program remains a key to the USGS ability to respond to emerging issues. The relatively stable source of funds provided by the Core program is important to the continued development of new ideas, techniques, and understanding that allow USGS and the entire hydrologic community to move forward to solve specific practical problems. For example:

- USGS ground water flow models are used in the United States and throughout the world to predict the direction and rate of ground water flow and the transport of contaminants in ground water. These models are generally accepted by all interested parties when applied to potentially contentious issues such as Superfund investigations, determination of water-rights, and effects of management actions on public water supplies.

- USGS geochemical models developed within the Core program are important tools for assessing natural and human-induced reactions in water, including the consequences of the disposal of nuclear waste and mining spoils. A very practical application occurred in Utah when operators observed an unknown mineral clogging the intakes of pumps designed to pump flood waters from the Great Salt Lake. This mineral caused the operators to shut down the $53 million plant. USGS model predictions were used to provide the State with information needed to design alternative pumping plans that would reduce the extent of mineral formation, thus allowing pumping to be resumed.

- USGS studies of tides and river flow into San Francisco Bay will help the California Department of Water Resources, California Department of Fish and Game, California Water Quality Control Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as they address critical environmental questions, such as the effect of water projects on larval fish populations. This information will be useful in evaluating alternatives for operating the State's water projects.

Recent Accomplishments

- *Flood Hydrology*—Analysis of a large data set which documents prehistoric and contemporary floods on rivers throughout the Rocky Mountains has indicated that actual flood magnitudes are substantially less than those computed using existing engineering methods. Floods in river basins above 5,500 feet in the Northern Rocky Mountains and above 8,000 feet in the Southern Rocky Mountains are smaller than floods at lower elevations. The study indicates that proposed spillway modifications, which were expected to have cost over $200 million in the State of Colorado alone, will be unnecessary in most cases.

- *Bioremediation*—USGS research on the factors that control biological transformations of various organic compounds continues to show great potential for improving bioremediation alternatives. For example, current technology calls for addition of oxygen to contaminated aquifers as a means of stimulating biodegradation of petroleum products. This procedure can be technically difficult and expensive. A 1994 USGS report published in the international journal *Nature* suggests that petroleum degradation can also be stimulated by the addition of simple chemical compounds that are typically found in laundry detergents, which are much easier to add to the system than oxygen. These chemicals allow naturally-occurring bacteria to remove petroleum components, producing byproducts that are either harmless or much less toxic.

- *Ground-water modeling*—A major issue in ground-water management is predicting how an aquifer will respond to differing stresses such as changes in pumping rates and locations or to artificial recharge activities. USGS researchers developed the first widely used digital computer models for the management of ground water in the late 1960's and early 1970's and continue to be pioneers in the development of ground-water models. Today's research involves the development of improved computer models that: (1) describe the effects of aquifer structure on ground-water flow, (2) predict flows when two liquids are present in a system such as occurs when gasoline floats on ground water, and (3) predict chemical and microbiological reactions that affect contaminants in ground water. This pioneering research continues to pay significant dividends as models developed in the Core program are relied on by other USGS programs, such as the Toxic Substances Hydrology program and the National Water-Quality Assessment program, and by the hydrologic community as a whole.

- *San Francisco Bay water quality*—USGS research studies indicate that improvements in waste treatment are being effective in South San Francisco Bay. Results from three decades of monitoring the concentrations of potentially-toxic metals in clams collected near the outfall of the Palo Alto, California, sewage treatment plant indicate that levels of some contaminants in clam tissue have declined as sewage treatment improved. The data clearly document that efforts to remove toxic contaminants can improve water quality. USGS data also show that similar efforts to reduce ammonia nitrogen from municipal treatment plants have led to other improvements in the water quality of South San Francisco Bay. For example, episodes of oxygen disappearance from the water, and the accompanying fish kills that were observed in the 1950's and 1970's, have been eliminated. These findings are of particular interest to the California Department of Water Resources, California Department of Fish and Game, California Water Quality Control Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- *Modeling river mechanics*—Because of the importance of water for irrigation, municipal use, and the generation of hydroelectric power in the arid West, there is a critical need for mathematical models that clearly and conclusively show the environmental effects resulting from changes in river management. A current study, partially funded by the Bureau of Reclamation, focuses on understanding the effects of the 1963 closure of Glen Canyon Dam on Grand Canyon National Park. At issue is the fact that millions of dollars in revenue are generated by hydropower facilities and by recreation. Current practices of flow regulation, intended to satisfy electric power requirements, are reducing the amount of sand that is deposited on beaches. This affects fish habitat and may eventually destroy the camping places used by rafters. USGS models indicate that allowing an occasional high flow period lasting 7–10 days would replenish beaches in the Grand Canyon by moving sand that is now stored in the river channel.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Research projects or investigations underway (supported in whole or in part with funding from Core Research)	83	80	80

WATER RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Objectives

To provide Congress, other government officials, resource managers, and the general public with nationally consistent information about the Nation's water resources. Specific objectives are:

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	1,425	1,425	0
FTE	20	20	0

- Describe the availability, use, quality, status, and trends of water resources.
- Describe selected water issues.
- Prepare the *National Water Summary*, thematic maps, and other reports that present the results of national periodic evaluation of water resources.

Current Program

The Water Resources Assessment Program uses existing data and information from State agencies, other Federal agencies, and other USGS programs to do a periodic evaluation of the Nation's waters and to identify water issues. Data from all these sources are synthesized and analyzed in a nationally consistent manner and published in the *National Water Summary* report—the Nation's sole compendium of water information. These reports include assessments of water issues at regional and national scales and separate assessments of each State and Puerto Rico. The reports are designed so that the individual assessments of each State can be reproduced and distributed to local, State, and Federal resource managers in each State.

Current Water Resources Assessment Program activities are:

National Water Summary 1992–1993—Hydrologic Events and Wetlands will be published in 1995. This report addresses the hydrology of wetlands and displays the status and extent of wetlands in each State. Data are being compiled and analyzed in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, and many of the State conservation and fish and game agencies.

National Water Summary 1995—Hydrologic Issues. This report will summarize the major water issues for each State similar to the first *National Water Summary* published in 1983. Issues will be compiled from information obtained from State resource agencies and Federal agencies with management or regulatory responsibility in the respective States. The individual State issues will be analyzed to determine emerging national issues and to qualitatively compare them with issues from 12 years ago. The prototype for the State summaries has been completed.

National Water Summary 1996—Urban Water Supplies. This report will summarize the sources and total use of water for the largest metropolitan areas throughout the U.S. This information will be compiled in cooperation with the Nation's major water suppliers, including major cities such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New Orleans and metropolitan suppliers such as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission. This information will be compared to similar information compiled 30 years ago, and changes in demographics and water use will be discussed.

Work continues on the cooperative project between USGS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to produce in digital format an updated National Wetlands Map.

Recent Accomplishments

- To date, six *National Water Summary* reports have been published and distributed. Each report contains a chronology of hydrologic and water-related events for the water year, a hydrologic interpretation of selected water issues, and a State-by-State summary of selected water issues. When taken in composite, the State-by-State sections for a particular State present an overview of the water resources in that State.
- *National Water Summary* reports have targeted ground-water quality and quantity, surface-water quality and supply, water use, floods and droughts, and wetlands (in review).
- *National Water Summary 1990–1991—Hydrologic Events and Stream Water Quality* was published and distributed. This report addressed stream water quality and displayed information on the status and trends of selected water quality constituents in each State.
- Trend analysis software used to prepare *National Water Summary 1990–1991* has been modified for use by other USGS programs and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as an analytical tool for conducting regional and national assessments.

- A map of drainage basins and aquifers was published as part of a cooperative effort with the National Geographic Society.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
National Water Summary reports in various stages of preparation	3	3	2
Data compilation, analysis, & research projects	2	0	0

TOXIC SUBSTANCES HYDROLOGY—SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	14,028	14,028	0
FTE	186	186	0

The USGS Toxic Substances Hydrology (Toxics) program produces information needed for Federal and State regulatory agencies (such as USEPA) and industry throughout the Nation to improve waste disposal practices and to mitigate surface-water and ground-water contamination problems by:

- Increasing understanding of the physical, chemical, and biological processes that affect the occurrence, distribution, movement, and fate of toxic substances in surface-water and ground-water systems; and
- Developing new methods to sample and measure toxic substances in surface and ground waters, plants, animals, soils, sediments, and rocks.

Current Program

- Contamination of surface and ground water by toxic wastes is widely considered to be among the most significant issues facing the Nation.
- All States have surface-water and ground-water problems resulting from toxic organic chemicals and metals from point and nonpoint sources.
- Remediation of Superfund, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Department of Energy, Department of the Interior, and other hazardous waste sites in the U.S. is estimated to require a minimum of $750 billion over the next 30 years.

Unbiased information on toxic substances hydrology is required to develop sound policies and laws and to implement regulations in a cost-effective manner.

To develop such information, the Toxics program is structured into three components: Process-oriented Research and Methods Development; Intensive Field Investigations; and Regional Investigations. The program is closely coordinated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Process-Oriented Research and Methods Development

Topical areas include:

- Ground water hydrology
  - To quantify the flow of water and transport of toxic substances through soils, sediments, and rocks.
  - To develop improved mathematical models to explain how gaseous and liquid contaminants mix with ground water and move through the subsurface (This is fundamental to locating and remediating contamination.)
- Erosion and sediment transport
  - To develop conceptual and mathematical models to describe the movement of sediment and associated contaminants through river systems (to evaluate effects and remediation alternatives).
- Organic and inorganic geochemistry
  - To characterize the pathways, rates, and controlling factors for reactions of important organic and inorganic toxic substances.
  - To determine the reactions that control the specific chemical form of toxic substances.
- Ecology
  - To characterize the relationship among the concentrations of toxic substances in water, sediments, plants, and animals.
  - To determine the potential for natural microbiological degradation of toxic substances.
  - To develop improved understanding of how to enhance the natural rates of microbiological degradation of toxic substances.
- Methods development
  - To improve the reliability and lower the cost of methods for collecting, preparing, and analyzing samples for toxic substances.

Intensive Field Investigations

Sites or areas are selected where major types of toxic substances exist in representative hydrologic environments. In this manner, understanding developed at the sites have transfer value to many other areas in the United States. As objectives are accomplished at existing sites, new sites are selected.

The field investigations are designed to:

- Document the distribution, movement, and fate of the toxic substances under the selected geohydrologic conditions.
- Assess the reliability and value of models for predicting the movement and transformation of toxic substances in surface and ground water.
- Evaluate the potential for natural remediation of different classes of toxic substances under different field conditions.
- Improve geochemical and geophysical exploratory techniques.
- Develop improved study approaches and sampling methods to evaluate toxic substances in surface and ground water.

In FY 1996, studies will continue at the following sites:

1. *Bemidji, Minnesota*—Crude oil has contaminated a shallow aquifer. The study focuses on the processes that affect how crude oil and its derivatives are transported and transformed in the subsurface. Results show that natural biological processes are attenuating the movement of organic components dissolved in ground water. Thus, natural processes may be a cost-effective remediation option for some substances in crude oil. Further study is needed to evaluate the full potential for natural remediation.

2. *Cape Cod, Massachusetts*—Sewage, metals, detergents, and chlorinated hydrocarbons are contaminating a shallow, sandy aquifer. An understanding of how the sewage mixes with ground water is being used by USGS scientists to improve ground-water transport models for use at contaminated sites throughout the country. At Cape Cod, understanding the sewage plume as a complex chemical and microbiological system has led the USGS to predict that concentrations of some contaminants (nitrate, phosphate, and zinc) will increase for a time, rather than decrease, when the sewage source is shut off in 1996. These increases may limit the use of water in this part of the Cape Cod aquifer for many decades. The shut off in 1996 will provide an opportunity to document natural recovery processes; the results will be relevant to remediation actions at sites throughout the U.S. Some of the funding for this study is provided by USEPA, the National Science Foundation, and the National Geographic Society, all of whom have an interest in this site and other similar sites.

3. *Miami Wash–Pinal Creek, Arizona*—An acidic plume containing high concentrations of dissolved metals is moving through a shallow aquifer downstream from a copper mining area. The project is

studying the types and rates of chemical reactions that alter the chemistry of the plume, including the movement of metals from ground water into surface water. This study provides insights for determining effective remediation approaches.

4. *Upper Arkansas River Basin in Colorado*—Mine drainage flowing through abandoned tailings and from mines contributes large amounts of cadmium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, nickel, and zinc to the Arkansas River. This study focuses on determining the distribution and movement of metals in the upper Arkansas River and understanding the chemical and biological processes that affect the chemical form of the metals. One of the multiple sources of metals will soon be remediated. The USGS will cooperate with the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, Lake County, Colorado, and the USEPA to document and understand the effects of the remediation.

5. *Galloway, New Jersey*—A leaking underground gasoline storage tank has provided a source for hydrocarbons which are now biodegrading in the unsaturated zone and in shallow ground water. The objectives of this study include developing models of transport and biodegradation in the unsaturated zone and in shallow ground water. This is particularly important because contaminants can move in the air and water of the unsaturated zone as well as in shallow ground water—a common problem at the estimated 300 to 400 thousand leaking underground storage tanks.

6. *San Francisco Bay and Tributaries, California*—This study focuses on the processes that control the distribution, movement, and fate of agricultural pesticides, toxic metals, and industrial organic chemicals in the San Francisco Bay river-estuary system. The USGS is identifying toxic substances in water samples from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Delta, studying the persistence of pesticides in Bay and delta water, and investigating the role of suspended sediments in transporting pesticides in the Bay and delta.

   The California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), and Department of Water Resources (DWR) are presently formulating management plans for regulating pesticides to protect water quality in the Central Valley and San Francisco Bay Regions. These agencies are using USGS results as a basis for devising plans that are cost effective.

7. *Mirror Lake, New Hampshire*—Fractured bedrock near the land surface is common in New England and certain other areas of the U.S. However, tools for understanding and predicting movement of toxic substances in fractured bedrock are not well developed. Therefore, work at this site is developing and testing methodologies for field characterization of fluid movement and chemical transport through fractured rocks. For example, USGS investigators are testing a method to map fractures between two boreholes using radar systems deployed down the borehole. This method will improve the ability to predict the movement of water and toxic substances at fractured rock sites.

8. *Norman, Oklahoma*—At present, there are over 5,000 landfills in operation in the United States. The Norman landfill site is typical of many landfills which are located near surface-water bodies and contain mixtures of municipal and industrial waste. Therefore, results will be transferable to other landfills throughout the Nation. The Norman landfill operated from 1922–1985, and ground water at the site is

known to contain many toxic organic chemicals and metals. The USGS is studying the occurrence, movement, and fate of toxic substances in both the adjacent surface water and underlying ground water.

9. *South Florida*—Excessive mercury concentrations have closed fisheries and are implicated in the near-extinction of the Florida Panther. USGS will provide reports, data, and consultation on the cause, extent, transport, and transformation of mercury in water, soil, plants, and animals so that resource management agencies can predict and control the effects of water and nutrient management options on mercury accumulation in the food web. The Army Corps of Engineers and the South Florida Water Management District will use this information to plan for the effects of their efforts to restore water flows in south Florida. The USEPA will use this information in their efforts to monitor and regulate mercury and nutrients in south Florida and elsewhere.

Regional Investigations

Agricultural Chemicals in the Midwest—The corn and soybean growing area of the Midwest, covering parts of 12 States, has the highest annual application of herbicides and fertilizer in the U.S. The objective of the USGS study is to understand the occurrence, distribution, movement, and fate of agricultural chemicals in the regional surface- and ground-water systems. Studies have been conducted on small rivers, large rivers, reservoirs, ground water, and precipitation. The results are aiding local, State, and Federal agencies in reaching cost effective decisions about the use of agricultural chemicals and the monitoring and use of affected water resources.

In addition, the USGS is conducting collaborative research with USDA and USEPA at two Management Systems Evaluation Areas (MSEA). The MSEA studies are designed to investigate the processes affecting agricultural chemical movement, and to evaluate the effectiveness of agricultural management systems designed to reduce impacts on surface-and ground-water quality.

Recent Accomplishments

- The Bemidji crude oil and Galloway gasoline studies indicate that natural biodegradation of certain toxic substances occurs at appreciable rates in the subsurface. This suggests that intrinsic remediation—in which contaminants are contained on site but allowed to biodegrade naturally—may be a better alternative than the pump-and-treat or dig-and-remove approaches presently being employed at many ground-water contamination sites—especially Superfund sites. Additional study at the Bemidji and Galloway sites is focused on understanding the detailed processes of biodegradation and whether the rates of degradation can be artificially enhanced. All of this information is being shared with agencies and industries on a continuing basis through publications and meetings.

- The USGS and the USEPA jointly sponsored a symposium on Intrinsic Bioremediation of Contaminated Ground Water in Denver, Colorado, August 30–September 1, 1994. Intrinsic bioremediation is a ground-water treatment strategy that takes advantage of natural biological transformations of toxic substances to less toxic byproducts. The USGS and others presented data on site and contaminant characteristics that make intrinsic bioremediation a realistic option. The meeting had over 450 attendees, about equally divided between Federal, State, and local regulators and public and private sector organizations. There was heavy participation from private consulting companies, petroleum companies, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Defense.

- USGS scientists have participated on two National Research Council committees. The first was the Committee on Ground Water Cleanup Alternatives, which wrote "Alternatives for Ground Water Cleanup." This report describes alternatives to the traditional "pump-and-treat" method for ground-water cleanup. The second was the Committee on In Situ Bioremediation, which wrote "In Situ Bioremediation: When Does it Work?" This report identifies the conditions under which microorganisms have been observed to degrade different toxic substances in soil and ground water.

- The USGS used the understanding of the fate of contaminants in the sewage plume at the Cape Cod site to help the National Guard plan a $250 million program to stop the advance of other ground-water contaminant plumes on the Massachusetts Military Reservation. Through the use of a computer model of the Cape Cod aquifer, USGS hydrologists helped design a system of wells to stop the advance of the plumes so the large quantities of water pumped from the aquifer will have a minimal impact on the Cape's water resources.

- The ground-water component of the agricultural chemicals in the Midwest study recently completed a study of 300 shallow wells under corn and soybean fields across the 12-State area. The study found no cases where herbicides exceeded USEPA's maximum contaminant levels or health advisory levels for herbicides. These results have saved substantial monitoring and remediation costs for State agencies responsible for protection of farm and public drinking water supplies. This information has been transferred to USDA for use in the Third Resources Conservation Act Appraisal and in the Water Management Action Plan of the National Resources Conservation Service. Therefore, the information will influence policy making for a new Farm Bill.

- The surface-water component of the Midwest study recently demonstrated that herbicide concentrations in rivers are a seasonal rather than a constant problem in many States. Concentrations of different herbicides are high—often exceeding the USEPA maximum contaminant levels—only during spring runoff following application. Thus, year-round treatment of water supplies taken from rivers is not needed, and costly monitoring of the contaminants can be greatly reduced for 8 months of the year. Conversely, the study showed that herbicide concentrations in reservoirs remain relatively high throughout the year. The State of Kansas has used this information to target efforts to control herbicide use in specific high-risk watersheds.

  In addition, results from this study have led to a label change decreasing the amount of atrazine applied by farmers. This change was initiated by the pesticide manufacturer in collaboration with USEPA to reduce the effects on water resources from herbicide use.

- The Midwest study has demonstrated the usefulness of biochemical tests to detect pesticides in surface and ground water. These tests can be used with a few drops of water, cost about $15 per sample, and take 15 minutes to complete. In comparison, traditional laboratory analysis for pesticides requires a liter of water, cost about $200 per sample, and requires days or weeks to complete. The biochemical tests enable wider geographic and more frequent analysis, which greatly improve the ability to protect drinking water supplies by changing the timing and rates of pesticide applications.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Focused Field Research—Ground Water & Surface Water Studies	9	9	9
Regional Studies	1	1	1

ACID RAIN

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	1,720	1,752	+32
FTE	36	36	0

The USGS Acid Rain Program provides atmospheric deposition information needed by industry, regulatory agencies and the public to make informed decisions on how to manage the Nation's natural resources. The principle objectives are to:

- Coordinate measurement of the amount, chemical composition, and variability of atmospheric deposition nationwide.
- Document changes in the quality of atmospheric deposition resulting from the reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions mandated by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
- Provide a scientific basis for implementing the reduction in nitrogen oxides called for in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

Current Program

The USGS Acid Rain Program began in FY 1982 as part of the Federal Interagency National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP). The USGS is the lead agency for deposition monitoring under NAPAP.

USGS is responsible for the coordination and partial operation of the National Trends Network (NTN)—a 150-station network for collecting precipitation chemistry data throughout the United States. The NTN is operated in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, universities, and private industries. The USGS supports approximately 70 stations in the network and funds more than 50 percent of the total operating program. The NTN—which employs uniform sampling protocols and a single analytical laboratory—is the most efficient and cost-effective way to produce a long-term unbiased record of precipitation chemistry. The NTN was fully implemented in FY 1985 and now has a minimum of 10 years of uninterrupted data at most stations.

Maintaining the NTN is critical because the Acid Deposition Control Program, mandated under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, is now being implemented. The plan calls for a 10 million ton reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions below 1980 levels. Phase I, beginning January 1, 1995, calls for reducing sulfur dioxide emissions at the 110 highest emitting electric generating plants in 21 eastern States. Phase II, beginning on January 1, 2000, calls for 2,300 smaller generating units nationwide to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions. Estimates of the annualized cost of the sulfur dioxide control program range between $1.0 billion and $5.0 billion. Data from the NTN are the sole means for the Nation to determine if Phase I is achieving the desired results and whether Phase II is necessary.

In addition, the Clean Air Act Amendments call for reduction of 2 million tons of nitrogen oxide emissions below the 1980 level. These reductions are to come from a mixture of mobile sources, coal-fired power plants, and other sources. The NTN is the only nationwide basis for making equitable decisions on how to achieve the nitrogen oxide reductions.

USGS Activities Include

- Coordination of the 150-station NTN with direct operation of 70 stations.
- Conducting a field and laboratory quality assurance program for agencies involved in monitoring precipitation chemistry. The NTN has a concurrent quality assurance program that continually documents network quality—this enhances the value of the network data for long-term trends analyses.

Recent Accomplishments

- Produced updated nationwide maps depicting concentrations and estimated atmospheric depositions for hydrogen, sulfate, nitrate and other major anions and cations. This allows decision makers to quickly see the geographic extent and annual changes of the principle components of atmospheric deposition.
- Published "Trends in the quality of precipitation and surface water in a national network of small watersheds." This report summarizes the USGS's program to monitor water quality in small watersheds. The project was terminated at the end of FY 1993. Fifteen small watersheds in the United States were evaluated for trends in precipitation and surface-water quality. The report shows that the connection between changes in precipitation quality and surface-water quality is complex. Decreases in acid inputs do not necessarily lead to demonstrable decreases in stream acidity.
- Published "External quality-assurance results for the National Atmospheric Deposition Program/ National Trends Network during 1992." This report presents the 1992 results from the external quality-assurance programs operated by the USGS in support of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) and the NTN. These programs: (1) assess the precision and accuracy of onsite determinations of pH and specific conductance; (2) evaluate the effects of sample handling, processing, and shipping procedures; (3) estimate the comparability, bias, and precision of analytical results obtained by separate laboratories routinely measuring atmospheric precipitation; and (4) estimate the overall precision of the monitoring network from the point of sample collection through data storage.
- Initiated a significant change in sample handling procedures for all network stations after a careful evaluation of results from a 2-year intercomparison study between the old and new protocols.
- Initiated a special quality assurance program to identify and document the effects of sampling protocol changes.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
National Trends Network stations supported by USGS	68	68	70

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Objective

- Make available, through various types of scientific publications, the results of water resources research and investigations.

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	2,161	2,200	+39
FTE	29	29	0

Current Program

Scientific and technical publications are central to the accomplishment of the USGS mission and provide the most important vehicle by which the results of research and investigations are made available for use by other governmental agencies, the private sector, and the general public. Funding is provided through this line item for: (a) publications planning, (b) technical review and approval, (c) scientific editing, and (d) typesetting, design, and layout of formal series technical and scientific reports.

The results of water resources research and investigations are published in a wide variety of technical book and map reports, for example:

- Water-Supply papers
- Professional Papers
- Circulars
- Water Resources Investigations
- Open-file reports
- data reports
- cooperator series
- journal articles
- various map series
- abstracts

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Total number of publications processed	1,900	2,000	2,000

NATIONAL WATER-QUALITY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	58,071	64,463	+6,392
FTE	420	464	+44

The protection and enhancement of the quality of the Nation's ground water and streams are high priority concerns of the public and of government at its various levels. Over the past two decades, several large water-quality spending and regulatory programs have been enacted into law. In addition, many major decisions that will determine the directions of water-quality management for future decades have yet to be made. Many of these decisions will be made in areas of great scientific uncertainty; for example, many will relate to controlling nonpoint sources of contamination, which commonly are much more complex to control than the point sources of contamination addressed by past regulations.

Nationally consistent information on the status and the trends of the Nation's water quality is needed to help determine the degree to which past investments in water-quality management are working and to provide a base of knowledge for evaluating future decisions. To meet these needs, the Congress appropriated funds in 1991 for USGS to begin implementation of a full-scale National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program.

The long-term goals of the NAWQA Program are to:

- Describe the status and trends in the quality of a large, representative part of the Nation's surface water and ground water resources.
- Provide an improved understanding of the primary natural and human factors affecting these conditions.
- Provide information that supports development and evaluation of management, regulatory, and monitoring decisions by other Federal, State, and local agencies.

Current Program

Implementation of the full-scale NAWQA program began in 1991 following 5 years of pilot study and an extensive review of the program concepts by Congressional Appropriations committees, the Office of

As part of their review of the NAWQA Program, the National Academy of Sciences concluded that:

"The USGS is ideally suited to provide leadership in an assessment of our nation's waters. The agency's overall mission is to provide information that will assist resource managers and policy-makers at the federal, state, and local levels in making sound decisions. USGS has a long history of monitoring freshwater systems and, more importantly, it has experience in addressing both quantity and quality aspects of water resources problems. Because of its non-regulatory nature, USGS can offer a more objective perspective to both regional and national assessments. Furthermore, the USGS has an excellent reputation in data collection at the national, state, and local levels and has cooperated well with responsible agencies at these levels. . . ."

Management and Budget, the Department of the Interior, and a committee of the National Academy of Sciences.

To meet its objectives, the NAWQA Program builds an understanding of water-quality conditions of major river basins and aquifers through the interpretation of existing information and new data collected at multiple spatial scales ranging from small stream reaches and parts of aquifers to collections of large aquifers and river basins with similar land use and climatic conditions.

Major elements of the NAWQA program:

- Study-unit investigations
- Regional and national syntheses of findings aggregated from these and related inve stigations
- Supporting research and methods development
- Extensive coordination at local, State, regional, and national levels with environmental and natural resources managers and other users of water-quality information

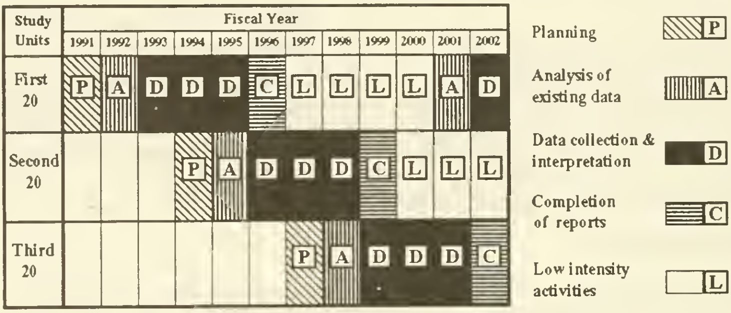
Study Unit Investigations

Study-unit investigations are the principal building blocks of the NAWQA Program. The full-scale program will be accomplished through investigations of a set of 60 study units that include parts of all 50 States. The study units are large, and are typically 20,000 square miles in size. Collectively, the study units encompass about 45 percent of the land area of the United States, and about two-thirds of the Nation's water use.

Study-unit investigations are conducted on a recurring cycle involving a 4–5 year period of intensive assessment activity followed by several years of less intensive monitoring and reporting (Figure W-2, page 214). For economy, the program was designed so that only 20 study units will be collecting data intensively during each fiscal year. Activities in the first set of 20 study units began in FY 1991. The second set of 20 study unit investigations began in FY 1994. However, five of these studies were discontinued in FY 1995 because of funding constraints. The third set of study unit investigations is scheduled to begin assessment activities in FY 1997.

In FY 1996, the first set of 20 study-unit investigations will be writing reports that summarize the results of the first phase of intensive assessment activity and begin the less intensive phase of data collection. The second set of 20 investigations will be starting the 3-year phase of intensive data collection and analysis.

NAWQA Study Unit Schedule



Study Units	Fiscal Year 1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
First 20	P	A	D	D	D	C	L	L	L	L	A	D
Second 20				P	A	D	D	D	C	L	L	L
Third 20							P	A	D	D	D	C

Planning	P
Analysis of existing data	A
Data collection & interpretation	D
Completion of reports	C
Low intensity activities	L

Figure W-2.

Communication and coordination between USGS personnel and other local, State, and Federal interests are critical components of the NAWQA Program. Each of the 40 study-units underway in FY 1994 has a liaison committee. Together, these committees consist of more than 1,500 representatives from key Federal, State and local water resource agencies, Indian nations and universities in the study unit.

As one example, the Lake Erie, Lake Saint Clair study unit liaison committee consists of individuals from the agencies and organizations shown in Figure W-3, page 215.

Liaison committees meet at least semi-annually to discuss: (1) progress by the NAWQA Program and other programs toward meeting existing needs for water-quality information, (2) new and emerging information needs of different agencies and (3) opportunities to help meet these needs through collaborative interagency efforts.

For example,

- In collaboration with the Washington State Department of Health, USGS published a brochure that (1) summarized recent findings by the NAWQA Program of elevated DDT concentrations in water, sediments, and bottom fish in the Yakima River and (2) recommendations by the Department of Health to reduce the exposure of this pesticide to the general public.
- In cooperation with the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, and the Nevada Bureau of Health Protection Services, USGS published a pamphlet for the

Lake Erie–Lake St. Clair Basin Agency Representation on the NAWQA Study Unit Liaison Committee

State and Local Agencies

- Ohio Department of Natural Resources
- Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
- Ohio Department of Health
- Ohio Water Development Authority
- Ohio Department of Agriculture
- Ohio Department of Development
- Ohio Biological Survey
- Michigan Department of Agriculture
- Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources
- Michigan Department of Health
- Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources
- Indiana Dept. of Environ. Management
- Cuyahoga County Planning Comm.
- Northeast Ohio Four County Regional Planning and Development Org.
- Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District
- NE Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency
- Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments
- City of Akron
- City of Toledo
- Old Woman's Creek State and National Estuarine Research Reserve
- Ohio Lake Erie Office
- Ann Arbor Department of Utilities
- City of Detroit
- Huron–Clinton Metropolitan Authority
- Huron Watershed Council
- Macomb County
- Clinton River Watershed Council
- Livingston County
- SE Michigan Council of Governments
- St. Clair County
- Rouge River Watershed Council
- Monroe County
- Oakland County
- Washtenaw County
- Wayne County
- Michiana Area Council of Gov'ts.
- City of Fort Wayne

Private Organizations

- Ohio Farm Bureau
- Black River Remedial Action Plan (RAP) Coordinating Committee
- The Nature Conservancy
- Cuyahoga River Community Planning Organization
- Maumee River RAP Committee
- Ashtabula River RAP Committee
- Michigan Municipal League
- Rouge River RAP Committee
- Clinton River RAP Committee
- Detroit River RAP Committee
- St. Clair River RAP Committee
- Camp Dresser and McKee

Federal Agencies

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- International Joint Commission
- Great Lakes Commission
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- National Biological Survey
- Great Lakes Commission
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Forest Service
- Nat'l. Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin.
- Federal Highway Administration

Universities

- Heidelberg College
- Bowling Green State University
- Michigan State University
- Ohio State University
- Ohio Sea Grant College
- Guelph University (Canada)
- Eastern Michigan University
- University of Michigan
- Wayne State University
- Western Michigan University
- University of Notre Dame

Figure W-3.

general public that describes: (1) findings by the NAWQA Program related to the occurrence and distribution of radon in ground water of western Nevada, and (2) recommendations by the appropriate State agencies that the general public test their homes for radon and take corrective action if unhealthful levels are detected.

- In Cooperation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, USGS published an educational video entitled "Herbicides, Water Quality, and You" that provides USGS findings on the factors affecting the occurrence of atrazine in streams of the Kansas River basin and information from the State Board of Agriculture to the farming community about ways to reduce the transport of herbicides to streams.

Similar to the liaison committees, a Federal/non-Federal advisory group has been formed at the National level to ensure that relevant national concerns and needs are addressed. Activities of the advisory committee have included: (1) identifying priority water-quality issues to be addressed by national synthesis, (2) providing advice and support on the selection of study units to be started in FY 1991 and FY 1994, and (3) opportunities for collaborative study. In addition, the NAWQA Program is an active participant on the Intergovernmental Task Force on Water Quality Monitoring and has developed interagency agreements and partnerships with several other agencies and organizations. For example, agreements have been developed with the:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide personnel and technical support both regionally and nationally on biological aspects of the program. This collaborative responsibility was transferred to the National Biological Survey in May 1994;

- U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide information on the application of agricultural chemicals and land management practices in selected NAWQA areas;

- National Geographic Society for collaborative studies, and the distribution of findings to the public, and educational outreach;

- U.S. EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs to provide personnel exchanges to ensure technology transfer in regards to the knowledge of the occurrence and distribution of pesticides across the country; and

- National Park Service to provide personnel and conduct collaborative studies on Park lands.

Finally, the NAWQA Program is continuing to work with the Water Science and Technology Board of the National Research Council to provide external review and evaluation of the program.

National Synthesis

The national benefits of the NAWQA Program accrue in two ways. First, there is the accumulation of high-quality, perennial assessments of 60 key watersheds of the Nation. The accumulation of water-quality information for the largest and most significant hydrologic systems of the Nation will stand alone as a significant contribution to our knowledge of the Nation's water quality.

The second way that the benefits of the NAWQA Program will accrue at the national level is through the process known as national synthesis. National synthesis projects are combining the results from study-unit investigations with existing information from other programs of the USGS and other agencies to produce regional- and national-scale assessments directed at priority water-quality issues—for example, toxic contamination from pesticides, other synthetic organic chemicals, and trace elements, excessive nutrients, sedimentation, acidificiation and decreasing biological diversity. The first national synthesis projects are focused on pesticides, nutrients, and industrial organic solvents. These projects are using findings and information from the ongoing study-unit investigations and other studies to show the:

- Distribution of concentrations of selected pesticides, nutrients and industrial organic solvents in surface water and ground water and the relation to human and aquatic health criteria.
- Relation of the concentration of pesticides, nutrients and industrial organic solvents in streams and ground water to various natural factors (e.g. climate, geology, and soils) and human factors (e.g., population, chemical application rates, cropping practices, and municipal and industrial discharges).
- Relative inputs of point and nonpoint source contributions of nutrients to the major watersheds of the Nation.
- Effectiveness of past regulations and managment practices at meeting desired goals.
- Geographic areas where different water-quality issues are most important.

Supporting Research and Methods Development

Supporting research and methods development activities are an important part of the NAWQA to ensure that "state of the science" assessment techniques are continuously evaluated, upgraded and applied throughout the studies. To this end, approximately 10 percent of total program funds are used to develop improved methods for assessing water quality conditions and to better understand the factors affecting water quality conditions. Currently, NAWQA supported research is focusing on the following:

- Improved analytical methods for quantifying the concentrations of trace elements and trace-organic compounds in water, sediment, and tissue.
- Biological assessment techniques
- Techniques to improve the accuracy, efficiency or effectiveness of network designs, data analysis, trend determinations, and national scale interpretation of findings.

Recent Accomplishments

- Analyzed the relative magnitudes of point and nonpoint sources of point and nonpoint sources of nitrogen to streams for 105 locations throughout the United States. Agricultural nonpoint sources dominate over most of the country. However, point sources are still important near some towns and cities. This information is being used by the policymakers at the national level as they formulate a strategy to address nonpoint source as part of the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. As a result of a Energy and Environmental Studies Institute (EESI) sponsored presentation of these findings to congressional staff, the USGS has been called upon to provide more detailed information on the point/ nonpoint issue specifically as related to the determination of information gaps, the national severity of the problem and watersheds of greatest concern.

- Analyzed data from a multi-State sampling of streams in the Midwest, showing where nitrate and pesticide concentrations can be expected to be high or low. A model correctly characterizes stream conditions at 80 percent of the monitored locations, allowing extension to unmonitored locations with confidence. This information allows State and local water managers to target their monitoring efforts more effectively by identifying critical watersheds and seasons for sampling.
- Defined regional patterns of nutrient concentrations in ground water. Data from the NAWQA study-unit investigations show that elevated nutrient concentrations are consistently found in sandy, aerobic, well-drained soils and aquifers. Irrigation and application of fertilizers also increase the concentrations of nutrients across broad regions. This information was used by the U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment to identify areas requiring special consideration due to unique water quality as part of the reauthorization of the Farm Bill.
- Atrazine, one of the most widely used herbicides in the lower Kansas River and central Nebraska basins, was found in many locations at concentrations that approached or exceeded EPA's maximum contaminant level for public drinking water supplies. Persistently high concentrations from the outflow of some Federally owned reservoirs were of concern and influenced the Kansas Board of Agriculture to establish the Nation's first inland surface water Pesticide Management Area (PMA) in the Delaware River basin in Kansas. Within this PMA, the State of Kansas has called for both voluntary and mandatory restrictions on pesticide usage on cropland to improve water-quality conditions. Through the Federal-State Cooperative Program, USGS, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Kansas State University are conducting follow-on investigations to determine the potential to reduce the transport of herbicides through the application of different agricultural and land management practices.
- Polychlorinated biphenals (PCB's) were detected in fish in the Mohawk River as part of the NAWQA study of the Hudson River basin. Although the occurrence of PCB's are well documented in the Hudson River, the Mohawk River occurrence was previously unknown by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Based on the NAWQA findings, the State has taken steps toward establishing a health advisory for the affected areas of the Mohawk River and are planning a follow-up survey to assess PCB's in game fish, delineate the affected section of the river, and investigate possible sources.
- The effect of the restricted use of phosphate detergents and upgraded wastewater treatment facilities on water quality in the Atlanta, Georgia, area was analyzed by a NAWQA study. Their analysis showed that point source of phosphorus are still far greater than nonpoint sources in the watershed. Even though the detergent reduction and the upgrading of treatment facilities has reduced the phosphorus load to the

Chattahoochee River by 83 percent, Atlanta's wastewater treatment facilities need to reduce phophorus loads in effluent by an additional 31 percent by 1996 to comply with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources regulations.

- In the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River basin of Georgia, water samples collected from shallow wells adjacent to farm fields in the southwestern part of Georgia indicate the presence of nitrate and pesticides. In general, the concentrations of these contaminants are below the standards for drinking water and are not believed to pose an immediate threat to humans.
- Completed an analysis of available water-quality data focused on assessment of pesticides and nutrients in each of the first 20 study units. Synthesis into a national summary and analysis is currently in review.
- Completed more than 130 technical reports that describe findings from the seven pilot studies.
- Completed a workshop with other Federal agencies on the application of protocols for assessing the aquatic biology of streams.
- Completed several protocols for ground water and biological data collection and quality assurance activities that are available in both electronic media and printed copy. These protocols should have wide applications for other Federal, State, and local agencies involved in similar types of assessment activities. These are available electronically through the Internet.

Multi-Year Program Plan and Resource Requirements

The table below shows the number of study unit investigations that will be underway and the projected personnel and funding resource requirements for a full-scale National Water-Quality Assessment program, fiscal years 1991–2000:

Fiscal Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of studies in progress	27	27	27	40	40	40	60	60	60	60
Total Costs ($ in Millions)	18.0	28.4	41.9	52.8	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9
Cost Adjusted for Inflation ($ in Mill)*					64.6	65.0	67.4	73.5	76.9	75.6
FTE Requirements	150	259	327	401	464	464	464	464	464	464

* Cost estimates for a fully implemented NAWQA program were prepared in 1989 and were expressed in current dollars with the understanding that budget adjustments would be required to support a current services program. The budget projections displayed above accompanied this Administration's FY 1994 Budget, and indicate the resources that would be required for the period FY 1995 through FY 2000 to maintain the schedule and composition of studies that comprised the fully implemented program, as designed in 1986. Inflation factors for salary and non-salary related costs were based on data published by OMB for the Government.

Figure W-4.

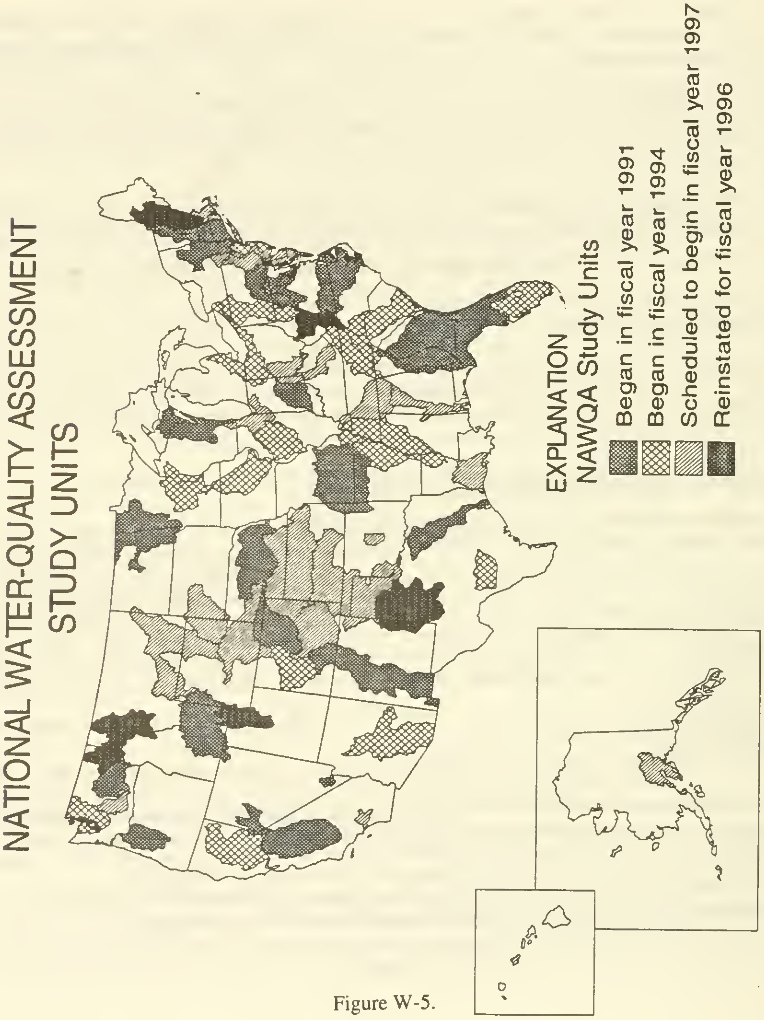

NATIONAL WATER-QUALITY ASSESSMENT
STUDY UNITS
EXPLANATION
NAWQA Study Units
Began in fiscal year 1991
Began in fiscal year 1994
Scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1997
Reinstated for fiscal year 1996

Figure W-5.

Justification of Program Change

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	59,182	64,463	5,281
FTE	420	464	+44

- In FY 1995 the NAWQA program performed two major activities
- The 20 studies that began assessment activities in FY 1991 collected their third year of data as part of a 3-year intensive data collection effort.
- Fifteen study units began assessment activities as part of 20 studies selected to begin in 1994. These study units include river basins and aquifer systems in parts of 36 States and represent a wide range of environmental settings. Each study unit serves as a building block that will help describe the status and trends in the quality of the Nation's rivers and ground water. Study units were selected based on the information needs of a wide array of Federal and State agencies that have responsibilities for managing water resources. In FY 1995, major activities for the studies include compiling and interpreting existing water-quality information, reconnaissance data collection efforts primarily focused on the occurrence of about 140 constituents in bed sediment and tissue at selected sites within each study unit, planning and preparation for data collection in 1996, and identifying important water-quality issues in each study area.

With the additional funding requested for FY 1996, the following activities can be supported

- Prepare reports for the set of 20 study-unit investigations that began in FY 1991.
- Resume assessment activities at a reduced scope in the 5 study units that were discontinued in 1995. The studies that will be restored include: (1) the Northern New England basins study of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine, (2) the Northern Rockies Intermontane basins study of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, (3) the Great Salt Lake basins study of Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho, (4) the Kanawha/New River basin study of West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina, and (5) the Southern High Plains study of Texas and New Mexico. These studies will focus on the analysis of existing water-quality information of either streams or ground water and will limit their analysis to readily available information sources. In addition, field reconnaissance studies will be completed and fixed station monitoring of streams will begin during 1996.
- The first year of 3 years of intensive data collection will begin in the 15 study unit investigations that performed an analysis of existing water-quality information in 1995. Activities include for example, the establishment of fixed frequency sampling sites on streams and the collection of water quality samples for a wide array of chemical constituents, sampling shallow and deep ground water to determine the occurrence of chemical constituents, ecological sampling of algae, aquatic insects, and fish as indicators of water quality.
- A continuation of national synthesis activities for pesticides, nutrients, and volatile organic compounds.

GLOBAL CHANGE HYDROLOGY

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	5,770	5,812	+42
FTE	47	47	0

The movement of water, chemicals, and energy to, across, and from the land surface is important both as a determinant of climate and as a determinant of water supply and water quality. Many of the factors that control such movements, such as weathering and erosion, soil chemistry, ground water-surface water interactions, agriculture and other land disturbances, are poorly understood and, as a result, limit the effectiveness with which water resources can be managed and water policies developed and evaluated. A major emphasis of this program is to translate the understanding of these factors gained at the plot or basin scale up to regional, national, and continental scales. In particular, the program aims to produce results applicable to the assessment of water availability and to the forecasting of floods and drought.

The objective of the Global Change Hydrology program is to develop data, understanding, and predictive capabilities associated with:

- relationships between the hydrologic system and climate;
- response of water resources to climatic variability and change;
- movement of greenhouse gases between land and the atmosphere; and
- movement of nutrients from land to the oceans.

Current Program

This program is an integral part of the USGS effort to provide earth science information relevant to issues concerning changes in the global environment, such as climate, productive lands and oceans, water resources, and ecological resources, all of which are essential to sustaining health and prosperity. It contributes to the U.S. Global Change Research Program, a coordinated national research effort established by the Congress in 1990. Through this coordination, the USGS enhances technology transfer, minimizes undesirable duplication of effort, and obtains feedback to help set and refine research priorities as the program continues to develop.

The program focus is on investigations of fresh water (including ice), the land surface, and biota, their interactions, and how these land systems link to the other two major global environmental systems—the oceans and the atmosphere.

Studies within the Global Change Hydrology Program

- Water and Carbon Cycles
- Studies of Past Hydrologic Variations
- Global Modeling Studies

Activities planned for FY 1995 and 1996 are as follows:

Studies of Water and Carbon Cycles

The transfer of water and energy between the atmosphere and the land affects both climate and water availability. Closely related to the processes that control the movement of water are processes controlling the movement of carbon between the atmosphere, biota, soils, ground water, and surface water. Carbon (primarily in the form of carbon dioxide, methane, and chloroflorocarbons) is a greenhouse gas that influences the overall temperature of the planet. Although the amount of carbon dioxide being emitted to the atmosphere every year is well documented, the exchanges of carbon between the atmosphere and the land surface (including soil, water, and vegetation) are not. Before meaningful national and international policies regarding carbon emissions can be developed and implemented, these exchanges must be documented and understood. The goal of this component of the program is to improve the understanding of these exchanges and to thereby provide forecasters of future climatic conditions with more realistic information for use in their forecast simulations.

Established cooperators and users of the information developed under this activity include universities, States, and Federal agencies, such as the National Science Foundation, the Center for Limnology of the University of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Biological Service.

Specific activities associated with this program component include:

- Field investigations of water, energy, and biogeochemical budgets (WEBB studies). The WEBB studies are the focal point for research on the processes that control the exchange of water, energy, and carbon between the atmosphere and the land surface. The WEBB network consists of five sites, representing a range of hydrologic and climatic conditions, where there are established bases of research, data collection, and interagency collaboration. WEBB study results are used by a wide range of specialists, including those concerned with simulating how water and chemicals move through watersheds (necessary for predicting a variety of water quality problems), as well as those seeking better information on how land surface processes influence climatic conditions (necessary for those developing improved techniques for simulating future climatic conditions).

- Modeling greenhouse gases through hydrologic and geologic studies in lakes, wetlands, and the unsaturated zone. The understanding of the role of soils as a sink for atmospheric carbon is a central question in this research which is vital to long-term prediction of global greenhouse gas concentration, especially carbon dioxide and methane. A new aspect of the greenhouse gas studies is the examination of the effect of microbial processes on the degradation of chloroflorocarbons (CFCs). CFCs are man-made chemicals that can cause ozone to be destroyed in the stratosphere, thus increasing the amount of ultraviolet radiation from the sun that reaches the surface of the earth. They are also greenhouse gases.

Studies of Past Hydrologic Variations

A major issue in the debate over the effect of human activities on global climate is that climate records of the past 100 years do not reflect a pattern of warming consistent with climate model simulations of an enhanced greenhouse effect. Historical data bases are the only means for determining how the various physical and chemical conditions of the earth vary and change through time. Studies of past hydrologic variations use statistical approaches to search for relations among variables. Thus, they frequently provide the initial clues necessary for developing a more complete understanding of how the climate system interacts with hydrologic, biologic, and oceanic systems. A principal goal of the program element is the development of improved understanding of how large scale climatic variability and change affects regional hydrologic conditions.

Research under this program element is providing information an techniques that are currently being used by universities, States, Federal agencies and other foreign countries, such as NOAA, University of Colorado, the World Meteorological Organization, Japan's Public Works Research Institute, and Russia's State Hydrological Institute.

Major activities undertaken as part of this program component include

- Studies to investigate the relations between climatic conditions and regional hydrologic variability. The studies use existing atmospheric, oceanic, and hydrologic records. Particular emphasis is placed on the relation between variations in atmospheric circulation and the development and persistence of extreme hydrologic events (floods and droughts). This is a very important approach to developing reliable forecasts of how climatic variability and change will influence water regional regionally and locally.
- Continue current monitoring of and research on the behavior of snow and ice. This work includes the measurement and reporting of changes in the mass of selected glaciers in the U.S. It also includes the development of improved models of the relations between snow and snowmelt processes and streamflow and groundwater changes. This is of critical importance to improved forecasting of spring and early summer streamflow for most of the western U.S. In addition, research into the applicability of remotely sensed data acquired as part of the National Technical Means program is being conducted with particular interest in assessing the utility of such data for assessment of coastal glacier hazards (such as iceberg calving) and glacier change effects on sea level.

Global Modeling Studies

Another component of the Global Change Hydrology program is the development of improved procedures for simulating hydrologic processes and conditions in general circulation models. USGS currently has two hydrologists located at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) in Princeton, New Jersey, working as members of the general circulation modeling team. USGS responsibility is to improve the representation of land surface hydrology in this general circulation model. Currently, the USGS effort is focused on the role of irrigation and the water holding capacity of soils in the global water balance, and in regional and global climate. This line of research is expected to provide improved estimates of runoff, soil moisture, and related atmospheric conditions in model simulations of current and future climate.

The model improvements that have already been made in this program activity have been applied directly, for example, by the NOAA, the National Weather Service, the University of Maryland, and EPA.

Recent Accomplishments

- Degradation of CFC substitutes by soil microbes. Research by USGS scientists has eased a nagging worry about the environmental acceptability of some important substitutes for ozone-destroying chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The work shows that a potentially toxic degradation product of the substitutes is decomposed by soil microbes. Under the Montreal Protocol, CFCs are being replaced by hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons, two chemical species deliberately designed to break down in the lower atmosphere. Although much safer for the ozone layer, the alternatives' reactivity has raised concern that their degradation products might themselves harm the environment. The USGS findings now indicate that bacteria in lake and salt marsh bottom sediments can render such degradation products innocuous.
- Importance of improved digital map products for watershed modeling evaluated. The effects of digital elevation model (DEM) map scale and data resolution on watershed model predictions of hydrologic characteristics were determined by USGS researchers. Working with a topography-based watershed model known as TOPMODEL, the researchers demonstrated that model predictions of the depth to the water table and streamflow were affected by both the DEM map scale and data resolution. These results have important implications for USGS in terms of the development and marketing of digital map products for environmental resource applications, as well as for improving watershed model performance in applications such as the forecasting of water supply, water quality, and flooding.
- The role of climate in the variability of estuaries. The USGS has demonstrated the validity of a new approach to the study of estuarine dynamics, one that considers the estuary as part of a land-sea-atmosphere system. Estuaries have traditionally been treated in computer simulations as isolated water bodies where upstream watersheds and the adjacent coastal ocean were considered to be external variables, and the watersheds and ocean were treated independently from one another. This approach has limited the applicability of estuary models for resource analysis and management purposes. In reality, watershed, estuary and oceanic processes are coupled with each other through the atmosphere. USGS research has demonstrated, for example, that much of the year-to-year variability and part of the long-term trend in the salinity of San Francisco Bay is the result of natural fluctuations in the large-scale patterns of atmospheric circulation over the eastern North Pacific Ocean, rather than from upstream freshwater diversions. Such results have significant implications for the future management of the estuary and for the development of water-related policies.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Research studies or projects underway that are funded in whole or in part by Global Change Hydrology	28	24	24

TRUCKEE–CARSON PROGRAM

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	1,219	1,233	+14
FTE	16	16	0

- Develop a consistent long-term network of water monitoring stations to support water allocation and management activities by Department of the Interior (DOI), State agencies, and Indian tribes in the Truckee and Carson River basins.
- Develop water quantity and water quality models for water allocation and management and for assessment of environmental impacts in the Truckee and Carson River basins.
- Determine, if necessary, the safe yield of ground water basins in the Truckee River basin in California.

Current Program

Scarcity of water resources and steadily increasing need for water have led to longstanding and intense conflicts among various economic, political, and institutional interests in the Truckee and Carson River basins in Nevada and California. In 1990, Public Law 101–618, the Truckee–Carson–Pyramid Lake Water Settlement Act, was enacted to provide a framework for balancing interstate allocation of water for municipal supply, irrigation, fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, Indian water rights, and recreation in the two basins. Existing data networks and interbasin modeling tools are inadequate to fully address the broad spectrum of water resources issues as required under P.L. 101–618. Furthermore, the interdependence of water management issues, such as allocation of stream flows and maintenance of instream water quality standards, suggests a strong need for an overall modeling framework within which water management problems can be addressed in an efficient and coordinated manner.

USGS has been asked by the DOI to develop hydrologic and hydraulic models of the system to be coupled with an operations/ management model being developed in coordination with the U.S. Bureau of

Reclamation. In addition, P.L. 101-618 (Section 204) mandates that, if necessary, the determination of safe yield of any ground water basin in the Truckee River basin in California be made by USGS. Finally, the Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Fish and Wildlife Service have requested USGS technical support for evaluation of the effects of alternative implementations of water allocation, and management on the quantity, timing, and quality of river flows and on ground water aquifers used for local domestic water supply.

The USGS effort in the Truckee–Carson Program will provide

- Enhanced and consistent long-term data networks to implement the new Truckee River Operating Agreement and to document the short-term and long-term variabilities in water supply due to both natural and human-induced causes.

- Improved, more versatile, and credible physically-based quantitative models for assessment of alternatives for water allocation and management. Integration of hydrologic models with operational models will lead to more efficient water scheduling and system operations.

- Consistent, reliable quantitative models for use by the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for environmental assessments.

Major activities for FY 1995 are as follows

- Continue development of a model for total dissolved solids, and begin development of additional water quality models such as pH, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and algal growth.

- Continue flow model development for the Truckee River portion of the basins to provide maximum information to the Environmental Impact Assessment activities of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

- Continue data collection at approximately 20 streamflow sites, 12 stream temperature sites, 4 specific conductance sites, and 22 partial-record streamflow sites within the two basins. These activities support current modeling activities and are also useful to a number of agencies with ongoing studies.

Major activities planned for FY 1996 are as follows

- Continue efforts to quantify flow from tributaries into Lake Tahoe, the upper Truckee River basin, and the Carson River basin. This will be accomplished using full-basin models, long-term climatic data, and extended streamflow prediction methods. This approach will eliminate dependence on gaged or historical data and will be extremely useful to DOI and other government agencies for planning and policy analysis.

- USGS will continue to work with the Bureau of Reclamation to translate legal decrees and other pertinent constraints on water use and allocation within the basins, and to incorporate these constraints into the simulation models.

- USGS will participate in a number of DOI work groups to provide technical assistance needed for allocation negotiations and for assessment of environmental impacts required by P.L. 101-618.
- Further user-friendly enhancements to the modeling framework will be made to facilitate collaborative use of the models by all interested resource managers. Design of the framework is generic in nature so that it has national transfer value to other U.S. river basins.

Recent Accomplishments

- Preliminary flow-routing models for both the Carson and Truckee River mainstems were completed. A major benefit of the models was the identification of deficiencies in the existing monitoring network. Modifications of the two models to include major storage reservoirs and tributaries, Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and the Truckee Canal have also been made to allow analysis of linked-basin modeling scenarios.
- Software development has continued on hydrologic models that can be used in simulations of water flow and water quality in the two basins. Recent enhancements provide useful tools for future resource management; they include the ability to account for water ownership within the system and "animation" capabilities for identifying river reaches in which a critical problem arises during a simulation.
- A stream temperature model was calibrated initially using climatic, streamflow, and stream temperature data for 4 months in 1993. The initial calibration can be used immediately by the Fish and Wildlife Service to assist in high-flow stream temperature predictions associated with spawning-run flows for endangered species.
- USGS is leading a multi-agency effort to review legal decrees and agreements governing the allocation of water within the two basins. The results of this effort will be incorporated into the physical model for the basins.
- Data from approximately 200 streamflow, stream temperature, and meteorologic stations collected by USGS, Federal Water Master, Sierra Pacific Power Company, Washoe County, and others were combined into a single database for common use and current modeling. A number of agencies have already requested copies of this database.
- The Geographic Information Systems database being constructed to assist modeling efforts continues to expand, and a dye-tracing study was conducted on the lower Truckee River to determine travel times and dispersion characteristics useful in water quality monitoring.

WATERSHED MODELING

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	998	1,001	+3
FTE	5	5	0

The purpose of this program, which began in FY 1995, is to develop, test, and implement water-resources models and fully integrated data management systems designed to help water managers and water users improve the utilization of water and the management of water-related infrastructure. The ultimate objective of this program is to assist responsible agencies in achieving improved water management so as to do the following:

- Enhance environmental quality, including protection or enhancement of wetlands; improve water quality, including reduction of salinity; preserve instream or riparian habitat, and protect and enhance endangered species.
- Increase the benefits associated with various water uses, such as agriculture, hydropower, municipal and industrial water supply, and recreation. Of particular interest are those increases in benefits that can be achieved using the existing water resources infrastructure of dams, pipelines, canals, and hydroelectric generating capacity.
- Increase the available supply of water by more efficient water management and use, or reduction of non-beneficial system losses, including evaporation or canal seepage.
- Increase savings and revenues associated with improved operations and the cost savings from capital expenditures that would become unnecessary due to the more efficient use of water.

Current Program

Competition for water resources in the western United States has become intense, involving conflicts between irrigation, industrial, and municipal water use, and requirements for hydroelectric power, recreation, and preservation of habitat and endangered species. For agencies like the Bureau of Reclamation, the job of managing water resources has, as a result, become exceedingly complex. To deal successfully with these complexities, a new generation of highly flexible water management models and support data are needed, both for short-term (hours to months) operational simulations and long-term (years to decades) planning studies.

This program builds upon collaborative efforts between USGS and the Bureau of Reclamation that began in 1991 under the auspices of the U.S. Global Change Research Program. The program is designed to provide the Bureau of Reclamation with improved data handling, reporting, and analytical tools, decision support models, and information to carry out its water management mission. The tools are relational and spatial database management systems integrated with improved models of the water resources of western river basins. The modeling approach is a modular one that allows water managers and scientists to propose changes (either in operations or in scientific representation of hydrologic processes) without having to resort to rewriting the computer modeling code. This will allow scientists and managers to run "what if" simulations with a minimum of time, effort, or computer programming knowledge.

An initial Watershed Modeling pilot study will be conducted in the San Juan River basin in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. USGS and the Bureau of Reclamation will develop a joint work plan for the basin, identifying the technical issues to be incorporated in the models. The major issues to be addressed in this pilot effort are listed below:

- *Flow regulation and endangered fish*—Flow regulation alters sediment transport and changes channel morphology, influencing the habitat of endangered fish.
- *Competition for water*—Models are needed to evaluate alternative management and allocation policies. This is particularly true of the Animas–LaPlata Project, which lies within the San Juan River basin.
- *Indian water rights*—Quantification of the effects of settlement of Indian water rights on stream flows and ground-water storage requires the development of advanced hydrologic models.

Products will include an integrated system of models, data bases, and decision support tools implemented within the operating systems of the Bureau of Reclamation and other agencies responsible for aspects of management of these river basins. The models, databases, and decision support tools will be thoroughly documented by user manuals and technical reports in the scientific and engineering literature.

The central focus of these integrated systems will be a river basin model capable of predicting the timing and amount of runoff and simulating the operations of reservoirs and diversions according to specified operating rules. The models will be used to assess the risk of water shortage or flooding over a time horizon of months to years. Additionally, they will be able to assess the changes in these risks associated with changes in the operating policies or changes in the physical infrastructure. The models will be shared with the National Weather Service and other agencies so that they can be incorporated into their forecasting and management systems.

Water Resources Investigations

National Water Resources Research & Information System—Federal/State Cooperative Program

		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Data Collection and Analysis	$000	58,106	2,273	0	60,379	2,273
Areal Appraisals & Special Studies	FTE	1,529	0	0	1,529	0
Water Use	$000	4,024	75	0	4,099	75
	FTE	49	0	0	49	0
Total Requirements	$000	62,130	2,348	0	64,478	2,348
	FTE	1,578	0	0	1,578	0

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS, AREAL APPRAISALS, AND SPECIAL STUDIES

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	58,106	60,379	+2,273
FTE	1,529	1,529	0

- Conduct systematic studies of the quantity, quality, and use of surface-water and ground water-resources on a national basis through Joint Funding Agreements (50–50 matching) with cooperating State and local agencies, including Indian tribes.
- Improve the hydrologic information available for use by Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as the private sector, to develop, utilize, conserve, and manage water and land resources to meet the Nation's needs for reliable supplies of suitable quality water essential to the health and well-being of people, cities, and businesses.

Current Program

The Federal–State Cooperative Program is a partnership between USGS and State and local agencies that provides information for many of the Nation's water-resources management and planning activities. In addition, the information may function as an early warning of emerging water problems. The program has many variations, including close collaboration with scientists in the partner agencies; however, the most common model is that local and State agencies provide at least one-half the funds and USGS does most of the work. Having USGS do the work results in consistent techniques of data collection and archiving, with the information stored in a common data base readily available to all. The knowledge gained in the studies is published and added to the growing body of information about the hydrology of the region or area.

The Cooperative Program has contributed to water-resources knowledge for 100 years. From its earliest days, the Program has been responsible directly for the development of procedures for streamgaging, concepts of surface-water and ground-water flow, and techniques for investigations of water quality.

A comprehensive and forward-looking program of hydrologic data collection and investigations is needed to provide the information necessary for the wise development and use of the Nation's water resources. The jointly planned and funded Cooperative Program provides assurance that the information needed to meet national and local needs will be produced and shared. Because rivers and aquifers cross jurisdictional lines, studies and data collected in one county or one State have great value in adjacent counties or States. It is therefore effective to have one agency involved in these studies so that the information can be shared and is comparable from one jurisdiction to the next. Data collected by USGS and the results of its studies are accepted by parties on both sides of disputes and furnish the basis required for interstate and international compacts, Federal law and court decrees, congressionally mandated studies, regional and national water-resources assessments, and planning activities. USGS also can respond to major floods with crews from all over the Nation who bring to bear common knowledge of streamgaging technology and procedures.

Program priorities are developed in response to mutual Federal, regional, State, and local requirements. Thus, USGS and cooperating agencies work together in a continuing process that leads to adjustments in the program each year. During 1994, about 1,100 cooperators participated in the program. These cooperators include State, county, and municipal agencies, as well as interstate compact organizations, conservation districts, water-supply districts, sanitary districts, drainage districts, flood-control districts, and similar organizations. Through the pooling of support, USGS is able to conduct studies that lead to an improved understanding of the Nation's water resources to the mutual benefit of all levels of government—at substantial financial savings.

Every year cooperators and potential cooperators discuss projects that they would like to support in this program. For example, in FY 1994 cooperators identified more than $88.9 million for cooperative projects that would be appropriate to the program's goals. This exceeded the available Federal matching money by $25 million. All data and results of analytical studies are made available to cooperating agencies and to the public through published reports, and through computerized data bases. Hydrologic data can be accessed through USGS offices in every State and will soon be available over the Internet. The benefits of the program are demonstrated by the extent to which other agencies apply the information produced. Many Cooperative Program activities provide information necessary for making water-management decisions. Investigations are undertaken in response to a specific need but produce information and/or techniques that are applicable to other situations in related settings. The program assists States and localities in addressing a wide range of unfunded Federal mandates related to measurement and assessment of water quality and protection of vulnerable water supplies.

Within the Federal–State Cooperative Water Resources Investigations Program, about half the funds appropriated are used to support the collection of basic hydrologic data; the remaining half support hydrologic studies and investigations.

Cooperative Data Collection Activities

Cooperatively funded hydrologic data collection activities are underway in every State, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Most of the Geological Survey's data collection stations serve multiple purposes.

Figure W-1, page 192, shows that in FY 1994 the Cooperative Program provided sole support for almost 58 percent of the continuous record streamflow measurement stations in the total USGS network. In combination with other funding sources, the Program provided partial support for another 9 percent of the total network of these stations.

Of the 7,292 continuous record streamflow measurement stations operated by USGS in FY 1994, about 3,000 are used by the National Weather Service for flood forecasting. A majority of the stations that are used by the National Weather Service (NWS) for flood forecasting purposes are fully or partially funded by the Cooperative Program. By long-standing agreement, NWS provides no funds for these stations. Thus, USGS and hundreds of State and local agencies are providing the data to support flood forecasting, although this may not be the primary reason for which the station was funded. In addition, the benefits of this forecast information typically extend for many miles along the river, far beyond the jurisdictional limits of the funding agency.

In FY 1994, the Cooperative Program supported the collection of data on ground water levels at about 27,300 public and privately owned wells. Water level data are used to assess changes in ground water storage that can result from natural causes (such as drought) or from human activities (such as groundwater pumpage). Selected water quality measurements are made at about 18 percent of those wells. These data are necessary to determine suitability of water for various uses, to identify water quality trends, and to evaluate the effects of stresses on aquifer characteristics. Overall in FY 1994, the Cooperative Program supported about 83 percent of the Geological Survey's activities in ground-water data collection. These data provide information necessary for the determination of the suitability of water for various uses, identification of trends in water quality, and evaluation of the effects of stresses on the Nation's surface- and ground-water resources.

In addition to providing information responsive to State or local needs, the Federal–State Cooperative Program stations (Figure W-1, page 192) provide information that satisfies the needs of many Federal agencies. Some of these needs are as follows:

- flood forecasting
- managing surface water supplies
- hydroelectric power production
- setting waste disposal limitations
- pollution regulation

- design of highway structures
- coal mine permits
- planning and evaluating land reclamation
- quantifying Indian water rights
- quantifying Federal reserved water rights

Cooperative Hydrologic Studies and Investigations

In addition to the data collection activities, approximately 475 hydrologic studies and investigations will be supported in FY 1995. Areal water resources appraisals define, characterize, and evaluate the extent, quality, and availability of the water resource. Since the early 1970's, there has been an increase in the number of investigations that have emphasized water-quality issues, such as aquifer contamination, land application and injection of reclaimed water, river quality, storm-runoff quality, and the effects of acid rain, mining, and agricultural chemicals and practices on water resources. These investigations result in reports published and provided to State agencies which form the basis for management of water resources by the responsible agencies.

The Nation's ability to cope with new and challenging problems in ground water development and management rests in large measure on information from investigations conducted through this Federal–State Cooperative Program. The matters of ground water contamination, underground waste disposal, urban and agricultural runoff, and saltwater intrusion, for example, were recognized as issues of concern in the Cooperative Program long before rising to national attention. Investigations such as these provide fundamental information on the extent and effects of contaminants in the water resources environment, and facilitate the development of plans for remedial actions.

Recent Accomplishments

- *CALIFORNIA—Contaminant Transport in Fractured Rock, Penn Mine*: USGS is conducting a study, in cooperation with the California State Water Resources Control Board and the East Bay Municipal Utility District, to verify ground-water flow paths and quantify ground-water flow in the fractured rock aquifer that connects unlined mining waste-water ponds to Camanche Reservoir; to quantify the water-rock interactions that control the geochemistry of the ground-water system; and to quantify transport of major chemical constituents and trace elements along ground-water flow paths from the mine to the reservoir. This study represents one of the first attempts at modeling contaminant transporting fractured rock, and will serve to advance the understanding of fractured-rock hydrogeology. This knowledge will be used to solve contamination problems in other fractured-rock environments.
- *DELAWARE, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA—Bridge Scour Studies*: The undermining (scouring) of bridge-pier and abutment foundations by erosive action of water can result in structural failure of

bridges. The numerous equations that have been developed to predict scour produce a wide range of estimates for the same set of conditions. However, field data to test the validity of these equations are sparse. USGS, in cooperation with State Highway Departments in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, is developing techniques for measuring scour continuously at bridge piers to improve the predictive equations. The results of these and other similar USGS studies are being used by engineering firms, State departments of transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration to determine the risk of and to prevent bridge failure. Bridges identified as having high risk for destructive scour are investigated in detail by private or State engineers who devise ways to safeguard the bridge.

- *FLORIDA—Development of Flow Models for Wetlands, Dade County*: USGS has developed numerous computer techniques to simulate both ground-water flow and surface-water flow. These models are now in use by State and local agencies, consulting firms, and universities throughout the Nation. USGS, in cooperation with the South Florida Water Management District, is investigating methods of combining the capabilities of ground-water and surface-water models to study the effects of water-management alternatives in ecologically sensitive wetlands that commonly are in direct connection with the ground-water system. Hydrologic data collected in Dade County will be used to construct and calibrate models of the Biscayne aquifer that will include simulations of the interactions between surface water, ground water, and wetlands. This study will help improve understanding the hydrologic relations in the South Florida Everglades area, and will provide improved analytical tools to the water-resources community.

- *ILLINOIS—Improved Techniques for Predicting Flood Risks*: Understanding the relation between rainfall and resulting runoff is important for accurate prediction of the risk of flooding. Many computer models have been developed to simulate this relation, but they need significant improvement to better describe how factors such as land use, soil properties, and rainfall distribution affect runoff. USGS, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Transportation, is using geographic information system technology to improve the way that models handle the various factors involved. Improved model simulations will provide better predictions of runoff and enable forecasters to provide more accurate flood information.

  Damage caused by floods is especially acute in highly urbanized watersheds. Yet the predictive tools used to estimate the potential effects of flooding are least accurate in urban areas because of rapidly changing land-use activities. USGS, in cooperation with DuPage County and the Illinois Department of Water Resources, is improving statistical methods used to estimate peak flood levels and volumes in densely-populated, rapidly-changing areas around Chicago. The methods will provide better information for protecting existing structures and for planning future development.

  These studies and similar work nationwide have resulted in a USGS report that provides the means by which to estimate the magnitude and frequency of floods at ungaged sites on streams. The equations in this report are widely used by consulting engineers and government agencies for flood prediction.

- *IOWA, KANSAS, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA, AND NEBRASKA—Midwest Floods, 1993*: During the 1993 Mississippi River floods, USGS field personnel made more than 2,000 visits to streamgaging stations in the flood-affected areas to verify that the instruments were working and communicating properly, to make repairs as needed, and to make direct measurements of the streamflow. Approximately 70 percent of the USGS streamgaging stations were operated in cooperation with various State and local agencies. The data from the gaging stations were provided continuously to the National Weather Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and formed the basis for flood forecasts that allowed people and personal property to be evacuated from areas about to be inundated. It also enabled the Corps of Engineers and others to focus flood-fighting activities where they would be most useful. Without the long-standing gaging station network and well-developed communications systems, accurate forecasts could not have been made and loss of life and damage to property would have been far greater than it was (there were 47 lives lost, and $16 billion in property damages). This same experience with the real-time use of USGS gaging station data is repeated several times each year as catastrophic floods strike various sections of the Nation. In addition, the hydrologic information is used by transportation planners to design safe bridges and roadways and to establish valid zoning and insurance regulations that protect people and property during future floods.

- *KANSAS—Effects of Soil- and Cropping-Management on Atrazine Movement*: Contamination of surface water by atrazine and other herbicides may pose a serious problem for public water supplies. Experiments conducted at the Kansas River Valley Experimental Field near Topeka, Kansas, as part of a USGS–Kansas State University cooperative study, reveal that some simple improvements in farming techniques can greatly reduce herbicide loss from fields. A farming technique that results in considerable reduction in herbicide concentrations in runoff from cultivated fields is the incorporation of the herbicide into the soil. Runoff from experimental plots in which the herbicides were incorporated into the soil during application had initial concentrations of herbicides 10 to 100 times less than initial concentrations in runoff from plots in which the herbicides were applied directly to the soil surface. Other experiments showed that encapsulated herbicides help reduce herbicide loss, especially when incorporated into the soil. These findings are significant in light of a common farming practice of spraying herbicides on the surface of minimum-tilled fields. The additional crop residue on the surface of such fields reduces soil erosion, but the surface application of the herbicides clearly contributes a large amount of herbicide to surface water. This study brought together the University's expertise in agricultural systems and soils with the USGS capability in water-quality monitoring and organic chemistry. The information produced by the study is of great benefit to the Nation's agricultural community in making decisions with respect to techniques for herbicide application.

- *LOUISIANA—Flooding on the Lower Pearl River*: Severe flooding on the lower Pearl River in the vicinity of Slidell, Louisiana, occurred in April of 1979, 1980, and 1983. Each flood approached or exceeded a 100-year frequency of recurrence. The chance for three such floods happening within a 4-year span is about 1 in 10,000. Following the 1980 flood, USGS, in cooperation with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, began a study of river flow at the I–10 Interstate Highway crossing of the Pearl River near Slidell. USGS developed a mathematical model to simulate flow conditions through the existing bridge openings. The model also can be used to simulate conditions without I-10 in place, the effects of alternative bridge designs, or modifications to the existing bridge. After further development, the model has been adopted by the Federal Highway

Administration, many State departments of transportation, and consulting engineers to analyze complex streamflow situations at existing or proposed bridge crossings. The information from the model results in safer and more cost-effective bridge design.

- *SOUTH CAROLINA—Rates of Petroleum Hydrocarbon Degradation*: USGS, in cooperation with the South Carolina Water Resources Commission, is investigating an extensively contaminated shallow water-table aquifer underlying a fuel-tank farm in Hanahan, South Carolina. Data collected to date have revealed that petroleum hydrocarbons in the aquifer are being degraded in a complex pattern of zones dominated by chemically distinct conditions that change dynamically in time and space. Future studies are planned to determine relative rates of hydrocarbon degradation under these conditions and how degradation rates are affected by changes in conditions. This information will benefit the evaluation and design of low-cost bioremediation strategies at this and similar sites nationwide.
- *TEXAS—Areas of High Risk from Contamination, Edwards Aquifer*: SGS, in cooperation with the Edwards Underground Water District in San Antonio, Texas, mapped outcrops of the Edwards aquifer in northern Bexar, Comal, and Hays counties. The Edwards aquifer is the sole source of water for 1.5 million people in San Antonio and the surrounding area. The resulting hydrogeologic maps indicate areas of the aquifer most susceptible to contamination by surface sources, such as spills or stormwater runoff from residential or commercial development on or adjacent to the aquifer outcrops. This information is essential for land-use planning to protect the Edwards aquifer in the rapidly urbanizing outcrop area. In addition, the hydrogeologic maps are useful for determining relative fault displacement, which, when combined with the defined "most sensitive to pollution" areas, aids in inferring the path of ground-water flow from the outcrop into the aquifer. USGS investigations of the Edwards aquifer led to enactment of a Federal law to protect aquifers that are the sole source of public water supplies.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Cooperative Data Collection Activities	Figure W-1, page 192		
Number of active Federal–State Cooperative Program studies and investigations	487	475	475
Annual State Data Reports*	48	48	48

* Individual data reports are issued for each State with the exception of the following four combined reports: Maryland, Delaware, and Washington, D.C.; Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Vermont and New Hampshire; Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

WATER USE

Objectives

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Requested	Change from FY 1995
$000	4,024	4,099	+75
FTE	49	49	0

The National Water-Use Information Program compiles, analyzes, and disseminates water-demand information to supplement water supply information. The program is designed to provide more comprehensive, unbiased, and consistent water-use data to Federal and State water-resource planners and managers, and to the general public. This information is needed to quantify the stress on existing surface-water and ground-water sources and to better model and evaluate demand-management options that supplement traditional supply approaches.

Current Program

The future health and economic welfare of the Nation's population is dependent upon a continuing supply of uncontaminated freshwater. Many existing sources of water are being stressed by increasing withdrawals and use along with increasing instream-flow requirements to meet a variety of human and environmental needs. Recent drought in some areas of the country has accentuated the need for better water-supply and demand information. The era of building large dams and conveyance systems has basically ended; as the Nation approaches the 21st Century, the relatively limited water supply and established infrastructure must be managed more effectively to meet increasing demands. "New" supplies likely will be from conservation, recycling, reuse, and improved water-use efficiency rather than from ambitious development projects. The Nation is now in an era of integrated water management that balances traditional supply-management options with progressive demand-management options. It is apparent that the Nation no longer can try to meet insatiable water demands by continuously expanding a supply that has physical, ecological, and economic limits.

This element of the Federal–State Cooperative Program is currently active in all 50 States and Puerto Rico. The Water-Use Program is managed by USGS in cooperation with State and Federal agencies and serves as the focal point for water-use information at the State and national level.

Recent Accomplishments

The National Water-Use Information Program has a national water use database. The program collects, compiles, and publishes state and national estimates of water use for major water-use categories at least every 5 years. The program provides documentation on water-use estimation and measuring techniques, and has developed instruments to better monitor water use. Water-use estimates are available for the first time at the county and hydrologic cataloging unit levels. In addition, ground-water withdrawals are identified by major aquifer systems. In many States, USGS established water-use coordinating committees to improve communication and coordination among the various agencies involved in water-use activities.

At the national level, USGS is now recognized as the Federal "water use" agency. The program has been instrumental in bringing together many Federal and State agencies and having their input in providing guidance and coordination in areas of common interest. This results in more uniform use of water-use terminology and definitions, and more consistent information being disseminated at local, State, and national levels, and to the general public.

Customers and Products

A wide variety of customers cooperate with or request water-use information from the Water-Use Program. They include other Federal agencies, congressional staff, State and county agencies, cities, river basin commissions, engineering and environmental consultants, environmental and conservation organizations, newspapers and magazines, colleges and universities, and the general public. The most visible publication of the Water-Use Program, and one of the most popular USGS publication series, is the USGS Circular Series, "Estimated Use of Water in the United States," published every 5 years. In addition, over 200 water-use reports were prepared at the State level, and several water-use management data bases were developed as a result of this program.

Program Applications

The National Water-Use Program has at least one USGS representative in each State responsible for water-use information. The water use programs vary from State to State, and a few of the many applications are given below.

In Kansas, USGS, in cooperation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, developed a water-user support data system to assist water managers with decisions about ground-water appropriations and approvals of water-right applications. The geographic information system (GIS) computerized database also is used to evaluate the effects of saline river water on ground-water quality and to investigate the effects of water use on streamflows.

USGS was asked to provide water-demand modeling in Tennessee to project water demands in the Duck River Basin to determine if the Duck River could supply the future demands. The results of the study are being used by local, State, and Federal decision-makers to determine if additional impoundments will be needed in the Basin.

USGS, the University of Georgia, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources have entered into a joint "benchmark farms" study to establish an irrigation information network in southwest Georgia. The network will provide State and local officials with more accurate and detailed irrigation data that can be used to better manage the water resources and permitting programs in the State.

In Arkansas, computer software developed by USGS allows Arkansas Conservation District personnel to remotely enter site-specific irrigation and agricultural water-use data for about 54,000 irrigation and agricultural water users. The data base provides reliable information for effective management of the water resources.

At the Federal level, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (formally Soil Conservation Service) and the U.S. Forest Service use USGS water-use databases to assist in making assessments of future water demands. The Environmental Protection Agency uses USGS water-use information to identify the potential impacts of underground storage hazards on the public's drinking water supplies and to identify population served by ground-water and surface-water sources.

Over the years the program has documented significant changes in water use patterns such as decreases in ground water for irrigation in areas of significant water level declines due to increased pumping costs, and decreases in industrial water withdrawals due to the use of recycling to achieve wastewater discharge limits imposed by the Clean Water Act.

Future Program Direction

As the Federal "water use" agency, USGS and its National Water-Use Information Program are in position to support, analyze, and evaluate programs related to water-use efficiency, conservation, and other demand management options. Building on the foundation of a sound data program and improving on the dissemination of water-use information continue to be central to the direction of the program. The program is expanding into more interpretation, analysis, quality assurance, and demand modeling. The National Water-Use Information Program complements the Geological Survey's role in providing information on availability of water. Modern water resources management requires information and understanding of the supply as well as the demand for water.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Number of States participating in National Water Use Information Program	50	50	50

Estimated State and Other Non-Federal Agency Offerings

Estimated non-Federal offerings for the entire Federal–State Cooperative Program to be matched in FY 1995 and offered for matching in FY 1996 are shown in Figure W-6.

Water Resources Investigations—Federal-State Cooperative Program
Estimates of State and Other Non-Federal Agency Offerings for FY 1995 and FY 1996
[Thousands of Dollars]

State	Estimated State Funds to be Matched in 1995	Estimated Offerings for Matching in 1996	Increase (+) Decrease (–)
Alabama	695	736	+41
Alaska	1,038	1,200	+162
Arizona	1,046	2,009	+963
Arkansas	725	740	+15
California	3,911	4,250	+339
Colorado	1,976	2,430	+454
Connecticut	440	650	+210
Delaware	115	170	+55
Florida	5,113	7,896	+2,783
Georgia	1,400	1,400	--
Hawaii	893	1,650	+757
Idaho	1,127	1,250	+123
Illinois	1,006	1,250	+244
Indiana	931	1,913	+982
Iowa	833	1,012	+179
Kansas	1,159	1,300	+141
Kentucky	887	1,200	+313
Louisiana	1,152	1,200	+48
Maine	295	320	+25
Maryland	986	1,536	+550
Massachusetts	977	1,326	+349
Michigan	703	920	+217
Minnesota	1,028	1,203	+175
Mississippi	836	836	--
Missouri	697	752	+55
Montana	990	1,400	+410
Nebraska	731	1,066	+335
Nevada	1,846	2,000	+154
New Hampshire	335	410	+75
New Jersey	2,030	3,330	+1,300
New Mexico	1,566	1,684	+118
New York	2,435	5,383	+2,948
North Carolina	1,377	2,000	+623
North Dakota	704	775	+71
Ohio	1,083	1,425	+342
Oklahoma	1,012	1,113	+101
Oregon	1,253	1,450	+197
Pennsylvania	1,565	3,899	+2,334
Rhode Island	202	202	--
South Carolina	1,400	1,480	+80
South Dakota	1,076	1,614	+538
Tennessee	1,215	1,300	+85
Texas	2,825	3,900	+1,075
Utah	1,227	1,378	+151
Vermont	170	184	+14
Virginia	647	717	+70
Washington	1,424	1,580	+156
West Virginia	529	530	+1
Wisconsin	1,608	2,000	+392
Wyoming	1,002	1,062	+60
American Samoa	96	100	+4
District of Columbia	13	38	+25
Guam	71	74	+3
Northern Marianas—Saipan	126	359	+233
Puerto Rico	1,557	1,782	+225
Republic of Palau	46	48	+2
Virgin Islands	0	75	+75
Total	62,130	83,507	+21,377

Summary for FY 1996

Estimated Offerings for Matching	$83,507
Budget Estimate	$64,478
Estimated Offerings in Excess of Budget Request	$19,029

Figure W-6.

Water Resources Investigations

National Water Resources Research & Information System—Water Resources Research Act

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
State Water Resources Research Institutes	$000	4,320	0	–4,320	0	–4,320
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0
Program Administration	$000	233	0	–233	0	–233
	FTE	2	0	–2	0	–2
Total Requirements	$000	4,553	0	–4,553	0	–4,553
	FTE	2	0	–2	0	–2

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTES PROGRAM

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	4,320	0	–4,320
FTE	0	0	0

Objectives

The State Water Resources Research Institute program is a Federal/State partnership which:

- Plans, facilitates, and conducts research in water resources to aid in the resolution of State and regional water and related land problems.
- Promotes technology transfer and the dissemination and application of research results.
- Provides for the training of scientists and engineers through their participation in this research.

The program is implemented through 2:1 non-Federal to Federal matching grants to Water Resources Research Institutes located in each State at the "1862" land-grant university or other university designated by the legislature or Governor.

Current Program

Section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (P.L. 98–242), as amended by P.L. 101–397, establishes a Federal/State partnership in water resources research, education, and information transfer through a matching grant program that authorizes State Water Resources Research Institutes at land grant universities across the Nation. This program provides an institutional mechanism for promoting State, regional, and national coordination of water resources research and training, and a network of Institutes to facilitate research coordination and information and technology transfer. With its matching requirements, it is also a key mechanism for promoting State investments in such research and training.

Section 104 authorizes a maximum of 57 Water Resources Research Institutes, one at the land grant university in each State, the District of Columbia, and several U.S. territories. There are currently 54 institutes: one in each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, which also serves the Federated States of Micronesia.

Section 104 authorizes an appropriation not to exceed $10 million per year, with a non-Federal to Federal cost sharing ratio of 2:1, and specifies that the Federal funds are not to be used to pay the indirect costs of the Institutes. Each Institute receives an equal share of the program appropriation, except that Guam receives two grants, one for Guam and one for Micronesia. Therefore, there are currently 55 Institute grant recipients, each authorized to receive up to $181,818. On average over the past several years, Federal appropriations have provided $100,000 to each Institute.

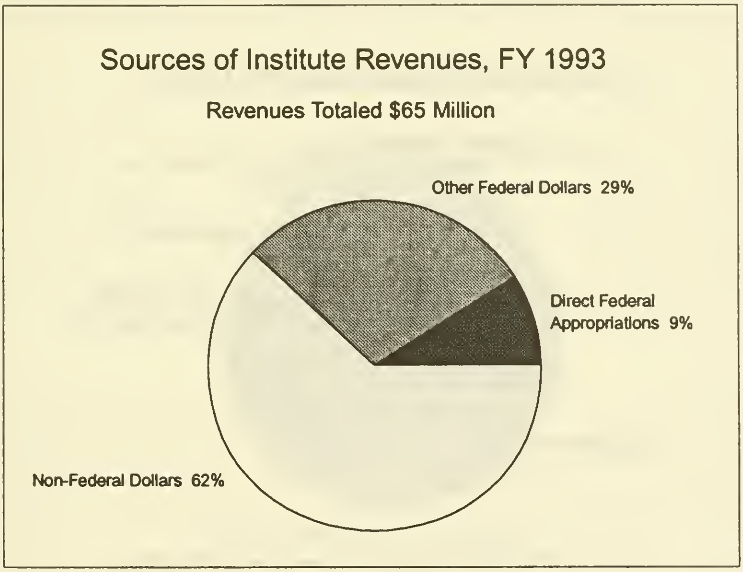


Figure W-7.

The Institutes have developed a constituency and a program that far exceeds that supported by their direct Federal appropriation. According to a 1994 report of the National Institutes for Water Resources, the Institutes had a combined operating budget of $65 million in FY 1993.

That is, they generated $11 in support for each dollar appropriated to them, with $3 coming from other Federal funds and $8 from non-Federal sources. In FY 1993, the Federal appropriation constituted only about 9 percent of the Institutes' total revenues.

Not all of the Institutes have had the opportunity or been equally successful in leveraging their direct Federal appropriation into a larger program. In FY 1993, 18 of the Institutes had an annual budget less than $400,000.

Regardless of size, each Institute operates a program of multi-year research, education, and information transfer projects focused on State and regional water resource priorities. In FY 1993, the Institutes used about 68 percent of their total combined funds to support research. Each Institute allocates its research funds internally through a competitive selection process. About 18 percent of the funds were expended on

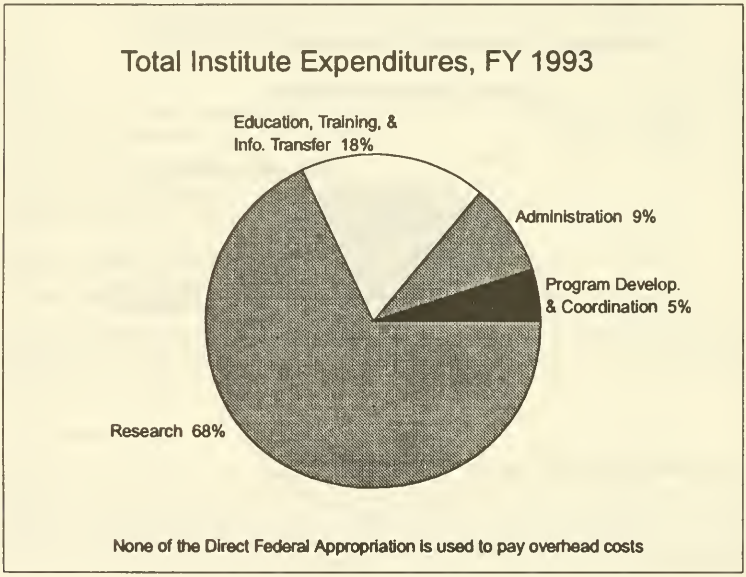


Figure W-8.

education and information transfer projects. The remaining 14 percent were spent on program development and coordination and on administration and other activities.

In FY 1993, the Institutes supported a total of 870 research projects on nearly 100 separate college and university campuses nationwide. Though the emphasis varies across the Nation, depending upon State and regional priorities, the most common topics were concerned with surface- and ground-water quality, toxic substances, and non-point source pollution.

In FY 1993, the Institutes collaborated with 99 other universities, 143 State agencies, and over 165 private sector or local government entities. In addition, 140 projects involved collaboration with a Federal agency.

The Institute program is a primary source of training scientists and engineers. In 1993, nearly 1,300 students received training by participation in Institute-supported research and information transfer projects. Students trained under this program provide the talent needed to meet the mandates of the many new programs for water resources protection that have come into existence in recent years and to support the water management initiatives of Federal, State, and local agencies.

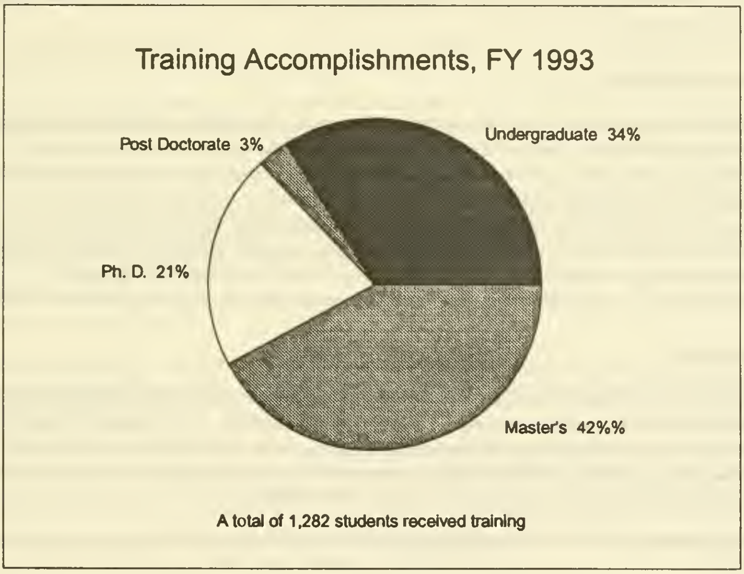


Figure W-9.

Under their information and technology programs, the Institutes sponsor seminars, conferences and workshops, publish newsletters, reports, books, and articles in scientific refereed journals, and produce videos on water-related topics. Over the period 1984–1990, the Institutes published nearly 7,000 reports of all types, nearly 1,000 per year. Information on these publications is available on computer disk and on Internet through the UWIN network of the Universities Council on Water Resources. The publication database is currently being updated through 1994.

Most of the Institutes sponsor or cosponsor one or more water conferences annually. In addition, they collectively distributed 420,000 copies of newsletters in FY 1993.

Though it provides only a portion of the total revenues of the Institute program, the Federal program influences the total Institute program in a number of ways. First, it links together water resources faculty at institutions of higher education across the Nation. The Institute directors are linked through their organization, the National Institutes for Water (NIWR), which cooperates with USGS in establishing total programmatic direction and coordinating and facilitating regional research and information and technology transfer. The Federal program provides the funding base for each Institute and promotes multidisciplinary and regional research.

Institute Evaluations

The Water Resources Research Act, as amended, requires that each Institute be evaluated at intervals not to exceed 5 years. Detailed evaluations of all 54 Institutes were conducted in 1994 to determine their eligibility to receive grants under the Act. The independent panel which conducted the evaluations based on evaluation reports submitted by the Institutes and site visits to four Institutes concluded that: "For a modest investment each year, an effective program of multidisciplinary research, education, and information transfer occurs in each of the 54 Water Resources Research Institutes or Centers. The institute evaluation reports give a clear sense of a vigorous nationwide program resulting in substantial accomplishments." A report describing the evaluation process and results will be published in FY 1995.

Publications

A publication describing all reports produced by the Institute program since it came under the auspices of USGS in 1984 will be updated and published in cooperation with NIWR. The publication summarizes all of the reports and contain a diskette so that the report citations can be accessed by personal computer. The data base describing the reports will also be made available on Internet through the Universities Council Water Resources' University Water Information Network (UWIN).

A report describing the FY 1994 research program of the Institutes will be published in cooperation with NIWR.

The NIWR, in cooperation with the USGS and drawing on Institute-sponsored research, will continue publication of the Water Science Reporter, a brief, lay-oriented, publication that discuss water issues of national interest and methods of addressing them.

Recent Accomplishments

- The Virginia Water Resources Research Center sponsored a 2-year project on a Colorimetric Viral Detection Technique which has been patented and is now under commercial development by a private firm in conjunction with the Virginia Center for Innovative Technology.
- Small grants provided by the North Dakota Water Resources Research Institute have resulted in founding of a new company and receipt of joint funding with the Unisys Corporation of St. Paul in the amount of $1.6 million for commercialization of the Rapid Optical Screening Tool for ground-water contaminants. The funding award is from the Advanced Research Projects Agency.
- The Alaska Water Resources Center developed an internationally recognized method to assess the extent of water and soil contamination caused by oil spills.
- A watershed study on Moores Creek in Arkansas resulted in adoption of Best Management Practices by private landowners and State and Federal agencies for the control of non-point source pollution.
- The California Water Resources Control Board has designated a task force to address issues raised by California Water Resources Center Report entitled “Management of Course Sediments on Regulated Rivers.” The task force will attempt to solve a state-wide problem concerning erosion of riparian areas and river beds.
- Research at the New York Water Resources Institute has been instrumental in the development of Watershed Protection Programs for New York City water supplies, which will lead to substantial cost savings as the city complies with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- The District of Columbia adopted a ground-water protection plan based on studies by the D.C. Water Resources Research Center.
- Research conducted by the Wisconsin Water Resources Center resulted in promulgation of new standards for the pesticide atrazine in ground water in the State of Wisconsin, as well as development of Atrazine Management Areas.
- The North Carolina Water Resources Research Institute report “North Carolina’s Water Supply Watershed Protection Act: History and Land Use Implications” provided much of the basis for resolution of a 3-year debate over implementation of State regulations to protect water supply watersheds.
- The Pennsylvania Water Resources Research Institute contributed to non-point source nutrient management legislation drafted by a Select Committee appointed by the Governor.

Selected Program Outputs

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Number of Water Resources Research Institute Grant Recipients	55	55	55

Justification of Program Change

	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	0	–4,320
FTE	0	0

This decrease will eliminate Federal support for the 54 Water Resources Research Institutes located at universities in each State, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. Financial assistance to 600 graduate and undergraduate students would be eliminated, along with about 200 research projects. About one-third of the Institutes receive all or most of their funding from this Federal appropriation and associated matching funds.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Objective

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	233	0	–233
FTE	2	0	–2

Administer and otherwise manage the State Water Resources Research Institute Program (Section 104).

Current Program

Advisory assistance is provided by the Water Science and Technology Board of the National Academies of Science and Engineering on the priorities and procedures of the programs as called for by the act.

During FY 1994, all 54 existing Institutes applied for Federal grants under Section 104; each of these applications was reviewed, negotiated, and awarded.

Procedures for the Institute evaluations mandated by the Water Resources Research Act of 1984, as amended, were developed in FY 1993, and the process of evaluating the Institutes was initiated in FY 1994. The evaluations were completed during FY 1994, and a report on the results will be published in FY 1995.

Recent Accomplishments

A list of accomplishments can be found above, under the section that describes activities of the Institutes.

Justification of Program Change

Commensurate with the decrease proposed for the Water Resources Research Institutes, this decrease would eliminate all activities associated with administration and evaluation of the Water Resources Research Institutes Program.

	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	0	–233
FTE	0	–2

General Administration
Activity/Subactivity Change Crosswalks

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

FY 1995 Enacted

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
Executive Direction	6,631	Executive Direction & Program Support	14,080[a]
Administrative Operations	7,449		
Reimbursements to the Dept. of Labor	2,768	Reimbursements to the Dept. of Labor	2,768
Payments to Others for Services	989	Payments to Others for Services	989
Washington Administrative Svc. Center	6,536	Washington Administrative Svc. Center	6,536
TOTAL	24,373	TOTAL	24,373

FY 1996 Request

Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	
Executive Direction	6,732[a]	Executive Direction & Program Support	14,432
Administrative Operations	7,700[a]		
Reimbursements to the Dept. of Labor	2,768	Reimbursements to the Dept. of Labor	2,768
Payments to Others for Services	1,060	Payments to Others for Services	1,060
Washington Administrative Svc. Center	7,570	Washington Administrative Svc. Center	7,570
TOTAL	25,830	TOTAL	25,830

[a] Subactivities combined and renamed in FY 1996.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Analysis by Subactivity

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	FY 1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/–)
Executive Direction and Program Support	14,080	352	0	14,432	352
Reimbursements to the Department of Labor	2,768	0	0	2,768	0
Payments to Others for Services	989	71	0	1,060	71
Washington Administrative Service Center	6,536	34	1,000	7,570	1,034
Total	24,373	457	1,000	25,830	1,457

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

General Administration provides for leadership and direction of the Bureau as well as supporting services to all USGS programs. Included in General Administration are functions such as Executive Direction, Strategic Planning and Program Coordination, Public Affairs, Congressional Liaison, Technology Transfer, Budget, Property Management, Administrative Systems Management, Human Resources Management, Financial Management, Procurement, Contract Negotiation and Administration, Grant Negotiations and Administration, Security Management, and Safety and Occupational Health. The USGS also hosts, by designation of DOI, the Washington Administrative Service Center (WASC) which provides ADP services to all bureaus of DOI and, as negotiated, to other Federal agencies. Administrative savings continue to be effected consistent with the National Performance Review and administrative streamlining initiatives. Support for General Administrative expenses is provided partially by the budget line item, an assessment to cover overhead costs on reimbursements from other Federal agencies and sundry non-Federal sources, and by user program service costs ($11,389,000).

General Administration
Executive Direction and Program Support

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Element		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from FY 1995 (+/–)
Executive Direction and Program Support	$000	35,699	786	0	36,485	786
	FTE	399	0	0	399	0
Less Reimbursable Assessment	$000	10,230	434	0	10,664	434
	FTE	135	0	0	135	0
Less Program Service Cost	$000	11,389	0	0	11,389	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0
Total Appropriated Funds	$000	14,080	352	0	14,432	352
	FTE	264	0	0	264	0

NOTE: Reimbursable Assessment and Program Service Cost are estimated amounts for FY 1996.

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from FY 1995
$000	14,080	14,432	352
FTE	264	264	0

Objectives

- To be a leader in the earth sciences, both nationally and globally, as a vibrant, responsive and effective organization for the 21st Century, by asserting proactive Executive leadership and direction through consistent examination of the USGS mission, program priorities, and organizational and managerial structures.
- To meet the Nation's earth-science needs and priorities by collaboration among Interior Department bureaus and by increasing partnerships through expanded cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies.
- To insure better science and the use of science in addressing issues such as infrastructure improvements, hazardous waste cleanup, and ecosystems management in cooperation with Federal and State agencies.
- To aggressively pursue National Performance Review and other ongoing administrative streamlining initiatives consistent with the President's Executive Orders and Congressional legislation.
- To refocus programs under four broad theme areas: Hazards, Environment, Resources, and Information Resources and Data Management.

- To provide cost effective administrative direction and support to all USGS programs.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Current Program

- The Director reports to the Assistant Secretary—Water and Science, and is responsible for the overall direction and supervision of the U.S. Geological Survey.
- The Directorate assures that USGS programs are supportive of the major missions, programs, and initiatives of the Department and the Administration, and that Congressional intent is carried out. These programs provide basic scientific data and information concerning water, land, energy, and mineral resources.

Recent Accomplishments

- *USGS Director's Office Reorganization*—A "Transition Team" took a hard look at how we do business and made recommendations on how to significantly streamline our operations. The Team's recommendations for changes are intended to create a more efficient directorate in a USGS that is thoroughly integrated and focused directly on the needs of the Nation for earth science information.

  The objectives of the reorganization were to streamline the policy oversight functions performed within the Director's Office, to reduce the number of SES positions in the Bureau (all Assistant Directors and 42 percent of Bureau SES positions were eliminated), and to ensure that the USGS human resources, administrative services, and information systems support is fully complementary and integrated within the organization. The reorganization goals include: enhancing the organization's relevancy and meeting societal needs for earth science information in a timely and responsive manner; creating an environment for maintaining the scientific and technical health of the organization; and facilitating and supporting interdivisional programs and activities that crosscut the existing program divisions.

- The Director established three Advisory Councils—Policy Council, Program Council, and Management Council. The Director chairs the Policy Council, which is composed of the two Associate Directors and three Division Chiefs, and is an ex officio member of the two other Councils. Each of the Councils has been established to provide the necessary communication links and foster greater participation in the decisionmaking process for the Survey.
- As a mechanism to advance and improve the relevance of Bureau programs to public policy issues, the Director established additional work groups, referred to as "Benchmark Teams"). Listed below are the current Benchmark Teams and their missions:
  - Strategic Planning—To identify and analyze the range of program areas the USGS should emphasize over a five-year horizon and to translate those programmatic directions into plans for staffing, facilities, and equipment.

- *Program Theme Coordination*—To investigate methods of developing a fully integrated USGS (as opposed to individual programs/divisions) that can respond effectively to the Survey's four program theme areas: hazards, resources, environment, and information.

- *Regional Structure*—To look at the pros and cons of regional delegation of the Director's authority and the bureau's management structure, including establishing the range of responsibilities and authorities for potential Regional Assistant Directors.

- *Consolidation of Information Systems and Administrative Divisions*—To propose options and recommendations on the appropriate configuration of administrative and technological support activities for the bureau.

- *Assessments*—To review, document, and analyze current USGS financial assessment practices. The committee will propose designs for an assessment system that is unified, open, visible, and understandable. The design document will propose one USGS assessment methodology to be applied throughout the Bureau.

- *Outreach*—To identify ways of reaching our diverse range of customers outside the Survey through such varied means as general interest publications, electronic media (including the Internet), open houses, and educational programs—all emphasizing the USGS's information, programs, and services available to the public. USGS will provide earth-science information for DOI and other Federal land, water, and resource management agencies; and promote Government efficiency through coordination and partnerships with land and resource management customers.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR (OPERATIONS)

Current Program

The Associate Director (Operations) participates in the overall management of the USGS and is the focal point for issues related to the development and implementation of strategic and annual operations plans, policies, and programs related to the management and operational support for the bureau's wide range of earth science programs. The Associate Director (Operations) is the USGS's Chief Financial Officer and provides leadership and direction for: Budget Formulation and Execution, Congressional Affairs, International Activities, bureauwide administrative management policy support, National Performance Review activities, Technology Transfer, Washington Liaison Office, Director's Office Administrative Support, Ethics, and Correspondence Control. The Associate Director (Operations) also provides leadership for bureauwide human resources management policies and supporting services operations.

Recent Accomplishments

- To establish communication links and foster greater collaboration in the decisionmaking process for the USGS, the Director established the USGS Management Council, chaired by the Associate Director

(Operations) and composed of the Chief, Program Operations Office, the Associate Chiefs from each of the Program Divisions and the two new Office Chiefs (Chief, Human Resources and Chief, Support Services). The Associate Director (Programs) and the Director participate as ex-officio members.

- As the USGS representative on the Department of the Interior Management Council, the Associate Director (Operations) addressed issues, such as, National Performance Review Laboratories, Streamlining Plans, Self-governance for Native Americans, Government Performance and Results Act, the Federal Advisory Committee Act, and Performance Agreements for Senior DOI Managers.
- As the USGS Chief Financial Officer (CFO), provided executive direction and leadership to the CFO Council. Several activities under the guidance of the CFO Council are listed below:
  - As part of the USGS's participation in the Administration's program to increase administrative productivity and reduce administrative expenses, the CFO Council completed the following:

    Established a USGS Administrative Business Process Reengineering Team charged with developing recommendations to redesign bureau administrative processes in order to achieve improvements in customer service, quality, speed, and costs.

    Formation of an Administrative Management Council to provide advice to the Directorate and the Bureau's CFO Council and assist divisions in planning, promoting, coordinating, implementing, and evaluating the Bureau's administrative management programs.
  - Fostered the development and approved the use of financial management tools such as Tracking and Budgeting System (TABS) and Administrative Information Systems (AIS) to meet financial management needs not presently addressed by the Federal Financial Systems (FFS).
  - Fostered the development of an expanded Working Capital Fund to improve the financial planning for bureau administrative and program support activities.
  - Reviewed the financial status for FY 1994 and produced an Annual Financial Report in accordance with the CFO Act.
  - Fostered the development of an Administrative Control of Funds Policy.
  - Reviewed, negotiated, and approved reduced annual operating budgets for the Administrative Division, the Information Systems Division, and the Human Resources Office.
  - As an outcome of the NPR Reinvention Lab for the reengineering of the USGS map and book distribution facility, the bureau issued its first Customer Service Plan in August 1994. This Plan focuses on improving the access to and delivery of existing USGS information to our customers.
- As part of its Technology Transfer outreach in FY 1994, the USGS has:

- Negotiated six Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs), seven licenses, and one Technology Transfer inter-agency personnel exchange with the Department of Energy (DOE).
- Organized a 2-day scientific visualization workshop, which was held in concert with the National Computer Technology Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana. The workshop was an outreach to other government agencies. Advanced techniques for presenting and observing data, models, and computations were highlighted.
- Participated actively on interagency Technology Transfer Working Groups (i.e., DOI, Department of Commerce, and the Environmental Protection Agency).
- Provided in-house CRADA training to USGS scientists in the field and at the USGS National Center.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR (PROGRAMS)

Current Program

Provides broad overall planning, direction, and management of the varied scientific research, investigation, and information programs of the USGS. The Associate Director is the focal management level and the Director's liaison to scientific managers, researchers, government officials, and the USGS's constituency on all issues related to the advancement, strategic plans, policies, and dissemination of earth science information. The Associate Director (Programs) provides leadership and direction for: Strategic/Program Planning and Theme Coordination; Coordination of Bureau-level Interdisciplinary Programs; Publications and Information Systems Policy; Liaison with the Scientific and Technical Community; Outreach; and Ethics Policy Promulgation.

Recent Accomplishments

- The Director established the USGS Program Council, chaired by the Associate Director (Programs) and composed of the Chief, Program Planning and Coordination, and a senior research program official from each of the Program Divisions. The Associate Director (Operations) and the Director participate as ex-officio members. This interdivisional team is responsible for charting the scientific direction of the bureau through helping develop strategic plans for programs, making recommendations for funding, and coordinating science input for the development of initiatives.
- Ecosystem management studies in South Florida and San Francisco Bay were initiated and coordinated as bureau level programs. These studies are designed to meet the critical information needs of Federal, State, and regional organizations concerned with water quantity/quality, pesticides, re-establishment of wetlands, and mitigating economic loss to the regions.
- Within the Office of the Director, a new Program Planning and Coordination (PPC) Office was created with existing staff redirected from other program areas to carry out strategic planning responsibilities. This office will facilitate translating and designing programs to help public policy makers obtain and

use Earth-science information. Enhanced strategic planning will improve the relevance of USGS programs by fostering internal partnerships and looking for opportunities to expand external partnerships.

- Development of an on-line station at the USGS National Center in Reston, VA, for displaying weather data was completed, which provides information directly to local television stations and 60 regional schools, along with USGS streamflow and earthquake information.
- The 1994 Open House in Menlo Park, CA, was attended by more than 25,000 people over a 3-day period, including several thousand students through a special day-long program just for schools.
- Developed, scripted, and helped in the production of an interactive, electronic field trip with the Fairfax County Public Schools for Natural Disaster Awareness Day in October 1994, which, in its first airing, was viewed nationwide by more than 3 million students.
- Hazards events that received media attention:
  - Developed a community outreach/communications action plan for the launching of a two-week seismic survey in October 1994 that used underground explosions onshore and underwater bursts of compressed air offshore to detect hidden or unknown faults in the Los Angeles Basin. The plan, which included local officials and extensive outreach to local news media, was extremely effective in dealing with potential public concern about the survey and ensuring that the scientific value of the project was clearly conveyed.
  - Provided public affairs advice and assistance in handling USGS technical involvement in the collapse of the Retsof salt mine in Upstate New York, which aided in reassuring the local community that the geologic processes were being assessed and provided effective coordination with the salt mine operator.
  - Dealt effectively with hundreds of media and public inquiries in the wake of the January 1994 Northridge, CA, earthquake.
- Environmental activities encompassed the dissemination of information on: the use of caffeine as a tracer of domestic wastewater in the study of the fate of organic contaminants in the Mississippi River; ongoing work for several National Water Quality Assessment Program study units including the Potomac River basin; and Sunday supplement "Mini-Pages" on floods and the Mississippi River.
- Facilitated access to a USGS-produced video segment showing time-lapsed land-cover change in the San Francisco Bay area over a 140-year period.
- The 1995 Earth Science Day Open House at the USGS National Center in Reston, VA, will be coordinated extensively with local community and educational groups, other DOI bureaus and other Federal agencies to emphasize the message that as earth scientists, "We Touch the Lives of Every Citizen, Every Day."

HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICE

Current Program

The Chief, Human Resources Office (HRO), serves as the principal advisor to the Director on human resources management issues and programs. In this capacity, the HRO coordinates human resources management plans of the USGS, providing leadership and direction to the Office of Personnel and the Equal Opportunity Office (EO) to establish policies, develop initiatives, and implement human resources programs in support of the USGS mission. The USGS prides itself on its aggressive efforts in promoting programs such as Minority Participation in the Earth Sciences (MPES) educational outreach, volunteerism, recruitment, and development and retention of women, minorities and persons with disabilities.

Recent Accomplishments

- The USGS plays an integral role in the development and implementation of the Geoscience Consortium at Fort Valley State College (FVSC), a Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) in Fort Valley, Georgia, through its Cooperative Developmental Energy Program (CDEP). The primary purpose of the consortium is to attract academically talented minority and female students who have demonstrated academic acumen in mathematics and/or chemistry, place them in a five-year, dual degree program which will result in dual Bachelor of Science Degrees in chemistry and geology or geophysics.
- More than 90 minority and women high school, undergraduate and graduate students were employed under the MPES Program. Each was afforded the opportunity to sample the career potential in geosciences, and each contributed to an ongoing scientific project under the guidance of a mentor scientist. The DOI recently recognized the MPES Program with the Secretary's Equal Opportunity Award for Long-Term Achievement because of its successful efforts in increasing the number of minorities and women in Earth-sciences fields over the last 23 years.
- The Human Resources Initiatives (HRI) Program, which began in FY 1991 from appropriated funds, is effectively administered and monitored by the Human Resources Management Committee (HRMC), composed of members from each USGS division, the Personnel and Equal Opportunity Officers, and chaired by the Chief, HRO. Working in concert with management, the Committee coordinates workplans and objectives in support of Department and USGS human resources goals. Specific human resource activities are being initiated to ensure that the USGS is able to attract, develop and retain a highly qualified and diverse workforce, while continuing to foster maximum productivity and job satisfaction among all employees.
- During FY 1994, the HRMC has successfully completed the development of a plan for achieving and maintaining diversity in the USGS. This plan establishes a framework which will enable USGS leadership to design action steps for improving diversity while recognizing and complementing the workforce changes occurring in today's environment. Supervisors and selecting officials will be able to use this plan, along with management's affirmative action objectives, as a guide to tailor specific steps aimed at achieving results in areas for which they are held accountable.

- The HRI program provides the USGS with unique opportunities to help address critical issues facing our Nation today. Through educational outreach efforts, USGS employees continued to bring their knowledge and experience in the Earth sciences into the classroom, enriching young minds and enhancing the resources available to teachers and schools. Through the Volunteer for Science Program, people of all ages have become more aware of scientific issues and the value of the Earth sciences in their everyday lives. Through the initiative on Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities, the USGS has been working to ensure that there are equal career-growth opportunities for all employees and that the USGS workforce reflects the diversity of America.
- The USGS Personnel Office has reduced staff by 15 percent over the previous two-year period under NPR, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and departmental streamlining initiatives. Further, the USGS has satisfied the FY 1995 streamlining ratios (1:100) and the FTE target (114) established by DOI for the personnel function. Despite these reductions, the Personnel Office was actively involved in the development of a new performance evaluation system for DOI; provided staff advisory support and recommendations to management in implementing OMB initiatives to reduce supervisory/managerial and GS-14/15 positions, as well as positions at senior levels within the bureau; and participated with other bureaus in joint studies designed to streamline and reduce personnel operations within DOI.
- The USGS Personnel Office implemented all operational modules available for customer use under the DOI Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) and is participating in other applications being tested for future implementation.
- The Personnel Office participated with the Office of Systems Management in the development of a new Time and Attendance System that is being designed for DOI. Evaluation, testing, and demonstrations of the systemware were provided to the Deputy Assistant Secretary -Human Resources, other DOI bureaus, the User Transition Team for the FPPS System, internal USGS users, and other interested Federal agencies.

Major activities to be undertaken in FY 1996 are

- Within available resources provided in FY 1996, the USGS budget will support, at the $100,000 level, personnel streamlining initiatives. Activities covered in this category include: development and implementation of automated human resources management systems such as the Microcomputer Assisted Rating Schedule (MARS) and the automated classification module; development of shared personnel servicing arrangements; and delegation of certain personnel management authorities to bureau managers. Cost estimates for the Department in the areas of information resources management and training for FY 1996 include: computer workstations; associated software and telecommunications; end-user training; and personnel support.
- Increased participation in Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) activities, including coordination with Equal Opportunity Office staff in mediation/resolution of employee complaints and facilitation of ADR techniques in the labor relations arena.

- Implementation of the USGS performance management system consistent with new legislation originating from the NPR.
- Continued assistance to management in the development and implementation of staffing plans designed to achieve work force alignment objectives outlined in the NPR and pertinent Executive Orders.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Current Program

The bureau's scientific and technical programs are supported on a nationwide basis by program support services which include essential functions such as financial management; general services and office support; security; safety and occupational health; contract negotiation and administration; grant administration; property management; and administrative systems management.

These functions, funded by direct appropriation and assessment to Federal and non-Federal reimbursements and bureau user programs, are carried out by the Office of Financial Management, the Office of Facilities and Management Services, the Office of Procurement and Contracts, and the Office of Systems Management.

Each office is focused on fulfilling the needs of their customers—the scientific, research and technical programs, and workforce of the USGS. Primary office responsibilities include the delivery of cost efficient and effective support services to the bureau; the formulation of policies and procedures to facilitate the delivery of services; furnishing of advice, guidance and counsel to the bureau's program managers regarding support issues; and application of new technologies, processes and procedures to improve the delivery of support services.

Recent Accomplishments

- The USGS was selected as the pilot bureau for the implementation of the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) within the department, and led the way to successfully meet the Administration's directive to implement Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). In June 1994, the USGS implemented the EDI capability at the USGS Reston and Denver procurement offices. Since June, combined procurements at Reston and Denver using IDEAS have exceeded 3,700 awards with a value of over 14 million dollars. Utilization of EDI capability for appropriate awards has reached 30 percent and is growing. The USGS Menlo Park procurement office implemented the EDI capability in December 1994.
- Bankcards have now been issued to approximately 1,500 employees outside of the procurement position classification series, thereby virtually eliminating administrative procedures previously required before making a low-dollar value purchase of commercial goods. As permitted by Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA), numerous restrictions on card usage will be eliminated and bankcard purchasing authority for non-procurement employees increased to the $2,500 micro-purchase.

- In accordance with Executive Order 12861, internal procurement directives have been reviewed for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary directives or replacing them with more streamlined procedures. As a result, over one-half of Headquarters internal procurement directives have been rescinded, and several USGS Manual chapters have been substantially revised to streamline bureau procurement procedures.

- In order to correct a material weakness (the failure of USGS property management system data to reconcile with the FFS General Ledger), we are replacing the existing system with the FFS Fixed Assets Subsystem. The new system will ensure constant and continued reconciliation of the property and general ledger accounts. Integrated testing of the system will be accomplished in early FY 1995 and enhancements will be developed as needed. Implementation will be accomplished in the third quarter of FY 1995.

- Actions recently initiated to streamline and improve the property management system program include implementation of: a Property Loan Grant, a simplified grant procedure to enable scientists to loan property to non-USGS entities when it is in the best interest of the Government; new procedures to allow pilot sites to use Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) and Bankcard purchases for accountable items costing less than $2,500; removal of items valued at less than $300 from formal accountability; and conducting random sampling of inventory items costing over $1,000.

- The Federal Financial System (FFS) Inventory Subsystem was successfully implemented to replace the current order processing and inventory management system used by the National Mapping Division (NMD) for USGS product sales. The purpose of this project was to eliminate accounting weaknesses, reduce manual processing, integrate NMD product sales billing and receivables information with the FFS, and provide improved inventory management capabilities. Continuing support is being provided and NMD is reviewing possible expansions of this effort in furtherance of its NPR Lab activities, such as EDI, bar coding of products, and point of sale credit card processing.

- The USGS led the departmentwide implementation of the Automated Vacancy Announcement Distribution System (AVADS). The system has been in use within the USGS for several years, and is now in use departmentwide. AVADS has been electronically connected to the Office of Personnel Management's bulletin board in Atlanta, GA for jobs required to be advertised nationwide. AVADS vacancy announcements are also being made available on Internet's World Wide Web. AVADS has been modified to enable vacancy announcement requests to be directed to OPM's servicing offices for use with their Micro Assisted Recruitment System (MARS). This will allow applicants to electronically obtain the necessary job screening documents for job applications, thereby saving time and effort for both the applicant and DOI personnel specialists.

- In an effort to reduce FFS costs, the USGS implemented software to electronically distribute financial reports and provide for on-line viewing; available software is being reviewed which would enable field users to electronically download reports to local file systems, thereby eliminating the need to print volumes of hardcopy reports, allowing field users to archive and retrieve reports, as needed.

- Assisted NMD in oversight of two important facility upgrades. The Rocky Mountain Mapping Center moved from the overcrowded space into Building 810 at the Denver Federal Center, where the General Services Administration constructed a 145,000 square-foot facility. The USGS constructed a 60,000 square-foot addition to the EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to accommodate operations supporting the processing, archiving, and distribution of data from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Earth Observing System.

Major activities to be undertaken in FY 1996:

- The USGS will be pursuing implementation of electronic requisitioning, analyzing program division users' requirements for connectivity to IDEAS and developing technical solutions for these customers. In FY 1996, there will be a cooperative effort to create an interface between the FFS and IDEAS, which would include an EDI capability for FFS invoicing.

- Regulatory implementation of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) of 1994 is expected by spring/summer 1995. USGS procurement offices will be preparing to meet an immediate rise in the small purchase threshold to $50,000 upon implementation. Full implementation of IDEAS Small Purchasing Module and the use of its Electronic Commerce features should put the USGS in a good position to be one of the first agencies to join the Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET). As a result, the USGS may be qualified to have its simplified acquisition threshold further raised to $100,000.

- The implementation of DOI requirements for the training and certification of requisitioning office employees as Contracting Officer Representatives is required by June, 1995. Headquarters procurement office staff will coordinate on-site training arrangements with the program divisions.

- During FY 1996, primary property management efforts will focus on enhancements to the Fixed Assets Subsystem. The entire bureau property program will continue to be analyzed for potential streamlining and simplification. Increased outreach efforts will be pursued in the form of training and assistance visits, as well as development and implementation of a bureauwide self-audit program. Bureau property directives will be revised to include departmental changes in the accountability level and inventory procedures. Efforts will also focus on ensuring effective use of the Working Capital Fund's property component, and meeting the requirements of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Act, as regards to accounting for property. Internal controls will be revised, taking into consideration new accountability and inventory procedures. Efforts in the museum property area will be directed toward annual surveys, accountability, and completion of required conservation and appraisal services.

- Requirements development is being finalized, in partnership with Water Resources Division (WRD), to develop policies and procedures for FFS on-line access and data-entry of FFS transactions. The goals of this effort are to eliminate duplicate data entry of financial information, ensure financial data integrity, and make the FFS more accessible within the WRD Data General environment. After training and pilot testing at six sites, full implementation is planned for July 1995.

- USGS will participate in the DOI NPR laboratory to reengineer the travel process throughout Interior. The goal of the laboratory is to streamline the travel process by eliminating unnecessary regulations and procedures, and to improve customer satisfaction.

- FFS initiatives will include Travel Manager (TM) and EDI interfaces. The TM interface is a consolidated effort to upload travel authorization and travel voucher data to the mainframe and interface to FFS for single point of data entry.

- USGS is developing a paperless time and attendance system (T&A) which is platform-independent. The goal is to have a system which can be operated on any workstation, network, operating system and data base currently in use at USGS and the Department. Since T&A processing is a universal administrative function, this project has an excellent potential for broad applicability, and avoids duplicate system development efforts. Implementation of two USGS divisions is planned for FY 1995. The remainder of USGS divisions will be implemented during FY 1996.

- An interface with ProClass will be developed. The Office of the Secretary will be obtaining a departmental license to purchase off-the-shelf software (AutoClass) and have it modified to meet DOI needs for creating position descriptions, describing critical job skills (Knowledges, Abilities, Skills, and Other Characteristics; KASOC's), and developing crediting plans. AVADS will accept KASOC's from this package and place this information into the vacancy announcements automatically, reducing data entry now occurring in personnel offices.

- The USGS is migrating application systems to the client/server environment to reduce costs and improve services. Efforts will include: A client/server based Space Management System to provide management information on USGS facilities leased through GSA; development of a central repository of data from each of our major administrative systems accessible bureauwide to allow users to develop ad-hoc reports and query data; creation of an automated applicant tracking system; and expansion of the Volunteer for Science Database (VSADS) to allow for querying and report writing.

- Oversight of key facility projects will continue in FY 1996. The General Services Administration amended its FY 1996 Capital Investments and Leasing Program to include construction funding for the much-needed USGS National Water Quality Laboratory at the Denver Federal Center, and award of the construction contract is scheduled for this year. In the second half of the year, we are scheduled to occupy the office/laboratory building that the General Services Administration is constructing for the USGS in Menlo Park, California. The 96,000 square foot facility will replace trailers and other inadequate temporary structures and permit the USGS to vacate high-cost leased space.

- In FY 1996, the General Services Administration will begin the design work to renovate and upgrade approximately 95,000 square feet of National Center laboratory space. The Center's 20 year old laboratory spaces have never been upgraded. The laboratories that use chemicals are especially in need of repair due to years of chemical corrosion and some entire laboratories have degraded to an unusable state and remain vacant, awaiting comprehensive renovation. The present layout is inflexible. Consequently, facilities design adjustments to meet changing program requirements has resulted in equipment overcrowding and operational difficulties. The work will completely renovate laboratories and utility systems, replacing them with a new modern laboratory layout. The project will take 5 years to complete and is estimated to cost 42.9 million dollars. The USGS portion is estimated to be 11.2 million dollars.

Selected Performance Indicators

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Contracts and Purchases Actions Processed	17,200	17,200	17,200
Federal Assistance Actions Processed	900	900	900
Property Management Systems Items*	122,000	120,000	120,000
Property Acquisitions*	10,000	9,000	9,000
Property Disposals*	7,000	6,000	6,000
Property Management Systems Inputs	124,000	120,000	120,000
Accident Reports Processed	579	575	575
Travel Voucher Line Entries	166,700	165,000	165,000
Payment Voucher Line Entries	253,600	240,000	200,000
Obligation Line Entries	48,100	45,000	20,000
Travel Advance Line Entries	8,700	8,000	8,000
Cash Receipts Line Entries	26,900	26,000	26,000
Other Document Line Entries	70,100	70,000	70,000
Remote Data Entry Lines Audited	97,800	120,000	160,000

* All property management performance indicators could decrease dramatically for FY 1995–1996, based on implementation of a proposed change in personal property accountability.

General Administration
Reimbursements to the Department of Labor

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Element		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from FY 1995 (+/–)
Reimbursements to the Department of Labor	$000	2,768	0	0	2,768	0
Total Requirements	$000	2,768	0	0	2,768	0

Current Program

To provide funding of $2,626,000 for the estimated reimbursement to the Bureau of Employee Compensation, the Department of Labor, for payments made for Geological Survey employees injured in work related activities since December 1, 1970. Actual charges for unemployment expenses will be covered by the remaining funds of $142,000 with remaining charges borne by program divisions or charged to appropriate prior year funds as available.

General Administration
Payments to Others for Services

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Element		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from FY 1995 (+/–)
Payments to Others for Services	$000	989	71	0	1,060	71
Total Requirements	$000	989	71	0	1,060	71

Objective

Provides support to other Department of the Interior bureaus/offices for centralized administrative services.

Current Program

This subactivity finances payments to others for services the USGS receives from Department of the Interior bureaus/offices.

- *Federal Personnel Payroll System*—This portion of the subactivity is for continued support to the Bureau of Reclamation's Administrative Service Center for the Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS).
- *Departmental Working Capital Fund*—The Departmental Working Capital Fund (DWCF) (established on September 6, 1950, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1467) provides partial support for the Department's Centralized Administrative Services. This covers expenses, such as centralized reproduction services, communication services, enforcement and security activities, safety management, space and facilities management, health services, training, consolidated EEO services, consolidated personnel services, and such other similar service functions as the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously on a reimbursable basis.
- *Other Miscellaneous Payments*—This amount is used to cover other miscellaneous Bureau services received from other Department of the Interior bureaus/offices.

General Administration

Washington Administrative Service Center (WASC)

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Element		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from FY 1995 (+/–)
Washington Administrative Service Center	$000	6,536	34	1,000	7,570	1,034
Total Requirements	$000	6,536	34	1,000	7,570	1,034

Objectives

To provide efficient and cost effective standardized administrative systems and ADP services to all bureaus of the Department and, as negotiated, on a reimbursable basis to other federal agencies.

Current Program

The USGS hosts the Washington Administrative Service Center (WASC) to provide ADP services to all bureaus of the Department and other Federal agencies. The WASC supports the planning, acquisition/development, implementation, operation and maintenance of standardized departmentwide administrative systems.

The WASC provides hardware, software, telecommunications and user assistance to Interior Bureaus and other Federal agencies related to the Federal Financial System, the Automated Vacancy Announcement Distribution System, Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System, and the Interior Procurement Data System. The Center services nearly 5,500 end users per year.

Federal Financial System (FFS)—The WASC is responsible for Departmentwide implementation and maintenance of a single financial management system, the FFS, for all DOI bureaus. This responsibility includes the development and installation of new FFS releases, software enhancements, and operational improvements. The WASC also ensures that revisions in accounting requirements are accommodated by FFS in a systematic manner, and promotes efficient operations of the system among all DOI bureaus and other clients in order to reduce overall costs to the Government.

Recent Accomplishments

- Continued to provide familiarization, conversion, implementation, and stabilization of DOI customer bureaus and other agencies on new releases of FFS, including a fully integrated Inventory Subsystem, Fixed Assets Subsystem, and a generic Microlink subsystem (remote processing capability). Steps to reduce FFS costs for clients include the use of scheduling software to "script" nightly edits, updates, backups, and reports. This reduces the need for manual intervention by an operator, and is one example of WASC's pursuit of avenues to improve technical support to its customers.

- Evaluated Travel Manager software for possible use in DOI bureaus. This paperless system has the capability to provide point of entry data input, electronic travel orders, travel vouchers, electronic signatures and approvals, and an electronic interface with FFS to eliminate duplicate data entry.
- Provided oversight of USGS and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) implementation of the FFS Fixed Assets Module for property management in order to ensure effective integration with the FFS and to assess the viability of utilization of the FFS Fixed Assets Module as the baseline for a standardized, Departmentwide property management system.
- Continued development of standard interfaces to other major systems (such as the Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) and the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System); implementation of the new releases of FFS software; support for financial statements; expansion of the functionality of the system; continued incorporation of technological improvements; and the identification of opportunities for improving system performance, standardization, and integration with other administrative systems.
- Directed the Best Financial Practices Initiative, a Departmentwide effort to identify targets of opportunity in the financial procedures and financial systems areas where increased efficiency and savings could be obtained through modernization, streamlining, standardization, and reduction, or elimination of unnecessary, labor-intensive, and duplicative activities. The findings and target areas have been turned over to the DOI Finance Officers' Partnership to prioritize and prepare action/ implementation plans. The Best Financial Practices Initiative is expected to yield significant savings in departmentwide financial management costs.
- Provided oversight in the development of a standard DOI Accounting Manual. Development of manual chapters dealing with labor, cost accounting, systems, internal controls, purchasing, payables, accounts receivable, liabilities and equity, cash and other assets, travel, and grants are finalized. The manual was published in January 1995. The WASC will remain responsible for maintenance of the manual, keeping it current due to changes in regulations, policies, etc.

Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)—The WASC is responsible for the development, implementation and maintenance of the DOI's standardized automated procurement system, IDEAS. The IDEAS project, which began in FY 1991, is a major component of the Department's overall efforts to streamline administrative systems and to eliminate costly and redundant systems development and maintenance, and will also serve to improve DOI management controls over procurement data. Implementation of IDEAS throughout the Department will proceed on a phased basis over several years.

IDEAS is a fully automated system for managing requisitions, contracts, and small purchases. It embodies several National Performance Review (NPR) principles. The system will eliminate redundant bureau systems; streamline the procurement process; exchange data with the financial system; and standardize automation to reduce procurement lead time, administrative costs, and paperwork. Departmentwide implementation of IDEAS began in FY 1994 with the USGS. Additional bureaus will be implemented beginning in 1995, and Departmentwide implementation will be completed by 1997.

Recent Accomplishments

- Awarded the IDEAS contract in September 1993. This award was the culmination of the efforts of many organizations within DOI, led by the WASC. This extensive effort included system acquisition planning; development of detailed functional and ADP technical specifications for the acquisition statement of work; development of detailed source selection and technical evaluation plans; and performing technical proposal evaluations.
- Implemented five DOI procurement offices and two Department of Treasury procurement offices on IDEAS using electronic data interchange (EDI). The implementations were in response to the Presidential Directive requiring agencies to have electronic commerce pilots by September 1994. The WASC will offer EDI gateway services to both the finance and procurement communities. This gateway will provide for electronic invoicing and payments in a "paper free" environment.
- Operated the Interior Procurement Data System (IPDS) for the Department. It is used to consolidate reporting from all bureaus on a wide variety of procurement actions required for the governmentwide Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS). The WASC will continue to provide the analysis and programming necessary to maintain and update the IPDS module of IDEAS.
- Operated the FPDS for the General Services Administration (GSA). This system consolidates reporting from all departments.

Justification of Program Change

	FY 1996 Request	Program Change
$000	7,570	1,000

New initiatives related to NPR, such as electronic commerce, and acceleration of ongoing activities, such as the integration of IDEAS with the FFS and the FFS Fixed Assets sub-system, are essential in order to streamline operations in other major administrative functions. These initiatives, which support NPR, as well as other Administrative initiatives, go beyond the original IDEAS target objectives and were not included in the original IDEAS budget requests.

The proposed $1.0 million increase to the WASC subactivity will support the salaries and expenses for 12 additional FTE's and supporting services necessary to provide continued maintenance and technical assistance for the bureaus which are operational on IDEAS while also fulfilling the accelerated schedule for implementation of electronic commerce throughout the Department. The FTE will include technical ADP specialists and systems and procurement analysts who will work closely with the Department and bureaus to provide the analytical and technical support to provide required planning, coordination, training, and production support to implementing bureau sites.

The current WASC staffing level is insufficient to fulfill the scheduled phased implementation of bureaus on IDEAS, provide post-implementation IDEAS support for the bureaus, and meet the support requirements for the larger number of locations targeted for electronic commerce.

IDEAS Performance Goal and Indicators

The performance goals related to the Government Performance and Results Act for IDEAS are:
1) Implement IDEAS at, and provide operational support to, more DOI bureaus and procurement offices,
2) Reduce the cost of, and paperwork associated with, the procurement of goods and services in DOI through greater use of EDI.

The number of DOI bureaus and procurement offices at which IDEAS is successfully implemented is an indicator of how well the project plan is proceeding toward reaching its overall goals of reducing costs and paperwork related to the procurement process.

A greater number of awards using EDI is an indicator that less paperwork is required which translates directly into less document handling (mailing, copying, storing, and equally important, losing) thereby shortening the procurement process and thereby putting the goods and services in the hands of the end user, sooner.

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES PLAN

Goal	Performance Indicators	Measures	Tracking Method
Increase number of Procurement offices implemented on IDEAS	Number of Procurement offices	Raw count	Ideas Implementation Plan
Reduce cost and paperwork of procuring goods and services through greater use of electronic commerce	Increase of awards using EDI	Compare 1995 EDI awards to number of 1996 awards	EDI Gateway and IPDS
Goals for indicator for FY 1996.:			
Increase in awards using EDI over FY 1995			50 percent
Increase number of procurement offices with opportunities for savings			5

Facilities

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Program Element		FY1995 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & related chgs (+/–)	Program changes (+/–)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from FY 1995 (+/–)
Nat'l Center–Rental Payments to GSA	$000	19,393	484	0	19,877	484
Nat'l Center–Facilities	$000	3,073	22	0	3,095	22
Management	FTE	27	0	0	27	0
Day Care Centers–Rental Payments to GSA	$000	353	13	0	366	13
Total Requirements	$000	22,819	519	0	23,338	519
	FTE	27	0	0	27	0

Objectives

- To provide adequate and safe work space and facilities that will contribute to the productivity and efficiency of the USGS and its employees in meeting the bureau's mission;
- To maintain short- and long-range programs to abate unsafe and unhealthy working conditions, correct deterioration, malfunction, and obsolescence in facilities; and
- Provide special support services for the National Center complex at Reston, Virginia, and major field centers.

Current Program

The facilities activity finances space costs and facilities support services at the National Center complex.

Rental Payments to GSA

Provides for GSA's Rent cost for the normal 40-hour, 5-day work week.

Facilities Management

- Support services for the USGS program operations with approximately 2,000 personnel located in the Reston, Virginia, complex. The services include: mail and transportation operations; conference/training facility services; moving services; property management; work space layout, assignment, and control; systems furniture design, ordering, and installation; parking; operation of office supply store; duplicating and printing services; self-protection; facility safety, industrial hygiene and hazardous materials management; and central receiving, delivery, and warehousing operations.

- Special building operating costs for the National Center, not included in rent, such as guard services, overtime utilities, and above-standard repairs, maintenance, and alteration costs. In the event those costs exceed available funds, they would be prorated to the program activities generating the expense.

Day Care Centers

The USGS supports two day care facilities for employees, located in Menlo Park, California, and Herndon, Virginia, as part of the President's Family-Friendly Workplace initiative.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	FY 1995 Enacted		Uncontrollable Related Changes		Program Changes		FY 1996 Request	
Direct Obligations:	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.0 Personnel Compensation:								
11.1 Full-time permanent		258,570		4,029		2,295		265,511
11.3 Other than full-time permanent		17,618		251		0		18,032
11.5 Other personnel compensation		6,850		182		0		7,032
11.8 Special personal serv. payments		384		10		0		394
						0		
Total personnel compensation	6,554	283,422	-43	4,472	70	2,295	6,581	290,969
12.1 Personnel benefits		62,298		639		505		63,957
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		4,975		0		0		133
21.0 Travel & trans of persons		14,995		350		630		15,000
22.0 Transportation of things		4,394		150		60		4,410
23.1 Rental payments to GSA		53,613		1,654		0		57,418
23.2 Rental payments to others		765		0		0		765
23.3 Comm., Util. & misc. charges		8,595		200		389		9,127
24.0 Printing and reproduction		2,936		150		0		3,246
25.1 Advisory and assistance Services		185		0		0		185
25.2 Other services		69,962		758		8,039		70,116
26.0 Supplies & materials		19,638		300		600		19,332
31.0 Equipment		24,484		400		1,636		26,055
32.0 Lands and structures		4,150		-4,000		0		150
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		29,785		0		-4,320		25,465
42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities		37		0		0		37
43.0 Interest and dividends		4		0		0		4
Total requirements	6,554	584,238	-43	5,073	70	9,834	6,581	586,369

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	FY 1995 Enacted		FY 1996 Request		Inc. or Dec.(-)	
Reimbursable Obligations:	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.0 Personnel Compensation:						
11.1 Full-time permanent		125,454		123,344		-2,110
11.3 Other than full-time permanent		7,636		7,646		10
11.5 Other personnel compensation		2,799		2,755		-44
11.8 Special personal serv. payments		157		155		-2
Total personnel compensation	2,768	136,046	2,696	133,900	-72	-2,146
12.1 Personnel benefits		25,627		25,223		-404
21.0 Travel & trans of persons		10,126		9,862		-264
22.0 Transportation of things		3,180		3,122		-58
23.1 Rental payments to GSA		13,403		14,354		951
23.3 Comm., Util. & misc. charges		8,924		8,749		-175
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		2,244		2,200		-44
25.0 Other services		66,924		64,520		-2,404
26.0 Supplies & materials		16,328		15,741		-587
31.0 Equipment		24,321		23,447		-874
Total requirements		307,123		301,118		-6,005

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No A-11, Revised
300-101

PROGRAM AND FINANCING
(in thousands of dollars)

A-11-32A

Identification code 14-0804-0-1-306		1994 Actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Program by activities:				
	Direct program:			
00.01	National mapping, geography and surveys	128,908	133,063	127,390
00.02	Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping	218,322	217,813	219,342
00.03	Water resources investigations	187,433	186,153	190,469
00.04	General administration	25,864	24,373	25,830
00.05	Facilities	23,212	22,836	23,338
00.91	Total direct program	583,739	584,238	586,369
01.01	Reimbursable program	299,589	307,123	301,118
10.00	Total obligations	883,328	891,361	887,487
	Financing:			
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	-1,413	-12,776	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	12,776	--	--
25.00	Unobligated balance expiring	1,883	--	--
39.00	Budget authority (gross)	896,574	878,585	887,487
	Budget Authority:			
	Current:			
40.00	Appropriation	584,685	572,556	586,369
40.78	Percentage reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-332	--	-1,094	--
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	12,300	--	--
43.00	Appropriation (total)	596,985	571,462	566,369
	Permanent:			
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections	299,589	307,669	301,118
68.74	Rent reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-332	--	-546	--
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total)	299,589	307,123	301,118

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PROGRAM AND FINANCING
(in thousands of dollars)

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Identification code 14-0804-0-1-306		1994 Actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
	Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00	Total obligations	883,328	891,361	887,487
	Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.10	Receivables from other government accounts	-90,919	-81,134	-82,407
72.40	Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	104,186	89,037	126,975
	Obligated balance, end of year:			
74.10	Receivables from other government accounts	81,134	82,407	80,290
74.40	Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	-89,037	-126,975	-155,262
77.00	Adjustments to expired accounts	4,759	–	–
87.00	Outlays (gross)	893,451	854,696	857,083
	Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
	Offsetting collections from:			
88.00	Federal Sources	-286,016	-290,502	-283,039
88.40	Non-Federal Sources	-13,573	-16,621	-18,079
88.90	Total offsetting collections	-299,589	-307,123	-301,118
89.00	Budget authority (net)	596,985	571,462	586,369
90.00	Outlays	593,862	547,573	555,965

Note: May not add due to rounding.

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OBJECT CLASSIFICATION
DIRECT PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-0804-0-1-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	260,956	258,570	265,511
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	18,819	17,618	18,032
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,939	6,850	7,032
11.8 Special personal services payment	389	384	394
11.9 Total personnel compensation	287,103	283,422	290,969
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	63,107	62,298	63,957
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	13,933	4,975	133
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	15,806	14,995	15,000
22.0 Transportation of things	4,390	4,394	4,410
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	52,981	53,613	57,418
23.2 Rental payments to other	873	765	765
23.3 Comm., util., and misc. charges	8,588	8,595	9,127
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2,933	2,936	3,246
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	185	185	185
25.2 Other services	57,319	69,962	70,116
26.0 Supplies and materials	16,810	19,638	19,332
31.0 Equipment	23,526	24,484	26,055
32.0 Lands and structures	5,150	4,150	150
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	30,994	29,785	25,465
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	37	37	37
43.0 Interest and dividends	4	4	4
99.0 Total direct obligations	583,739	584,238	586,369

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OBJECT CLASSIFICATION
REIMBURSABLE PROGRAM
(in thousands of dollars)

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Identification code 14-0804-0-1-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	122,190	125,454	123,344
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7,514	7,636	7,646
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,728	2,799	2,755
11.8 Special personal services payment	153	157	155
11.9 Total personnel compensation	132,585	136,046	133,900
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	24,975	25,627	25,223
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	9,972	10,126	9,862
22.0 Transportation of things	2,907	3,180	3,122
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	13,245	13,403	14,354
23.3 Comm., util., and misc. charges	8,705	8,924	8,749
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2,189	2,244	2,200
25.2 Other services	65,330	66,924	64,520
26.0 Supplies and materials	15,939	16,328	15,741
31.0 Equipment	23,742	24,321	23,447
99.0 Total reimbursable obligations	299,589	307,123	301,118

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PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code 14-0804-0-1-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	6,882	6,554	6,581
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	77	77	77
Reimbursable			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	2,726	2,768	2,696
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	31	31	31

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

The USGS Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established to allow for the efficient financial management of the components listed below. The WCF was made available for expenses necessary for furnishing materials, supplies, equipment, work, and services in support of USGS programs, and as authorized by law, to agencies of the Federal government and others. The WCF has six major components:

Working Capital Fund Components

- Washington Administrative Service Center (WASC)
- Mainframe computer, ADP, and related equipment investment
- Telecommunications and related automated data processing (ADP) equipment investment
- Equipment Investment
- Facilities
- Water Quality Laboratory

The Washington Administrative Service Center (WASC) component provides, by Departmental designation, ADP services to all bureaus of the DOI and carries out, as negotiated, these ADP services with other Federal agencies. The WASC supports the planning, acquisition/development, implementation, and operation and maintenance of standardized departmentwide administrative systems. WASC activities include:

- The Federal Financial System (FFS). The WASC is responsible for the phased departmentwide implementation and subsequent maintenance of a single financial management system, the FFS, for all DOI bureaus. In addition to overseeing software modifications and ensuring that revisions in accounting requirements are accommodated by FFS in a systematic manner, the WASC promotes efficient operation of the system among all DOI bureaus and other clients, in order to reduce overall costs to the Government.

- The Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS). The WASC is also responsible for the departmentwide implementation and maintenance of the Department of the Interior's standardized automated procurement system, IDEAS. The IDEAS project, which began in FY 1991, is a major segment of the Department's overall efforts to streamline administrative systems and to eliminate costly and duplicative systems development and maintenance. Implementation of IDEAS throughout the Department will proceed on an incremental basis over a multi-year period.

- Provides computer services and operational support for the governmentwide Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS).

The Mainframe Computer, ADP, and Related Equipment Investment component is used to finance the acquisition and replacement of the mainframe computer and other ADP relatedequipment in support of Survey programs. Such expenses may include: computer operations; requirements definition, system analysis, and design services; acquisition or development of software; system support services such as implementation assistance, training, and maintenance. This component supports the acquisition and replacement of computer and related ADP equipment for USGS programs. This includes microcomputers, minicomputers and related peripheral equipment and software. USGS Divisions may budget for and deposit funds from annual appropriations to enable future replacement of ADP and related equipment as required to meet Division equipment replacement plans. As was the case with the previous component, setting aside funds to accommodate planned future acquisition and replacement of ADP and related equipment levels the budgetary impact of substantial acquisition and replacement costs and permits better management of the bureau's resources. Equipment replacement plans must be approved by the bureau official designated by the Director and must reflect acceptable amortization schedules as part of Division financial planning. Equipment replacement plans may be revised and fund balances made available to purchase equipment for replacement that represents technological advances over equipment items identified in amortization schedules.

The Telecommunications and Related Automated Data Processing (ADP) Equipment Investment component provides a centralized source of financing telecommunications and ADP related equipment investments. This component includes the replacement or expansion of the Reston and Menlo Park PABX systems and the Customer Premise Equipment (CPE). Specifically, USGS (as a Bureau requirement) annually deposits funds into this account to provide for the replacement or expansion of telecommunications hardware and software systems. In addition, USGS programs may deposit funds into this account for division specific telecommunications and related ADP (computer hardware and software) which is specific to their individual program needs. Setting aside funds to accommodate planned future acquisition and replacement of telecommunications and related ADP equipment levels the budgetary impact of substantial acquisition and replacement costs and permits better management of the bureau's resources. Acquisition and replacement of telecommunications and related ADP equipment through this fund must be approved by the bureau official designated by the Director as the approving authority.

The Equipment Investment component supports the acquisition and replacement of equipment for USGS programs. This may include, yet is not limited to: hydrologic, geologic, and cartographic instrumentation, laboratory equipment; publications equipment, microcomputers, minicomputers and related peripheral equipment, expenses relative to enhancing or maintaining environments and facilities housing this equipment, and software. USGS divisions may budget for and deposit funds in the Equipment Investment Component to enable future acquisition and replacement of equipment, and facilities as required to meet division equipment plans. Equipment acquisition and replacement plans, and facilities expenditures must be approved by the Associate Director for Operations and must reflect acceptable amortization schedules as part of division financial planning.

Facilities.—Any Facilities not related specifically to the other six components may be amortized separately in this portion of the Fund. The Chief of the division or office which is responsible (or their designee) for the facility being amortized is responsible for management with oversight by the CFO Council. USGS divisions and offices may budget for and deposit funds in the Facilities Component to facilitate augmentation and/or replacement of facilities asrequired to meet division/office needs. Facilities acquisition and augmentation plans, and facilities maintenance expenditures must be approved by the Associate Director for Operations and must reflect acceptable amortization schedules as part of a division financial planning.

The Water Quality Assessment Laboratory (NWQL) is the primary water quality laboratory for the Water Resources Division (WRD) and conducts chemical analysis of contaminants in samples of water, sediment, and aquatic tissue for all district offices with WRD. The Chief, National Water Quality Laboratory manages NWQL operations, with oversight by the Assistant Chief Hydrologist for Project Coordination and Technical Support. Expenditures for the NWQL component are approved by the Chief, NWQL. Services provided to each district office are costed to cover all direct and indirect costs associated with amortization of capitalized analytical equipment used for these analyses. The amortization schedule for most equipment is seven years. The NWQL will purchase replacement equipment which will remain part of the WCF.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND CITATIONS

Permanent authority,

1. Provided further, That in fiscal year 1986 and thereafter, all amortization fees resulting from the Geological Survey providing telecommunications services shall be deposited in a special fund to be established on the books of the Treasury and be immediately available for payment of replacement or expansion of telecommunications services, to remain available until expended.

- **43 U.S.C. 50a** This authority established the Telecommunications Amortization Fund which was displayed as part of the Surveys, Investigations, and Research appropriation from FY 1986 through FY 1990. After FY 1991, the Telecommunications Amortization Fund was merged into the Working Capital Fund (WCF) described in the next citation.

2. There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a working capital fund to assist in the management of certain support activities of the Geological Survey (hereafter referred to as the "Survey"), Department of the Interior. The fund shall be available hereafter without fiscal year limitation for expenses necessary for furnishing materials, supplies, equipment, work, facilities, and services in support of Survey programs, and, as authorized by law, to agencies of the Federal Government and others. Such expenses may include laboratory modernization and equipment replacement, computer operations, maintenance, and telecommunications services; requirements definition, systems analysis, and design services; acquisition or development of software; systems support services such as implementation assistance, training, and maintenance; acquisition and replacement of computer, publications and scientific instrumentation, telecommunications, and related automatic data processing equipment; and, such other activities as may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

There are authorized to be transferred to the fund, at fair and reasonable values at the time of transfer, inventories, equipment, receivables, and other assets, less liabilities, related to the functions to be financed by the fund as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. Provided, That the fund shall be credited with appropriations and other funds of the Survey, and other agencies of the Department of the Interior, other Federal agencies, and other sources, for providing materials, supplies, equipment, and other services as authorized by law and such payments may be made in advance or upon performance: Provided further, That charges to users will be at rates approximately equal to the costs of furnishing the materials, supplies, equipment, facilities, and services, including such items as depreciation of equipment, facilities, and accrued annual leave: Provided further, That all existing balances as of the date of enactment of this Act from amortization fees resulting from the Survey providing telecommunications services and deposited in a special fund established on the books of the Treasury and available for payment of replacement or expansion of telecommunications services as authorized by Public Law 99-190, are hereby transferred to and merged with the working capital fund, to be used for the same purposes as originally authorized. Provided further, That funds that are not necessary to carry out the activities to be financed by the fund, as determined by the Secretary, shall be covered into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

- **P.L. 101-512 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991** This authority established a Working Capital Fund account in FY 1991. The Telecommunications Amortization Fund was included as part of the WCF and all balances ofthe Telecommunications Amortization Fund existing at the end of FY 1990 were transferred to the WCF. These balances were to be used for the same purposes as originally authorized.
- **P.L. 103-332 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995** This authority expanded the use of the Working Capital Fund to partially fund laboratory operations and facilities improvements and to acquire and replace publication and scientific instrumentation and laboratory equipment.

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PROGRAM AND FINANCING
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4556-0-4-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by activities:			
01.01 Reimbursable program	16,531	34,661	34,058
10.00 Total obligations	16,531	34,661	34,058
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-10	--	--
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	-8,612	-6,902	-6,534
24.90 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance	6,902	6,534	8,568
Permanent:			
68.00 Budget authority: Spending authority from offsetting collections	14,811	34,293	36,092
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	16,531	34,661	34,058
Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.10 Receivables from other government accounts	-1,294	-5,222	-8,565
72.40 Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	2,584	9,788	10,298
Obligated balance, end of year			
74.10 Receivables from other government accounts	5,222	8,565	9,199
74.40 Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	-9,788	-10,298	-10,902
78.00 Adjustments to unexpired accounts	-10	--	--
87.00 Outlays (gross)	13,245	37,494	34,088
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Federal sources	-14,811	-24,293	-26,092
88.40 Non-Federal sources	--	-10,000	-10,000
88.90 Total, offsetting collections	-14,811	-34,293	-36,092
89.00 Budget authority (net)	0	0	0
90.00 Outlays (net)	-1,566	3,201	-2,004

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FINANCIAL CONDITION
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4556-0-4-306	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Assets:				
Federal assets:				
11.01 Fund balances with Treasury	9,902	11,468	20,045	21,467
Investments in US securities:				
11.06 Receivables, net	1,429	5,222	8,565	9,199
12.06 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	1	4	4	4
18.03 Other Federal assets; Property, plant and equipment, net	1,644	3,309	6,000	8,000
19.99 Total assets	12,976	20,003	34,614	38,670
Liabilities:				
21.01 Federal liabilities: Accounts payable	–	31	40	40
Non-Federal liabilities				
22.01 Accounts payable	63	24	30	30
22.07 Other	10,836	16,165	26,400	28,400
29.99 Total liabilities	10,899	16,220	26,470	28,470
Net Position:				
31.00 Appropriated capital	494	396	300	200
32.00 Invested capital	1,232	1,232	4,000	6,000
33.00 Cumulative results of operations	351	2,155	3,844	4,000
39.99 Total net position	2,077	3,783	8,144	10,200
49.99 Total liabilities and net position	12,976	20,003	34,614	38,670

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OBJECT CLASSIFICATION
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4556-0-4-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	2,106	8,939	9,974
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	15	17	17
11.5 Other personnel compensation	26	25	45
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,147	8,981	10,036
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	392	2,171	2,411
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	184	302	306
22.0 Transportation of things	4	1,544	1,049
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	49	50
23.3 Comm., util., and misc. charges	22	334	341
24.0 Printing and reproduction	7	44	44
25.2 Other services	5,811	12,338	10,736
25.3 Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	4,891	4,832	4,596
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	1,040	1,060
31.0 Equipment	3,068	2,957	3,359
32.0 Lands and structures	–	69	70
99.9 Total obligations	16,531	34,661	34,058

Note: Personnel costs reflect estimated FTE usage.

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PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Identification code 14-4556-0-4-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	37	36	48

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PROGRAM AND FINANCING
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-8562-0-7-306		1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
	Program by activities:			
10.00	Total obligations	119	90	13
	Financing:			
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year: Treasury balance	-37	-83	-3
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year: Treasury balance	83	3	–
	Permanent:			
60.27	Budget authority: Appropriation (trust fund, indefinite)	165	10	10
	Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00	Total obligations	119	90	13
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	2	20	5
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	-20	-5	-1
90.00	Outlays	101	105	17

Note: May not add due to rounding.

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OBJECT CLASSIFICATION
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-8562-0-7-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1995 Estimate
24.0 Printing and reproduction	12	9	1
25.2 Other services	101	77	11
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	2	1
31.0 Equipment	3	2	–
99.9 Total obligations	119	90	13

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PROGRAM AND FINANCING
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5055-0-2-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	15	75	25
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-12	–	–
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-63	-84	-32
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	84	32	28
Permanent:			
60.25 Budget authority: Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	25	22	21
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	15	75	25
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	48	10	12
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	-10	-12	-12
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-12	–	–
90.00 Outlays	41	73	25

Note: May not add due to rounding.

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OBJECT CLASSIFICATION
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5055-0-2-306	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
23.2. Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc. chgs	7	7	7
25.2 Other services	5	65	15
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
99.9 Total obligations	15	75	25

Funding of U.S. Geological Survey Programs (Obligations)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
National Mapping, Geography and Surveys:			
Direct appropriation	128,923,010	124,806,000	127,390,000
No-Year Appropriation	482,601	7,317,000	0
Map Receipts-Non-Federal Sources	5,509,196	7,542,000	8,000,000
Sale of Photos, Reprod. & Digital Products - non-Federal	3,296,209	3,600,000	3,600,000
Miscellaneous non-Federal sources	369,281	410,000	410,000
States, counties, and municipalities			
Matched	2,664,459	3,400,000	4,400,000
Unmatched	107,353	0	0
Agency for International Development	2,248,175	2,100,000	2,100,000
Department of Agriculture	4,527,770	6,060,000	6,060,000
Department of Commerce	196,174	80,000	80,000
Department of Defense:			
Military	1,701,226	1,800,000	1,800,000
Civilian	725	150,000	150,000
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management	706,292	600,000	600,000
Fish and Wildlife	75,426	0	0
National Biological Survey	499,540	300,000	300,000
National Park Service	664,037	900,000	900,000
Department of State	178,086	130,000	130,000
Environmental Protection Agency	1,455,226	2,000,000	2,000,000
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	4,738,827	5,100,000	5,100,000
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admininistration	9,516	10,000	10,000
National Science Foundation	532,984	300,000	300,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	35,065	20,000	20,000
Sale of Maps, Photos, Reproduction & Digital - Federal	1,414,092	1,500,000	1,900,000
Landsat Affiliates (EOSAT)	4,777,134	4,450,000	4,450,000
Miscellaneous Federal Agencies	395,648	1,450,000	1,450,000
Total	165,508,052	174,025,000	171,150,000
Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping:			
Direct appropriation	219,026,436	213,312,000	219,342,000
No-Year Appropriation	0	4,500,000	0
Multi-Year Appropriation	75,000	0	0
Miscellaneous non-Federal sources	687,282	514,000	514,000
States, counties and municipalities:			
Matched	530,512	328,000	320,000
Unmatched	1,077,100	666,000	649,000
Agency for International Development	1,766,610	3,897,000	1,500,000
Department of Defense:			
Military	7,570,489	4,000,000	4,010,000
Civilian	0	250,000	250,000
Department of Energy	6,590,444	5,301,000	5,413,000

Funding of U.S. Geological Survey Programs (Obligations)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	322,787	302,000	301,000
Bureau of Land Management	207,692	100,000	100,000
Bureau of Reclamation	856,579	801,000	500,000
Fish and Wildlife	45,099	75,000	75,000
Minerals Management Service	50,000	50,000	50,000
National Park Service	466,986	250,000	241,000
Department of State (Saudi Arabia)	7,424,575	7,500,000	5,500,000
Department of State (Other Foreign)	725,635	76,000	75,000
Department of State (Not Foreign)	66,286	0	0
Environmental Protection Agency	1,014,887	836,000	700,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1,520,696	1,600,000	600,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	6,028,509	7,421,000	7,133,000
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	768,599	715,000	700,000
National Science Foundation	613,739	4,500,000	1,740,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	870,045	1,000,000	1,000,000
Miscellanous Federal Agencies	1,060,434	864,000	861,000
Total	259,366,421	258,858,000	251,574,000
Water Resources Investigations:			
Direct appropriation	187,434,180	186,152,000	190,469,000
Multi-Year Appropriation	1,196,707	0	0
Permittees and licensees of the Federal Energy Regulatory Comm.	3,481,165	3,100,000	3,100,000
Miscellaneous non-Federal sources	225,482	300,000	300,000
States, counties, and municipalities:			
Matched	63,487,042	62,130,000	62,130,000
Unmatched	25,404,993	28,000,000	29,000,000
Bonneville Power Administration	480,642	450,000	450,000
Department of Agriculture	1,091,965	1,000,000	1,000,000
Department of Defense:			
Military	36,205,834	37,000,000	37,000,000
Civilian	25,802,855	26,500,000	26,500,000
Department of Energy	31,719,263	35,000,000	35,000,000
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,139,370	800,000	800,000
Bureau of Land Management	620,977	600,000	0
Bureau of Mines	63,660	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	6,277,401	6,000,000	6,000,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	510,745	500,000	500,000
Fish and Wildlife Service(Allocation)	538,238	600,000	0
National Park Service	1,026,924	800,000	800,000
Office of the Secretary	1,159,029	1,200,000	1,200,000
Department of State (Allocation)	494,000	494,000	494,000
Department of State (Foreign)	1,308,694	1,100,000	1,100,000
Department of State (Not Foreign)	326,055	300,000	300,000
Department of Transportation	770,315	800,000	800,000
Environmental Protection Agency	7,951,884	7,000,000	7,000,000

Funding of U.S. Geological Survey Programs (Obligations)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Federal Emergency Management Agency	406,184	400,000	400,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	300,377	90,000	90,000
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	635,170	600,000	600,000
National Science Foundation	105,356	20,000	20,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	436,813	255,000	255,000
Miscellaneous Federal Agencies	554,189	550,000	400,000
Total	401,155,509	401,741,000	405,708,000
General Administration:			
Direct appropriation	25,950,580	24,373,000	25,830,000
Miscellaneous Non-Federal sources	1,685	1,152,000	2,152,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1,575,561	0	0
Miscellaneous Federal Agencies	1,235,812	1,032,000	1,032,000
Total	28,763,638	26,557,000	29,014,000
Facilities:			
Direct appropriation	23,149,914	22,819,000	23,338,000
No-Year Appropriation	132,149	18,000	0
Miscellaneous Federal Agencies	85,873	199,000	199,000
General Services Administration (Allocation)	6,819,120	0	0
Total	30,187,056	23,036,000	23,537,000
Computer Services:			
Miscellaneous non-Federal sources	3,135	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous Federal Agencies	8,826,563	7,294,000	6,995,000
Administrative Services:			
Miscellaneous Federal Agencies	1,287	2,000	2,000
Total	8,830,985	7,299,000	7,000,000
Summary:			
Surveys, Investigations, & Research:			
Direct appropriation:			
Current	584,484,121	571,462,000	586,369,000
No-Year Appropriation	614,750	11,835,000	0
Multi-Year Appropriation	1,271,707	0	0
Non-Federal sources	8,064,239	9,079,000	10,079,000
Map Receipts-Non-Federal Sources	5,509,196	7,542,000	8,000,000
States, counties and municipalities	93,271,459	94,524,000	96,499,000
Other Federal agencies	200,596,190	197,074,000	187,036,000
Total - SIR	893,811,662	891,516,000	887,983,000

Funding of U.S. Geological Survey Programs (Obligations)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Contributed Funds:			
Permanent, indefinite appropriation	119,402	90,000	13,000
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters:			
Permanent, indefinite appropriation	15,087	75,000	25,000
Working Capital Fund:			
Other Federal agencies	13,780,000	33,326,000	32,351,000
TOTAL - Geological Survey	907,726,151	925,007,000	920,372,000

CONSULTING SERVICES

Consulting Services are used by the USGS on a limited basis to fulfill certain specific requirements of programs. Such services include:

- analysis and determination of Federal Information Processing.
- evaluation of Office of Water Data Coordination program interaction.
- evaluation of Water Resources Institutes.
- training for implementation of Total Quality Management.
- provides Nuclear Regulatory Commission with surveillance and guidance.
- provides U.S. Geological Survey with consulting services during transition.

Procedures have been developed to fulfill the management control requirements in Circular A-120, as implemented in Paragraph 1.2D(2), Part 365 of the Department Manual to ensure the appropriate use of advisory and assistance services.

SCHEDULE OF CONSULTING SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

(obligations in thousands of dollars)

Account Title and Symbol	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Surveys, Investigations, and Research No. 14–0804–0–1–306			
I. Management & Professional Support Services	8	4	4
II. Studies, Analysis & Evaluations	45	0	0
III. Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	0
Totals	53	4	4
Memorandum (non-add) entry:			
Amounts included in the categories listed above for R&D activities	(0)	(0)	(0)

Prepared: February 4, 1995
E. Fisher
(703) 648–4434

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed 22 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations and observation wells; expenses of the United States National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: *Provided*, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as defined in Public Law 95-224. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act*)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS
APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE AND CITATIONS

1. The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ( ) passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;

- **31 U.S.C. 638a(a)** provides that, "Unless specifically authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law, no appropriation shall be expended to purchase or hire passenger motor vehicles for any branch of the Government...."

- **31 U.S.C. 638a(b)** provides that, "Excepting appropriations for the military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation."

2. reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest;

- **No specific authority**. These provisions are required by reason of rulings of the Comptroller General that specific authority is required for reimbursing the General Services Administration for guard services (B-87255); and for contracting with private persons for the performance of duties with which the agency is specifically charged (15 Comp. Gen. 951).

3. construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities;

- **No specific authority**. The Organic Act of 1879, establishing the Geological Survey and providing for "...examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain" (43 U.S.C. 31) is general authorization for construction of special-purpose laboratory buildings. Specific authorization by the Congressional committees on public works is not needed because of the highly specialized purposes of the building. 40 U.S.C. 612: "The term 'public building' means any building ... which is generally suitable for office or storage space ... but shall not include any such buildings and construction projects: ... (E) on or used in connection with ... or for nuclear production, research, or development projects." 41 U.S.C. 12: "No contract shall be entered into for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building ...which shall bind the government to pay a larger sum of money than the amount in the Treasury appropriated for the specific purpose."

4. acquisition of lands for gauging stations and observation wells;

- **43 U.S.C. 36(b)** provides that, "The Secretary of the Interior may, on behalf of the United States and for the use by the Geological Survey in gaging streams and underground water resources, acquire lands by donation or when funds have been appropriated by Congress by purchase or condemnation. ..."

5. expenses of the U.S. National Committee on Geology;

- **43 U.S.C. 31** participation in and payment of expenses of the U.S. National Committee on Geology is a proper and necessary function of the Geological Survey, and so is authorized by the Survey's Organic Act of March 3, 1879, 43 U.S.C. 31. This Act provides that, "...The Director of the Geological Survey, which office is established, under the Interior Department, shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This officer shall have the direction of the Geological Survey, and the classification of the public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain...."

6. and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

- **66 Stat. 453**. The above language first appeared in the Appropriation Act for FY 1953, P.L. 82-470 (66 Stat. 453), and has been repeated in each Act since that date. Article I, Section 10, paragraph 3, of the United States Constitution provides that, No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit or delay." (emphasis supplied)

  Thus each interstate compact must be approved by the Congress and signed by the President. The Public Law approving each interstate compact represents the authorizing legislation.

7. **Provided further**, That activities funded by appropriations herein may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as defined in Public Law 95-224.

- **Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1988, as included in Public Law 100-202**.

8. **Provided further**, That appropriations available to the Geological Survey may be used to provide nonmonetary awards of nominal value to private individuals and organizations that make contributions to Geological Survey programs.

Permanent Authority:

9. *Provided*, That appropriations herein and hereafter made shall be available for paying costs incidental to the utilization of services contributed by individuals who serve without compensation as volunteers in aid of work of the Geological Survey, and that within appropriations herein and hereafter provided, Geological Survey officials may authorize either direct procurement of or reimbursement for expenses incidental to the effective use of volunteers such as, but not limited to, training, transportation, lodging, subsistence, equipment, and supplies.

- 43 U.S.C. 50c

10. **Provided further,** That provision for such expenses or services is in accord with volunteer or cooperative agreements made with such individuals, private organizations, educational institutions, or State or local government.

- 43 U.S.C 31(a)

11. **Provided further,** That the Geological Survey (43 U.S.C. 31(a)) shall hereafter be designated the United States Geological Survey.

- **Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992, as included in Public Law 102-154.**

ALLOCATIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS

Note: Obligations incurred under allocations from other accounts are in the schedules of the parent appropriation as follows:

		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
Department of State: "American Sections, International commissions."				
	Funds	494,000	494,000	494,000
General Services Administration: "Federal Buildings Fund"				
	Funds	6,819,120	0	0
Fish and Wildlife Service: "Bunker Hill Mining Superfund Site"				
	Funds	538,238	600,000	0

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Request
Executive Level V	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1
ES-6	2	1	1
ES-5	2	1	1
ES-4	25	17	17
ES-3	5	5	5
ES-2	2	2	2
ES-1	4	4	4
Subtotal	40	30	30
SL/ST	37	30	30
Subtotal	37	30	30
GS-15	603	603	603
GS-14	714	698	698
GS-13	1,158	1,139	1,134
GS-12	1,387	1,375	1,375
GS-11	1,421	1,368	1,363
GS-10	213	188	186
GS-9	1,201	1,173	1,166
GS-8	281	270	267
GS/GG-7	810	795	795
GS-6	596	587	584
GS/GG-5	492	452	449
GS/GG/GW-4	311	291	289
GS/GG/GW-3	150	145	143
GS/GG/GW-2	52	48	48
GS/GG/GW-1	20	18	18
Subtotal	9,409	9,150	9,118
WG-14	1	1	1
WG-11	12	11	11
WG/WL/WS-10	16	16	16
WG-9	1	1	1
WG-8	10	10	10
WG-7	8	7	7
WG/WL-6	17	17	17
WG/WL/WS-5	45	45	45

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Request
WG/WS-4	3	3	3
WG-3	1	1	1
WG/WW-2	5	4	4
WG/WW-1	3	3	3
WM	5	4	4
Subtotal	127	123	123
Grades established by the Administrator, Agency for International Development; (75 Stat. 450)			
FC-13	1	1	1
FC-12	3	3	3
FC-11	11	10	10
FC-10	1	1	1
FC-9	1	1	1
Subtotal	17	16	16
Other grade systems	46	40	39
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	9,677	9,390	9,357

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1996

MARCH 3, 1849

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
Budget Justification FY 1996

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MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

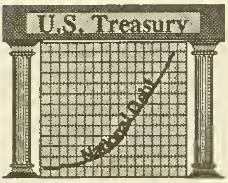
FY 1996 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) provides major fiscal and energy benefits to taxpayers, States, and the Indian community. The MMS' programs provide benefits of *national significance.* In FY 1996, the MMS will account for an estimated $5.2 billion in Federal receipts, including $4.0 billion from OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, and escrow payout and interest, and $1.2 billion in onshore receipts. From a taxpayer's perspective, that converts to $3.6 billion deposited to the General Fund of the Treasury to pay for Federal programs and reduce the deficit. Of *local significance* are the mineral revenue payments made to onshore States that total $562.5 million; and the $1.0 billion that is transferred to the National Park Service for the Land and Water Conservation and Historic Preservation Funds. Additionally, coastal States will receive $75 million in shared mineral revenue receipts.

Our Budget Resources	
FY 1996 proposed operating Appropriations *dollars in thousands*	
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	$193,348
Oil Spill Research	$7,892
Total	**$201,240**

MM$

where the money goes



U.S. Treasury

MMS operations will contribute over $3 billion to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. Approximately two thirds of this amount come from OCS royalties. In total OCS revenues have provided over $105 billion for the U.S. Treasury.

Land & Water Conservation Fund

OCS gas and oil receipts will provide almost 100 percent of total funding for LWCF ($900 million). The LWCF provides funding for the acquisition of Federal, State and local recreation lands.

National Historic Preservation Fund

The $150 million in receipts from OCS gas and oil activities are the sole source of funding for the National Historic Preservation Fund. The fund provides grants to States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Indian Tribes

In the past MMS has monitored over $1.6 billion in Indian mineral revenues. In FY 1996, MMS's Royalty Management Program expects to disburse $35-$40 million to Indian Tribes & allottees, as well as monitoring about $130 million transferred directly to Tribes by royalty payers.

States

MMS will collect & disbursed an estimated $563 million to 38 onshore states and $75 million to coastal states. In addition, the MMS provides approximately $10 million annually in research funds for State universities.

Minerals Management Service

The MMS was created based on recommendations by the Linowes Commission, an independent commission tasked with studying alleged improprieties in the Nation's royalty collection programs and alleged oil thefts of several hundred million dollars a year. The Commission recognized that the *proper fiscal accountability and management of the public's mineral resources necessitates an independent agency devoted solely to minerals management.*

Consistent with the recommendations of the Linowes Commission, as well as numerous other commissions and panels, the MMS was created on January 19, 1982. The MMS consolidated the formerly fragmented royalty management functions of the Department, as well as all Departmental offshore leasing and lease management functions and elevated those functions to a higher level of management focus and oversight.

Over the past decade, MMS has developed systems, policies, and procedures to meet the mandates of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act, the OCS Lands Act, and other statues, as well as the expectations of oversight organizations and its constituents. It has achieved significant program improvements in the areas of mineral revenue accounting and compliance, and offshore policies. MMS collects and disburses *$3-4 billion annually in mineral revenues* and oversees 23 percent and 14 percent of our Nation's natural gas and oil production, respectively.

Mission

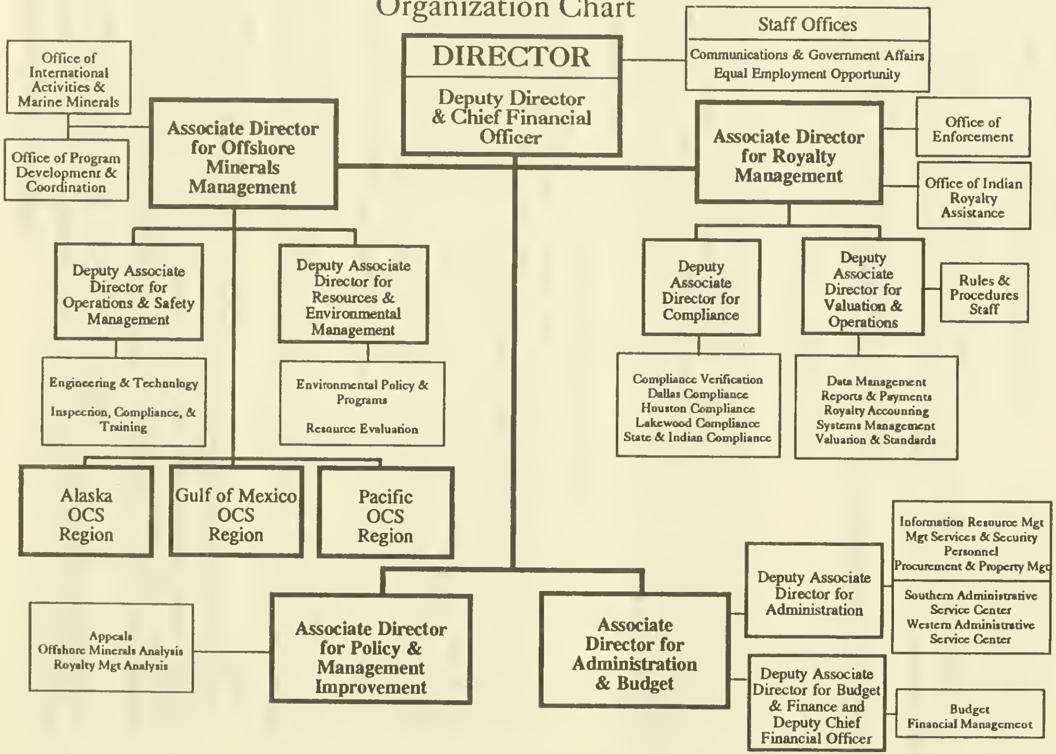
MMS's mission statement reflects the recommendations of the Commission and its constituents:

> The MMS' primary responsibilities are to manage the mineral resources located on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), collect revenue from the Federal OCS and onshore Federal and Indian lands, and distribute those revenues.
>
> Moreover, in working to meet its responsibilities, the Offshore Minerals Management Program administers the OCS competitive leasing program and oversees the safe and environmentally sound exploration and production of our Nation's offshore natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources. The MMS Royalty Management Program meets its responsibilities by ensuring the efficient, timely, and accurate, collection and disbursement of revenue from mineral leasing and production due to Indian tribes and allottees, States, and the U.S. Treasury.
>
> The MMS strives to fulfill its responsibilities through the general guiding principles of: (1) being responsive to the public's concerns and interests by maintaining a dialogue with all potentially affected parties; and (2) carrying out its program with an emphasis on working to enhance the quality of life for all Americans by lending MMS assistance and expertise to economic development and environmental protection.

Major Activities

The MMS has three major budget activities: the OCS Program, (funded through the Royalty and Minerals Management Program, and the Oil Spill Research appropriations), the Royalty Management Program (RMP), and General Administration.

M M S
Organization Chart


DIRECTOR
Deputy Director & Chief Financial Officer
Staff Offices
Communications & Government Affairs
Equal Employment Opportunity
Office of International Activities & Marine Minerals
Office of Program Development & Coordination
Associate Director for Offshore Minerals Management
Deputy Associate Director for Operations & Safety Management
Engineering & Technology
Inspection, Compliance, & Training
Deputy Associate Director for Resources & Environmental Management
Environmental Policy & Programs
Resource Evaluation
Alaska OCS Region
Gulf of Mexico OCS Region
Pacific OCS Region
Associate Director for Royalty Management
Office of Enforcement
Office of Indian Royalty Assistance
Deputy Associate Director for Compliance
Compliance Verification
Dallas Compliance
Houston Compliance
Lakewood Compliance
State & Indian Compliance
Deputy Associate Director for Valuation & Operations
Rules & Procedures Staff
Data Management
Reports & Payments
Royalty Accounting
Systems Management
Valuation & Standards
Appeals
Offshore Minerals Analysis
Royalty Mgt Analysis
Associate Director for Policy & Management Improvement
Associate Director for Administration & Budget
Deputy Associate Director for Administration
Information Resource Mgt
Mgt Services & Security
Personnel
Procurement & Property Mgt
Southern Administrative Service Center
Western Administrative Service Center
Deputy Associate Director for Budget & Finance and Deputy Chief Financial Officer
Budget
Financial Management

Royalty Management Program (RMP)

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA) mandates that "the Secretary shall establish a comprehensive inspection, collection, and fiscal and production accounting and auditing system to provide the capability to accurately determine oil and gas royalties".

Over the years, RMP has fulfilled its original mandate by establishing accounting and production verification systems, an audit strategy, and compliance/enforcement programs. RMP is responsible for timely and accurate collecting and disbursing of mineral revenues from all Federal onshore and OCS mineral leases, and many producing Indian leases. The program is a clearing-house for the administration, collection, and distribution of a major source of revenue for the Federal Government, Indian Tribes and allottees, and those States that receive a statutory share of Federal mineral revenues.

Since 1982, RMP has collected over $67.7 billion in Federal onshore, OCS, and Indian mineral revenues. Of that, over $1.4 billion was generated from RMP audit and compliance verification efforts. These programs have rates of return ranging from 6:1 to 13:1.

Outer Continental Shelf Lands (OCS) Program:

As manager of the Nation's OCS energy and nonenergy mineral resources, MMS' long-term strategy for the OCS is to assess those resources to determine if they can be developed in an environmentally sound manner and then to offer the appropriate areas for lease. This long-term strategy affects the way MMS manages OCS resources and the way MMS faces the challenges of maintaining a balance between providing energy benefits and protecting the Nation's marine environment. Since leasing began on the OCS in 1954, over 115 lease sales have been conducted, generating over $105 billion in rents, bonuses, and royalties. An emerging program area is the marine minerals program. Under recent legislation, States and local governments can acquire sand and gravel resources for beach restoration and erosion control through negotiated agreements rather than competitive lease arrangements.

General Administration

General Administration provides management, executive and administrative direction and support to all MMS programs. Included are such essential functions as budget, finance, personnel, contract negotiations, property management, etc. With input from local and State governments, Federal Bureaus, and other constituent groups, this group provides policy, guidance, and evaluation to ensure the most efficient, cost-beneficial management possible of all MMS program areas. Additionally, this program area provides Bureau-wide infrastructural support of all MMS programs (i.e. rent, telephone services, unemployment compensation, etc.).

MMS Constituents

As collector, auditor, and disbursement agent for the Nation's mineral revenues and as manager of the OCS natural gas and oil program, the MMS has an extensive list of constituents.

In the broadest sense, every American taxpayer is a constituent of MMS. The OCS program not only manages the production of significant energy resources but generates an average $3-$4 billion annually that goes into the Federal Treasury. The revenues generated from MMS activities help reduce the size of the Federal deficit.

The OCS Program has many constituencies. Examples include:

☞ coastal States and communities;

☞ national and local level environmental groups;

- Other nations;
- State university systems and research organizations;
- industry representatives in the fields of natural gas, oil and solid minerals;
- fisheries;
- several miscellaneous industrial groups such as utilities, transportation, plastics, chemicals, and agriculture.

The constituencies for the RMP Program include:

- 38 other states receiving royalty revenue;
- 25 Indian Tribes, of which eight receive in excess of $1,000,000 annually;
- Western States Land Commissioners;
- Indian Allottee Associations. and
- industry

Recent Rightsizing

Responsibilities of the MMS have been extremely dynamic since FY 1992. MMS's emphasis has shifted to the management of mature operations or to areas with the potentional for environmentally safe development in the near future. States and Tribes have expressed continued interest in the source, amount, and timeliness of their income. General Administration has been directly affected by varying support requirements from the OCS and Royalty programs and Executive Orders targeting administrative streamlining as a high priority.

OCS Program

The OCS program budget has been reduced in certain areas and has been redirected in response to existing Congressional and Presidential moratoria and increased in regulatory responsibility.

Headquarters

- Total reductions of 24 percent

Atlantic OCS Region

- Decision to close made in FY 1993; closure completed in FY 1995.

Pacific OCS Region

- ☛ All prelease functions have been eliminated. The Region now concentrates on environmentally sound and safe development of its current leases and close consultations with the local community;
- ☛ Concurrently, production has increased from leases in the Region by 80 percent over the last two years
- ☛ Reduced staffing level by 23 percent over the past two years (50 percent reduction in past five years).

Alaska OCS Region

- ☛ Reduced staffing level by 54 positions from FY 1993 to FY 1994;
- ☛ In FY 1995 an additional 26 positions are targeted for abolishment for a total staff reduction of 50 percent from the FY 1993 level; and
- ☛ Six potential lease sales will be handled by reduced staff.

Gulf of Mexico Region

Streamlining efficiencies, such as sampling, have enabled the Gulf of Mexico Region to address additional workload requirements while maintaining its FY 1993 FTE ceiling. Additional workload requirements result from:

- ☛ the increase in small operators,
- ☛ end-of-lease supplemental bonding, and
- ☛ the increase in lease assignments.
- ☛ The move toward deepwater development will ultimately result in additional workload for the Gulf.

In addition to the workloads mentioned above, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) created new responsibilities for the MMS. In FY 1995, Congress approved an increase of 16 FTE to work in the areas of regional oil spill plan review, oil spill prevention and response planning, inspections, spill investigations, civil penalties programs, and financial responsibility. Thirteen of the 16 FTE were allocated to the Gulf of Mexico.

Royalty Management Program

RMP has increased emphasis on compliance activities, and to the improvement of services to Indian Tribes and allottees. The following specific actions have been taken:

- ☛ An Office of Indian Royalty Assistance has been established in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Farmington, New Mexico. The Farmington facility, which co-locates staff from the MMS, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is currently a National Performance Review laboratory to provide better service to Indian allottee mineral owners.

☞ RMP has moved staff from Operations to Compliance to pursue royalties due on **Contract Settlement** in the natural gas industry, which are anticipated to generate about $250 million in additional revenues.

☞ Additional staff have been dedicated to compliance functions as a result of improvements in processes and royalty accounting computer systems. These systems improvements, known as the Business Systems Planning Improvements (BSPI) initiative, were achieved after long-term automated data processing (ADP) and strategic planning efforts.

General Administration

Administrative Operations hase been able to reduce program support functions in response to a lower level of support required by the OCS program. Specifically:

☞ staffing levels in the Alaska Administrative Service Center have been reduced, and the office has been changed to a satellite office status;

☞ staffing levels in the Pacific Administrative Service Center have been reduced, and the office has been changed to a satellite office status; and

☞ staffing levels in the Southern and Western Service Centers have been evaluated. As vacancies in certain administrative areas, such as personnel, have arisen, workloads have been restructured and the vacant position abolished. From FY 1992 through FY 1994, a total of 18 positions have been abolished, representing 20 percent of staffing at the Service Centers.

Future Streamlining/Reinvention Efforts

Reductions in programmatic activities, streamlining initiatives, and Executive Orders have caused administrative support functions to be scrutinized for further opportunities for improvement.

☞ While developing the MMS' Streamlining Plan, MMS applied four philosophical tests to its operations. These tests are now routinely applied to all functions. These "litmus" tests are:

1 Does the function need to be done? If it does would the function be more appropriately placed at a programmatic level (if administrative) or lower operating level (if programmatic), and if so, is it feasible to do so?

2 Can existing computing technology be harnessed and/or processes be re-engineered to improve efficiency?

3 Are the servicing ratios appropriate, and can a larger aggregation of these services be performed with increased economies?

4 Are MMS' customers' needs and concerns being properly addressed within existing operations? If not, what can MMS do to accommodate those requirements?

The following are examples of initiatives, organized by the above litmus test criteria, which demonstrate how MMS is making significant inroads in improving customer service, cutting red tape, and reshaping a Government bureau to work better and cost less.

1 Is the function at the appropriate programmatic or administrative level?

- Human resource functions, such as recruitment and training, have been automated and delegated to the program office, thereby affording program officials the opportunity to independently assess their needs, available resources, and scheduling requirements.

- Financial plan development is labor intensive and extremely dynamic during execution, frequently requiring reallocation of resources within object classes or offices. An automated budget module currently being utilized by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, is being adapted to MMS requirements. This will enable program offices, with electronic concurrence from the Budget Office, to change financial plans as often as necessary within the confines of reprogramming requirements.

- Expanded use of the purchase card is authorized in the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act. Micropurchases, utilizing Government-wide commercial purchase cards, will be utilized more. Authority to make purchases of supplies and services will be delegated to the Branch Chief level. This will eliminate several paperwork requirements, allowing program officials to dedicate more of their time toward programmatic issues and less on justifying the need for certain routine items.

2 Efficiencies through ADP technology and process reengineering

- On January 1, 1995, MMS' **Gas Marketing Pilot Project** got underway. It will test, for the first time, the concept of MMS taking the Federal Government's royalty share of gas production from offshore Federal leases and immediately selling it at the market price to competitively chosen gas marketing companies. The independent marketers, in turn, will deliver the gas to their customers in a free market environment. The pilot will run for a year and will finish during FY 1996, at which point MMS will evaluate its results.

  The pilot is an innovative project that tests a less burdensome means of collecting royalties by selling the gas in the marketplace. The Federal Government's compliance and audit efforts will be limited to production volumes thereby perhaps reducing the frequent litigation issues over the value and pricing of the natural resource.

  The MMS also expects a savings in administrative costs for both the Government and industry because of the simplification of the royalty collection process. The MMS believes this pilot could result in significant improvements in the way the Bureau carries out its mission.

- As directed by Executive Order 12861, MMS is **reducing internal regulations** and has already eliminated 50 percent of the regulations in its Administrative Manual and expects to either eliminate or streamline numerous other non-administrative procedural regulations within the Bureau's Programs by the end of FY 1996.

- To meet the requirements of Executive Order 12866, MMS has developed a plan for reviewing and either reducing or improving **external regulations**. Part of the plan calls for asking the public to tell MMS which regulations need revision or are candidates for elimination. The MMS intends to make annual reviews of its significant regulations through FY 1996 and beyond.

- The MMS has encouraged and is using **negotiated rulemaking** to write regulations that demonstrate consensus among affected parties. Revisions to the Federal Gas Valuation regulations are being examined. Similarly, a rulemaking related to negotiated valuation of Gas from Indian Leases is in the planning stages.

- Bureau-wide, MMS has set out to examine its conflicts and the potential to broadly implement **Alternative Dispute Resolution** (ADR) methodologies. The MMS ADR program has been approved and initially implemented as the Department's first comprehensive agency ADR program.

- After a comprehensive review of the appeals process, MMS delegated decision-making for a significant portion of the appeals cases, those related to late, erroneous, or non-reporting penalties, to the appropriate RMP division. This allows the Appeals Division to focus on more complicated appeals issues and allows the routine appeals to be resolved faster.

  Currently, MMS is piloting several procedures to expedite the processing time of appeals and to reduce expenses. Examples include changing the appeals report formatting, and use of Alternate Dispute Resolution techniques.

- Through a more focused OCS program, the Offshore Minerals Management program plans to further reduce oversight and control and transfer additional responsibilities to "front-line" organizations. Offshore headquarters functions are currently being examined and several proposals are being developed to determine if they can be transferred. As positions in Headquarters become vacant, either through buyouts or other attrition, they will be targeted for abolishment or reengineering.

  Since FY 1993, the OCS program has achieved a 19.4 percent reduction in Headquarters and will achieve an overall reduction of approximately 50 percent by FY 1999.

- **Improved RMP Systems and Processes** have allowed RMP to redirect staff from non-revenue generating functions (certain error correction, database maintenance, and accounting functions) to revenue generating functions (audit and verification application programs). As part of its National Performance Review (NPR) Reinvention Laboratory efforts, RMP will continue in this direction. Current NPR lab groups are evaluating the:

  - ✓ Required royalty reporting forms and RMP's database to determine how to ease reporting burdens and achieve savings;

  - ✓ The joint BLM, MMS, BIA Farmington, NM office to improve serviceto the Indian community; and

  - ✓ Increased use of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and Funds Transfer (EFT) to implement the exchange of all reports, data, and payments that will reduce certain errors and may achieve some cost-savings. Based on successful "pilot" studies, MMS recently signed electronic commerce agreements with Chevron and Amoco.

- **Electronic commerce** (EC) was developed to simplify and streamline the purchasing process between the private sector and the Federal Government. Long-range EC implementation plans initially focused on small purchases but have now been expanded to include electronic payments and document interchange. Implementation is anticipated in summer 1995.

- The **property management system** is being redesigned to provide full integration with other existing subsystems. These systems will have an automated interface with the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS), the MMS financial system, and the Federal Personnel/Payroll System. This will eliminate redundancy and reduce program costs, while standardizing property management automation and reducing regulations.

3 Can savings be achieved through appropriate servicing ratios?

- ☛ **Personnel Servicing Ratios** have been reviewed and will be reduced to a ratio of one personnelist to one hundred employees (1:100). This effort is nearly completed and will be fully achieved by the end of FY 1996.

- ☛ The concept of **shared administrative services** is being tested with a clustering agreement between MMS and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). At present the USGS and the Bureau of Reclamation are providing MMS with payroll data services. Other possibilities under an initiative called Washington Area Support Service are: Performance Management; Space Utilization and Management; Mail Management; and Labor Management Partnerships, to name just a few.

- ☛ Cooperative agreement between the Office of the Secretary, the Office of Surface Mining, and the Minerals Management Service to develop standard ABACIS financial management procedures and operations.

4 Are MMS' customers needs and concerns being meet and incorporated into our operations?

- ☛ To determine customer satisfaction, in FY 1994, MMS led the Department's **pilot opinion research** efforts with employees and external customers. The MMS also led the way as the first Bureau in the Department to obtain clearance from OMB to conduct customer satisfaction surveys.

- ☛ The Customer Service Plan established **Customer Service Standards** which were published on September 8, 1994. The Plan will guide program efforts to improve customer service through FY 1996 and beyond and will help MMS to identify processes that need to be either improved or eliminated in order to better serve our customers.

- ☛ Examples of MMS' efforts to ensure that our customers' concerns are incorporated into our existing operations include:

  - ✓ RMP's implementation of **multiconstituent royalty policy teams** when dealing with contentious royalty issues such as the Allowance Study Group and the Federal and Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committees. RMP was the first bureau in the Department to include non-Government members on its NPR laboratory teams. Additionally, RMP has evaluated the concept of **"One Stop Shopping,"** where cross functional teams resolve complex royalty accounting questions raised by external customers.

  - ✓ The **California Offshore Oil and Gas Energy Resources** (COOGER) in the tricounty areas of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties has moved the OCS program into a proactive relationship with its customers. By having State and local governments sit down with energy industry representatives and MMS, we have helped to facilitate better understanding of all the issues and concerns of the affected parties. COOGER was recognized by the Los Angeles Federal Executive Board with a "Heroes of Reinvention" award for this initiative.

  - ✓ MMS efforts to bring about agreements between the California oil and gas industry and local fishermen

Congressional Interests and Concerns

The Appropriation Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies has, through report language, requested the MMS to address certain issues. A status of these requests or a response follows.

☞ Oil Pollution Act Financial Responsibility

Developing regulations to implement the oil spill financial responsibility requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

- The MMS continued to review and analyze the comments received and the verbatim transcripts of the five public meetings. A draft report was prepared and sent to Congress which summarized the major issues and identified possible options.
- Meetings were held with various representatives of the marine insurance industry to discuss potential insurance alternatives. Meetings were also held with the Department of the Interior Solicitor concerning legal interpretations. MMS is drafting new regulations implementing the OPA 90 requirements for oil spill financial responsibility for offshore facilities. MMS will wait for the Subcommittee recommendations before continuing.
- The MMS published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) in the Federal Register on August 25, 1993, to initiate public review of the oil spill financial responsibility implementation issues. More than 1,700 written comments were received before the comment period closed, and approximately 200 written comments were received after the comment period closed. The MMS also received letters from 135 members of Congress representing 40 States highlighting constituent concerns about the issues raised in the ANPR.
- The MMS conducted five meetings around the country between November 2, 1993, and February 16, 1994, to help the public and MMS understand the potential implications of the OPA oil spill financial responsibility requirements. The meeting transcripts were made part of the ANPR administrative record.
- MMS officials testified before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in the Fall of 1993, regarding the ANPR and the issues raised.
- The Department of the Interior's Solicitor issued a formal opinion on November 29, 1994, which holds that the MMS has little flexibility in interpreting which facilities are covered by the OPA oil spill financial responsibility requirements, how much financial responsibility must be evidenced, and whether exemptions are allowable for minimum risk facilities.
- The OCS Policy Committee approved on November 2, 1994, the establishment of a subcommittee to assist the Secretary of the Interior and the MMS in resolving issues related to implementing the OPA oil spill financial responsibility requirements. MMS has worked to ensure the subcommittee has representation from all potentially affected stakeholders; non-traditional parties such as marina and boating interests, environmental groups, all levels of State and local government, and all affiliated industry groups.
- The subcommittee met on January 19 and 20, 1995. The subcommittee will report its findings and recommendations to the full OCS Policy committee in May 1995.

☞ Oil Pollution Act Inspection in State Waters

The OPA 90 extends MMS inspection jurisdiction to offshore platforms in State coastal waters. In meeting its OPA obligations, MMS is working closely with coastal States to minimize duplication and leverage resources. Memorandaes of Understanding (MOUs) with Texas, Louisiana, and Alaska have already been executed. The MMS is working on an MOU with California and is also working with States to strengthen their state programs, in an effort to minimize MMS regulation of State water activities. A more detailed discussion of MMS oil spill research is provided under the Oil Spill Research Section.

☞ Offshore Management Support

The Offshore Office of Management Support (OMS) has been and will continue to downsize, streamline and reinvent itself. Since FY 1992, OMS has achieved a 23% decrease in actual FTE usage.

An example of how OMS is used to achieve efficiencies in Offshore is the 1994 consolidation of the Headquarters LANs and graphics support functions into OMS. Prior to the consolidation, 9 people were performing these functions throughout Offshore Headquarters. Only 5 FTE were transferred to OMS with the consolidation, thus achieving a net decrease of 4 FTE in Offshore Headquarters.

In FY 1995, the $500,000 decrease will be accomplished through reduced support to TIMS development and streamlining of the offshore-wide budget and administrative processes. As administrative functions from General Administration are delegated to program offices, they will be further delegated within Offshore or centralized within OMS, depending on which method will achieve the greatest efficiency for Offshore. Thus, the functions and size of OMS will continue to be examined and reinvented in response to Offshore-wide responsibilities.

☞ Environmental Study Cooperation with the USGS

In keeping with the desire to control costs and minimize duplication of Federal programs, the MMS and the USGS are working cooperatively to identify complementary environmental studies plans. In a September, 1994, USGS-MMS coordination meeting, scientists from the USGS and MMS were tasked with developing a process that would identify MMS environmental research needs which USGS could conduct with in-house expertise in a cost-effective manner. One of the main objectives of the process is to ensure that the USGS has ample opportunity to provide research expertise before MMS looks to outside sources for research. A "Schedule of Events," delineating a forward-looking 2-year planning process, was developed by USGS and MMS scientific staff for interaction and cooperation on environmental studies. In addition, the process includes steps to ensure that MMS also will be apprised of USGS research plans in a timely fashion. This approach will facilitate opportunities for identifying research areas of mutual interest for cooperative, cost-sharing ventures.

The first 2-year cycle is being initiated in FY 1995 and will lead to identification and conduct of studies in FY 1997. MMS and USGS will work very closely to identify potential studies which USGS could conduct for MMS in FY 1995 - FY 1996 as well as to identify planned or ongoing USGS studies that could be enhanced or modified to provide information of use to MMS. One benefit already achieved by these cooperative efforts has been the identification of satellite data analysis expertise in the USGS St. Petersburg, Florida laboratory that will aid MMS studies. MMS and USGS are developing an interagency agreement to utilize that expertise for a northeast Gulf of Mexico satellite oceanography study in FY 1995.

☛ Marine Minerals Program Cooperation with the USGS

The USGS and MMS have Collaborated on State/Federal marine mineral task force efforts since 1984. Discussions are in progress to identify specific Projects in which USGS expertise in physical oceanography can be further utilized to meet Marine Minerals Program needs.

☛ California Royalty Undervaluation

Background: The State of California (State) and the City of Long Beach (City) began litigation in 1975 against seven major integrated oil companies. They alleged that the majors had conspired to keep oil posted prices low and thus damaged the State and City because their oil revenues from State leases depended on posted prices.

In 1991, after many years of litigation, Shell, Chevron, Mobil, Texaco, and Unocal ended the court actions by settling with the State and City. ARCO settled separtely in 1984. Their motives for settling are unclear and issues other than valuation were involved. A seventh defendant, Exxon, went to trial and was exonerated. That case is under appeal.

MMS Investigations: In 1986, as the litigation continued, MMS contacted State of California officials and others to obtain information to review allegations of improper valuation. After reviewing this information, MMS concluded that posted prices fairly represented market value.

At about the same time, the United States General Accounting Office, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Energy, and Justice Department conducted similar studies. None of the studies contained conclusive evidence of illegal activities or undervaluation.

The MMS decided to reevaluate the issue in late 1993. In light of recent settlements, the MMS evaluated the amount of potential underpayments based on the State's estimate of undervaluation to determine whether a major reevaluation was warranted. MMS estimated a maximum underpayment of about $400 million for 1960-1992.

In early 1994 MMS examined the public information available on California oil prices for the period 1986-1992. The MMS reached preliminary conclusions in April 1994. Since MMS works closely with the State of California's Controller's Office in auditing mineral revenues in California, MMS shared the draft report with them. Both agreed that MMS should obtain additional input from other agencies and examine data under court seal before ending its evaluation.

Interagency Review: In June 1994, to reach a final determination on California/Federal crude oil royalty values, MMS formed an interagency team with the Departments of Commerce, Energy, and Justice.

The team has accomplished two of its major objectives. In November 1994, the team gained access to documents sealed by the U.S. District Court from the Long Beach litigation. These documents had previously not been available to MMS. In early December, 1994, members of the team met with staff from the California State Controller's office and discussed audits the State has done on Federal leases under MMS authority.

After examining the work done by the State and documents from the Long Beach litigation, the team formulated some ideas for a special audit of this issue program. The team met in Washington, D.C., on December 13, 1994, to present findings of their trip to California to management. The Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, the Acting Director of MMS, and the Associate Director for Royalty Management attended the meeting.

At the December 13 meeting, the participants agreed that MMS audit staff would coordinate with the California State Controller's office to jointly construct an audit plan specifically tailored to address allegations of oil underpricing and thus royalty underpayment. The interagency team met in mid-January to consider the audit proposal and provide input. The audit will likely be limited to a specific company for certain timeframes. Depending on results of the initial phase, MMS may expand the audit to other companies statewide. The initial phase is targeted for completion around the end of FY 1995.

Conclusion: The Department of the Interior takes its responsibility to manage public resources very seriously. If MMS finds clear evidence of undervaluation, it will aggressively take all measures needed to collect additional monies.

☞ Royalty Annual Audit Plan and Quarterly Reports

The Annual Audit Plan, as in the past, is being combined with the first quarterly report which will be submitted to Congress in early March 1995. Additionally, information on FY 1995 and 1996 audit activities is detailed in the RMP budget narrative.

☞ Arts and Artifacts Preservation

In FY 1992 MMS received funding and an FTE for "accounting for and preserving arts and artifacts held within MMS."

A position has been staffed and arts and artifacts held within MMS have been identified, and entered into the MMS property management system. This initiative has now matured and is an ongoing programmatic effort.

☞ Office of Communications and Governmental Affairs

The Congress requested a detailed personnel review to ensure that the size of the office and grades of the positions is justified. The office was reorganized in May 1994. Since that time, staffing has been reduced from 17 FTE to 11 FTE. As vacancies occur, position grade levels will be reviewed.

Government Performance and Results Act MMS Performance Measures

The 1990's
Strategic Goals and Measures

On August 3, 1993, Congress enacted P.L. 103-62, the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Federal programs by establishing a system to set goals for program performance and to measure results. Steps include: setting strategic plans and goals, developing performance measures for these goals and establishing systems to measure results. This legislation is designed to change the way Government does business; to focus on program results and outcomes rather than just inputs as the measures of performance and effectiveness in serving the public. To help the Federal Government make the transition from the existing evaluation system to the new, the GPRA authorizes three sets of pilot projects over the next several years: Annual Performance Plans, Managerial Flexibility, and Performance Budgeting. Later, performance budgeting will be implemented. Government-wide implementation will be phased in over several years with pilot projects underway throughout the Government.

OCS Lands Program

The OCS Lands Act provides funds to manage the Nation's offshore resources. The goal is to manage the program in the best interest of the taxpayers. The program provides energy and revenues to the Nation. Sometimes it is in the Nation's best interest to forgo development and income for environmental or other reasons.

The principal performance measure for the OCS Lands program is whether decisions and policies involving the OCS are in the national interest and are based on the best available information and analyses concerning the various "balancing" considerations. It is the job of MMS to efficiently provide decisionmakers the best available information and analysis for these decisions, to assure the public receives fair market value from industry for the Nation's OCS resources, and to properly manage operations to implement MMS environmental and safety regulations.

In FY 1994, this program generated:

- $3.001 billion in receipts
- 4.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas
- 250.2 million barrels of crude oil

Measures of a few of the activities required to produce the above are: (1) Environmental Reviews and Assessments; (2) Fair Market Value Determinations; and (3) Inspections.

Environmental Reviews and Environmental Assessments

The number of environmental reviews and assessments, while generally predictable, is solely dependent on the other activities which precede that phase of the "environmental process." The MMS' compliance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Oil Pollution Act specifically dictate a variety of procedural activities which must take place to ensure environmental compliance for all oil and gas activities on the OCS. Accordingly, as a performance measure of the agency's success, environmental reviews and assessments should be reviewed in light of the whole environmental process the agency performs.

The MMS was recognized by the President's Council on Environmental Quality and the National Association of Environmental Professionals when it received the 1994 Federal Environmental Quality Award. This award was received not for a single product, but rather for the comprehensive integration of the NEPA into every action the agency takes regarding offshore leasing, exploration, and development.

The term, environmental reviews, includes a host of different types of reviews which are written for the systematic phases involved in the exploration, drilling, development, and production activities as required by statute and regulatory authority. The reviews conducted beginning in FY 1994 include an additional array of scientific activities for oil and gas activities in coastal State waters (air quality, archeological, biological, and oil spill plan reviews). This additional effort is required by the OPA 90.

Environmental Assessments are decision-related documents which identify environmental protective measures required by NEPA. The level of effort expended by MMS ensures adequate scientific and technically-based analyses.

Number of Products/FTE

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Environmental Reviews (Inclusive)*	2,939/26	3,204/28	3,259/28
Environmental Assessments	200/19	245/19	222/19

*These data do not include Categorical Exclusion Reviews (CER's) which are also a type of NEPA process documents.

Fair Market Value Determinations

To ensure receipt of fair market value, MMS collects and analyzes geological and geophysical (G&G) data to determine major areas of hydrocarbon potential and performs detailed analyses of individual OCS tracts for tract evaluation purposes. In addition, resource assessment functions, such as play identification, play analysis, resource model simulations, and detailed reserves analyses, are performed to establish the framework for tract evaluation work. Sale-specific economic studies, such as bidding system design, cost estimates, and price forecasts, are used in the evaluation process. A two-phase bid adequacy process, involving market data and geotechnical information, has been performed on roughly 500 tracts receiving bids in any given year for the past 5 years.

In FY 1994, 532 tracts in two sales were evaluated, 316 of which received both phase 1 and phase 2 evaluations. Over 1,563 blocks of 3-D seismic data and 25,480 line-miles of 2-D seismic data were acquired in FY 1993 in preparation for these sales.

Inspections

The inspection program is the last line of defense for ensuring human safety and environmental protection. An inspection can range from 2 hours in duration by a single inspector to several days by two or three inspectors depending on the operation being inspected (drilling, production, workover, well completion, and measurement, etc.) and the complexity of the facility. An unannounced inspection is usually not a complete inspection, and therefore is of shorter duration than a complete inspection. A single well caisson (approximately 36 percent of the production facilities are in this category) contains an average of about eight devices to be inspected. A "super" platform may contain about 1,200 devices to be inspected. The single well facility can be inspected in a short time, while the super facility may take several days. However, the super platform has a heliport which makes it easily accessible. The single well facility is, generally, only accessible by boat which increases travel time greatly. The inspection program is not just a matter of conducting inspections, but includes the transportation to and from the facilities and the planning of inspections in order to use the resources most efficiently.

In FY 1994, 10,621 inspections were conducted. Inspections are expected to continue at about the same level in FY 1995 and FY 1996.

Royalty Management Program

FY 1994 RMP Performance Measures

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) is one of two Departmental bureaus' programs nominated to participate in the Annual Performance Plan pilot. Beginning in FY 1994, RMP prepares annual performance goal plans and annual reports of actual performance compared to its continuous improvement goal. In May 1997, OMB will submit a report to Congress assessing the benefits, costs, and usefulness of the plans and reports, and any difficulties experienced during the pilot phase.

Under the pilot, RMP is tracking the following performance indicators it established in its 1994 plan:

Measure	Targets
Reporting accuracy Percentage of report lines industry submitted correctly *(lines that clear critical RMP computer edits during initial processing)*	**Future:** Continuous improvement **Actual:** FY 94: 96.4 percent of lines cleared critical edits. FY 93: 96.2 percent of lines cleared critical edits. FY 92: 95.3 percent of lines cleared critical edits.
Late disbursement interest Accrued Federal interest expense for late disbursements to States	**Future:** Continuous decrease **Actual:** FY 94: $ 58,000 FY 93: $ 95,700 FY 92: $153,600
NOTE: Late disbursement interest is influenced by conditions external to RMP, especially the economy, including short-term interest rates and international and domestic oil and gas prices.	

We will submit the pilot annual performance report to the appropriations committee.

FY 1996 RMP Performance Measures

The RMP strategy is to continuously increase the percentage of mineral revenues paid both timely and correctly. A useful measurement of RMP's overall performance would be a compliance index:

$$\frac{\text{actual voluntary royalty payments}}{\text{expected royalty payments}}$$

Historically, we have not determined a single reliable method to calculate the degree of voluntary compliance for royalty payments. In 1994, as a part of the Compliance Action Plan, a team of MMS employees working with a contractor developed a statistically valid method to estimate such a compliance index. We believe, through refinement, the compliance index can give important information over time on whether we are being successful.

Automated compliance index calculations in calendar year 1992 are shown below. We plan to calculate the index for 1993 and beyond.

Actual Calendar Year 1992 Compliance Index	Compliance Index Target
.95 *(95% confidence level)*	1.00

We will continuously analyze this measurement tool and experiment with ways to strengthen its validity. In FY 1996, RMP will begin to seek enhanced accuracy of automated calculations of this index by incorporating random lease sample selections in some major audits. As we gain experience measuring the compliance index, our goal is to increase its utility and to determine the optimal audit resources necessary to support it, while continuing to maintain quality audit coverage to monitor compliance.

While the overall compliance index measurement will provide trend analysis on whether we are getting better or worse (how well we are progressing toward our target), it does not tell us why. Other types of measurements are critical in guiding the Program. These measures identify processes needing adjustment to improve the compliance index.

- ☞ **Sub-measures** - Key sub-measures provide important information on our success in achieving our vision. Used alone they provide limited information, but together they provide important Program feedback. These sub-measures include the two 1994 measures detailed above. Additional FY 1996 sub-measures are detailed below.
- ☞ **Tactical measures** - In support of our strategic business goals, each Program area developed a set of tactical plans and corresponding measures. These measures provide the feedback necessary to keep RMP business processes on track. While used alone they provide limited information, when used collectively they provide important Program information. These detailed measures are not included in this document.
- ☞ **Customer measures** - We receive periodic survey feedback from our constituents (including States and Indians) about how well our Program is serving their needs. This feedback is valuable when used in conjunction with RMP sub-measures and tactical measures. These measures are not included in this document, but are addressed in a separate RMP Customer Service Plan.

FY 1996 RMP Sub-Measures

Our vision is to increase industry's voluntary compliance rate. The RMP FY 1996 sub-measures that indicate how well we are achieving our vision are discussed below. We will continue to refine these sub-measures, as we become more experienced with how they tie to the overall compliance index measure.

In the long term, we believe increased use of electronic commerce will reduce paper report volumes, reduce errors, expedite error correction, and provide a more current database.

FY 1996 Sub-Measure	Target
Use of Electronic Commerce Percentage of royalty and production report lines received electronically	**Future:** In the long term, we believe increased use of electronic commerce will reduce paper report volumes, reduce errors, expedite error correction, and provide a more current data base.

The compliance activities include audits, system-based verification routines, valuation orders, and enforcement activities. Revenues collected through these activities represent non-compliance with lease terms or inaccurate royalty payments.

FY 1996 Sub-Measures	Target
Amount of late-payment interest charged (net) to industry	**Outcome:** Continually decrease as timeliness of voluntary reporting improves
Percentage of revenues covered by audits and number of contract settlement reviews completed	**Outcome:** Additional revenues collected from audit functions
Verification Activities	**Outcome:** Additional revenues collected from verification functions
NOTE: In the long term we will increase efficiency and effectiveness of our compliance resources by refining our audit and verification selection techniques and enhancing our system capabilities.	

We serve many Indian mineral owners. Performance measures of how well we perform our trust responsibility:

FY 1996 Sub-Measures	Target
Percentage of Indian revenues covered by audits	**Outcome:** Additional revenue collected
Percentage of Indian Leases that RMP calculates major portion analysis	**Outcome:** Additional revenue collected
Level of Indian mineral owner outreach and number of contacts	**Future:** Continuous contact

Budget Overview

The total FY 1996 budget for the MMS is $763.8 million, an increase of $18.5 million over the FY 1995 enacted level. For current appropriations, the request is $201.2 million, an increase of $6.1 million from FY 1995. Current authority will be funded through two appropriations, the Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management and Oil Spill Research accounts. Three permanent appropriations, totaling $562.5 million, provide States' their statutory shares of mineral leasing revenues generated on Federal lands.

Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management Appropriation

The President's request for appropriations in this account is $193.3 million, an increase of $4.6 million over the FY 1995 enacted level.

OCS Lands Program

The MMS continues to stress the responsible development of the Nation's offshore energy resources, especially natural gas. Natural gas from the Federal OCS represents 25 percent of U.S. production and 32percent percent of current total MMS revenue receipts. The FY 1996 request of $88.097 millionreflects the Department's interest in programs of *local significance*: assessments of sand and gravel resources for local communities' beach restoration and erosion control; increased involvement of communities in OCS decision-making; and funding to university communities for environmental studies. Requested increases of $3 million are netted against offsetting collections for a total net program decrease.

Royalty Management Program

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) continues to place top priority on the accurate and timely collection and processing of mineral revenues on behalf of Indian Tribes, allottees, States and the U.S. Treasury. Because RMP has ongoing strategic planning efforts to continuously expand and improve the collection of mineral revenues, the RMP was chosen to be included in many National Performance Review activities. RMP's FY 1996 budget request of $71.5 million, an increase of $3.5 million, will provide benefits of *local significance* in the form of ADP improvements which will allow RMP, State, and Tribal royalty data systems users easier access to RMP data for their individual analytical needs, increased cooperative audit program funding for States and Tribes, and training and other assistance to encourage Indian Tribes in achieving self determination and governance capabilities of their royalty resources.

General Administration

This activity will be funded at $33.7 million, a net increase of $0.4 million. The increase consists of various ADP systems enhancements which will facilitate streamlining efforts in FY 1996 and beyond.

Oil Spill Research Appropriation

The FY 1996 request for this appropriation is $7.9 million, an increase of $1.4 million. Of local significance is the proposed increase to provide for the development and implementation of OPA-90 inspection and enforcement programs in coastal State waters in the form of cooperative agreements with States.

Comparison of FY 1996 Request with FY 1995 Enacted *dollars in thousands*				
Appropriations		FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change from 1995
Current				
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	$ FTE	188,695 1,890	193,348 1,863	4,653 -27[1]
Oil Spill Research	$ FTE	6,440 26	7,892 26	1,452 0
Subtotal Current	$ FTE	195,135 1,916	201,240 1,889	6,105 -27
Permanent				
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	$	547,509	559,911	12,402
Payments to States from Acquired Forest Lands	$	1,764	1,765	1
Payments to States from Flood Control Act Lands	$	836	844	8
Subtotal Permanent	$	550,109	562,520	12,411
Total MMS	$ FTE	745,244 1,916	763,760 1,889	18,516 -27

[1] *Reflects correction for FTE included in 1995 ceiling but for which funding was not enacted (hardrock royalty)*

The programs and missions of the MMS are conducted by the major components shown in the organizational chart in the preceding section and described in detail in the following program narrative sections.

Highlights of FY 1996 Request

Current Appropriations

Uncontrollable Changes

A net increase of $ 2.119 million and a reduction of 12 FTE from the FY 1995 enacted level will enable MMS to meet the goal of reducing Federal staff and streamlining its operations, as well as increased pay and other fixed costs while maintaining a high level of program integrity and performance. Uncontrollable changes are discussed in detail in the Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes.

Programmatic Changes

The following table synopsizes the programmatic changes in the FY 1996 request from the FY 1995 enacted level. Any remaining difference is due to uncontrollable cost changes. Further detail on programmatic changes are provided in the individual program narratives.

Programmatic Changes
dollars in thousands

	1995 Enacted to Date	1996 Request	Description Any remaining difference between 1995 & 1996 levels is due to uncontrollable cost changes.
Royalty & Offshore Minerals Management			
OCS Leasing & Environmental	27,581	29,532	+$1.526M for ESP to fund Coastal Marine Institutes and University Initiatives to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that decisions are rooted in a strong scientific framework. A +$100K increase for Leasing and Environmental Assessment to support cooperative work between US and Mexican scientists to exchange information on coastal and marine environmental issues.
OCS Resource Evaluation Program	16,710	17,636	+600K to allow MMS to meet the requirements of recently enacted Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act and amendment to section 8(k) of the OCS Lands Act. These Acts make OCS sand & gravel a very realistic source of material for beach restoration and erosion control projects.
OCS Regulatory Program	33,218	34,520	Increase will provide funding for an Alternative Dispute Resolution forum (+$500K) to collaborate with constituent groups on a wide variety of issues and for the establishment of improved air quality monitoring, inspecting, and permitting practices (+$267K).
OCS Information Management Program	9,858	6,409	A $3.6 million decrease is based on proposed appropriation authority to retain a greater proportion of offsetting collections to fund the ADP modernization effort, the Technical Information Management Systems (TIMS).
Total OCS Lands	87,367	88,097	
RMP Revenues Valuation and Operations	34,214	36,162	The increase would support significant ADP improvements (+1.330 million) which will provide benefits to Federal, State, and Indian royalty data users and a growing need for greater constituency input into MMS' endeavors to simplify and reinvent the royalty process (+$100K).
RMP Revenue Compliance	33,806	35,352	Will allow MMS to 1) work with interested Tribes to develop techniques to assist them in managing their own royalty resources as authorized by the Indian Self Determination and improve outreach efforts (+$440K), and 2) to provide greater funding for the State and Tribal Audit Agreement program (+$500K).
RMP Late Disbursement Interest	——	——	Difficult to estimate. $58K in FY 1994. Will re-program during year to meet needs.
Refund on Behalf of Allottees	15	15	
Total RMP	68,035	71,529	
G. Admin - Executive Direction	3,416	3,484	

Programmatic Changes *dollars in thousands*			
	1995 Enacted to Date	1996 Request	Description Any remaining difference between 1995 & 1996 levels is due to uncontrollable cost changes.
G. Admin - Policy & Mgt. Improvements	3,812	3,886	
G. Admin - Admin Operations	11,242	11,671	A +$606K increase for infrastructural improvements: upgrade of administrative systems computer, operation of Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS), and to develop enhanced IRM capabilities to facilitate streamlining efforts.
G. Admin - General Support Services	14,823	14,681	An increase of $205K to support the increased operation and maintenance of the Wide Area Network system based on the greater use of bureau-wide e:mail, files transfer, data communications, and integration of DOI administrative systems onto the WAN.
Total Gen Admin.	33,293	33,722	
Total ROMM	188,695	193,348	
Oil Spill Research	6,440	7,892	A +$1.412 million increase to fund a cooperative grants program with States for the development and implementation of OPA-90 inspections and enforcement programs in coastal state waters.
Total MMS Current	195,135	201,240	

Permanent Appropriations

The following table synopsizes the changes in the FY 1996 request from FY 1995 enacted levels.

Summary of Change *dollars in thousands*			
	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Description
Mineral Leasing & Associated Payments	547,509	559,911	Increase to mainly to increased coal bonuses and royalties. Small increase in gas royalties.
Payments to States from Acquired Forest Lands	1,764	1,765	
Payments to States from Flood Control Act Lands	836	844	
Total Permanents	550,109	562,520	

Appropriation Language Sheet

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for minerals leasing and environmental studies, regulation of industry operations, and collection of royalties, as authorized by law; for enforcing laws and regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other minerals leases, permits, licenses and operating contracts; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements; including the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; [$189,056,000]∧ [, of which not less than $68,184,000 shall be available for royalty management activities] and an amount not to exceed [$8,800,000]∧ for the Technical Information Management System of the OCS Lands Activity, to be credited to this appropriation and to remain available until expended, from additions to receipts resulting from increases to rates in effect on August 5, 1993, from rate increases to fee collections for OCS administrative activities performed by the Minerals Management Service over and above the rates in effect on September 30, 1993, and from additional fees for OCS administrative activities established after September 30, 1993: ∧Provided, That $1,500,000 for computer acquisitions shall remain available until September 30, [1996]1997: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the payment of interest in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 1721 (b) and (d): Provided further, That not to exceed $3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine clean-up activities; Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $15,000 under this head shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Director of the Minerals Management Service concurred with the claimed refund due ∧[;Provided further,] that the Secretary shall take appropriate action to collect unpaid and underpaid royalties and late payment interest owed by Federal and Indian mineral lessees and other royalty payors on amounts received in settlement or other resolution of disputes under, and for partial or complete termination of, sales agreements for minerals from Federal and Indian leases:[That the fifth proviso under the heading "Leasing and Royalty Management" for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 102-512 (104 Stat. 1926) is amended by striking the words "or payment of civil penalty" after the words "result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security" and striking the words "or

$193,348,000

$12,400,000

Provided, that beginning in FY 1996 and thereafter, fees for royalty rate relief applications shall be established (and revised as needed) in Notice to Lessees, and shall be credited to this account in the program areas performing the function, and remain available until expended for the costs of administering the royalty rate relief provisions authorized by 43 U.S.C. 1337 (a)(3)

,to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or Tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments; Provided further, that beginning in the fiscal year 1996 and thereafter, imposition of the civil penalty" after the words "rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture": Provided further, That where the account title "Leasing and Royalty Management" appears in any public law, the words "Leasing and Royalty Management" beginning in fiscal year 1995 and thereafter shall be construed to mean "Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management"].

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of
title I, section 1016, and title IV, sections 4202 and
4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil
Pollution Act of 1990, ∧ [$6,452,000] which shall be $7,892,000
derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to
[be] ∧ available until expended. remain

Justification of Proposed Language Changes
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management

1. **Deletion:** "of which not less than $68,184,000 shall be available for royalty management activities"

   The language proposed for deletion restricts the MMS from committing fiscal resources to critical areas of need. The deletion is proposed to enhance MMS's ability to manage its resources in an effective and efficient manner. Current reprogramming requirements provide appropriate levels of notification to the Congressional Committees while permitting reasonable management latitude for sound program operations.

2. **Addition:** "fees for royalty rate relief applications shall be established (and revised as needed) in Notice to Lessees, and shall be credited to this account in the program areas performing the function, and remain available until expended for the costs of administering the royalty rate relief provisions authorized by 43 U.S.C. 1337 (a)(3):"

   Proposal would allow MMS to retain the application fees for the program areas involved in royalty rate relief program administration (OMM, RMP, and General Administrative support costs) instead of funding the TIMS effort. The proposal will allow MMS to charge fees to cover the user costs of evaluating requests from lessees for royalty relief. Additionally, by having fees set through Notice to Lessees rather than the regulatory process, cost charges will be more current.

3. **Addition:** "to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or Tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments;"

   Proposal would allow MMS to use appropriated funds to pay underpaid Tribes and allottees and to make adjustments to accounts for prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

4. **Deletion:** "[That the fifth proviso under the heading "Leasing and Royalty Management" for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 102-512 (104 Stat. 1926) is amended by striking the words "or payment of civil penalty" after the words "result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security" and striking the words "or imposition of the civil penalty" after the words "rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture": Provided further, That where the account title "Leasing and Royalty Management" appears in any public law, the words "Leasing and Royalty Management" beginning in fiscal year 1995 and thereafter shall be construed to mean "Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management"]"

   Provision permanently enacted; language not required.

Oil Spill Research

1. **Clarification:** Change "to be available until" to "to remain available".

Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management
Activity/Subactivity Change Crosswalk - FY 1996 Budget

	Format of FY 1995 Congressional Budget	FY 1995 Enacted to Date		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	FY 1995 Enacted to Date
	Outer Continental Shelf Lands			Outer Continental Shelf Lands	
1	Leasing & Environmental Program FTE: 210	27,581	1	Leasing & Environmental Program *FTE: 210*	27,581
2	Resource Evaluation Program *FTE: 212*	16,710	2	Resource Evaluation Program *FTE: 212*	16,710
3	Regulatory Program *FTE: 348*	33,218	3	Regulatory Program *FTE: 348*	33,218
4	Information Management Program *FTE: 98*	9,858	4	Information Management Program *FTE: 98*	9,858
	Total OCS	**87,367**		**Total OCS**	**87,367**
	Royalty Management Program			Royalty Management Program	
1	Mineral Revenue Operations *FTE: 277*	30,481	1	Mineral Revenue Operations *FTE:*	
2	Mineral Revenue Valuation & Operations *FTE:*		2	Mineral Revenue Valuation & Operations *FTE: 366*	34,214
3	Mineral Revenue Compliance *FTE: 166*	12,596	3	Mineral Revenue Compliance *FTE: 393*	33,806
4	Mineral Revenue Audit *FTE: 286*	24,838	4	Mineral Revenue Audit *FTE:*	
5	Indian Allottee Refunds	15	5	Late Disbursement Interest	
			6	Allottee Refunds	15
	Total RMP	**67,930**		**Total RMP**	**68,035**
	General Administration			General Administration	
1	Executive Direction *FTE: 42*	3,416	1	Executive Direction *FTE: 42*	3,416
2	Policy & Management Improvement *FTE: 48*	3,917	2	Policy & Management Improvement *FTE: 48*	3,812
3	Administrative Operations *FTE: 204*	11,242	3	Administrative Operations *FTE: 204*	11,242
4	General Support Services	14,823	4	General Support Services	14,823
	Total Gen. Admin	**33,398**		Total Gen. Admin	**33,293**
	Total ROMM	**188,695**		**Total ROMM**	**188,695**

Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management
Activity/Subactivity Change Crosswalk - FY 1996 Budget

	Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	FY 1996 Pres. Budget		Format of FY 1996 Congressional Budget	FY1996 Pres. Budget
	Outer Continental Shelf Lands			Outer Continental Shelf Lands	
1	Leasing & Environmental Program *FTE: 210*	29,532	1	Leasing & Environmental Program *FTE: 210*	29,532
2	Resource Evaluation Program *FTE: 212*	17,636	2	Resource Evaluation Program *FTE: 212*	17,636
3	Regulatory Program *FTE: 348*	34,520	3	Regulatory Program *FTE: 348*	34,520
4	Information Management Program *FTE: 98*	6,409	4	Information Management Program *FTE: 98*	6,409
	Total OCS	**88,097**		**Total OCS**	**88,097**
	Royalty Management Program			Royalty Management Program	
1	Mineral Revenue Operations *FTE: 277*	32,338	1	Mineral Revenue Operations *FTE:*	
2	Mineral Revenue Valuation & Operations *FTE:*		2	Mineral Revenue Valuation & Operations *FTE: 366*	36,162
3	Mineral Revenue Compliance *FTE: 166*	13,295	3	Mineral Revenue Compliance *FTE: 393*	35,352
4	Mineral Revenue Audit *FTE: 286*	25,776	4	Mineral Revenue Audit *FTE:*	
5	Indian Allottee Refunds	15	5	Late Disbursement Interest	
			6	Allottee Refunds	15
	Total RMP	**71,424**		**Total RMP**	**71,529**
	General Administration			General Administration	
1	Executive Direction *FTE: 42*	3,484	1	Executive Direction *FTE: 42*	3,484
2	Policy & Management Improvement *FTE: 48*	3,991	2	Policy & Management Improvement *FTE: 48*	3,886
3	Administrative Operations *FTE: 204*	11,671	3	Administrative Operations *FTE: 204*	11,671
4	General Support Services	14,681	4	General Support Services	14,681
	Total Gen. Admin	**33,827**		**Total Gen. Admin**	**33,722**
	Total ROMM	**193,348**		**Total ROMM**	**193,348**

Justification of Crosswalk Changes

The crosswalks reflect the changes in the Royalty Management Program's (RMP) organizational and budget structure as approved by Congress in the spring of 1994. To meet the challenges of streamlining initiatives, RMP consolidated its program under two, instead of the three, Deputy Associate Directors.

This consolidation was achieved by consolidating the:

- ☛ Rulemaking and valuation functions of the DAD for Mineral Revenue Compliance under the new DAD for Mineral Revenue Valuation and Operations
- ☛ Verification functions of the DAD for Mineral Revenue Compliance under the new DAD for Compliance.

Additionally, one FTE and associated support costs have been moved from Policy, Management and Improvement to RMP, reflecting the completion of some Compliance Action Plan efforts.

Summary of Requirements

Appropriation Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management *dollars in thousands*				
Uncontrollable Cost Changes	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 1995 Enacted to Date	—	—	1,890	188,695
Changes				
Buyout Surcharge (all Activities)		155		
Rental Payments *(General Support Services)*		287		
Working Capital Fund *(General Support Services)*		140		
One-more Paid Day (all activities)		400		
Cost in 1996 of the January, 1995 payraise (all activities)		487		
Cost in 1996 of the January, 1996 payraise (all activities)		1,916		
Federal Workforce Restructuring Act (Admin. Operations)		-532		
Administrative Streamlining - Executive Order 12837 (General Support Services)		-774		
Total Adjustments	**-12**	**2,079**		
FY 1996 Base Budget, ROMM			**-12**	**190,774**

Summary of Requirements

Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management

Comparison by Activity/Subactivity	FY 1994 Final Enacted		FY 1995 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable Changes		Programmatic Changes		FY 1996 Request		Change from 1995	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
OCS Lands												
Leasing & Environmental	227	26,903	210	27,581	—	325	—	1,626	210	29,532	—	1,951
Resource Evaluation	238	19,407	212	16,710	—	326	—	600	212	17,636	—	926
Regulatory	360	35,023	348	33,218	—	535	—	767	348	34,520	—	1,302
Information Management	109	12,249	98	9,858	—	151	—	-3,600	98	6,409	—	-3,449
subtotal	934	93,582	868	87,367	—	1,337	—	-607	868	88,097	—	730
Royalty Management												
Valuations & Operations	311	34,100	336	34,214	—	518	—	1,430	316	36,162	-20[1]	1,948
Compliance	366	31,638	393	33,806	—	606	5	940	398	35,352	5	1,546
Late Disb. Interest	—	58		—	—	—	—	—		—		—
Indian Allottee Refunds	—	—		15	—	—	—	—		15		—
subtotal	677	65,796	729	68,035	—	1,124	5	2,370	714	71,529	-15	3,494
General Administration												
Executive Direction	41	3,553	42	3,416	—	68	—	—	42	3,484	—	68
Policy & Mgmt. Improvement	44	3,683	47	3,812	—	74	—	—	47	3,886	—	74
Administrative Operations	212	11,767	204	11,242	-12	-177	—	606	192	11,671	-12	429
General Support Services	—	15,316	—	14,823	—	-347	—	205	—	14,681	—	-142
subtotal	297	34,319	293	33,293	-12	-382	—	811	281	33,722	-12	429
Total ROMM Requirements	1,908	193,697	1,890	188,695	-12	2,079	5	2,574	1,863	193,348	-27	4,653

[1] -20 FTE decrease is a technical correction. FY 1995 FTE ceiling includes those FTE for unfunded hardrock royalty program.

Summary of Requirements

Appropriation
Oil Spill Research
dollars in thousands

Uncontrollable Cost Changes	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 1995 Enacted to Date			26	6,440
Changes				
Cost in 1996 of the January, 1995 payraise		6		
Cost in 1996 of the January, 1996 payraise		26		
One-more Paid Day in 1996		6		
Buyout Surcharge of $80 per capita		2		
Total Adjustments			—	40
FY 1996 Base Budget			26	6,480

Oil Spill Research
dollars in thousands

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	FY 1994 Actual		FY 1995		Uncontrollable Changes	Program. Changes	FY 1996 Request		Change from 1995
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	FTE	Amount	Amount
Oil Spill Research	10	5,331	26	6,440	40	1,412	26	7,892	1,452
Total OSR Requirements	10	5,331	26	6,440	40	1,412	26	7,892	1,452

Summary of Requirements

Appropriation All Permanent Special Funds (Payments to States) *dollars in thousands*				
Summary of Base Requirements	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 1995 Enacted to Date			—	550,109
Base Adjustments	—	—	—	
FY 1996 Base Budget			—	

All Permanent Special Funds (Payments to States)
dollars in thousands

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	FY 1996 Request	Change from 1995
Permanents						
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	519,636	547,509	—	12,402	559,911	12,402
National Forest Fund, Payments to States	2,228	1,764	—	1	1,765	1
Receipts from lands acquired for Flood Control, navigation and allied purposes	1,229	836	—	8	844	8
Total Requirements	523,093	550,109	—	12,411	562,520	12,411

All Appropriations

Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes
dollars in thousands

Increase/Decrease	1995 Estimate	1996 Change
Buyout Surcharge *(all appropriations, all activities)*		157
Required by the Federal Employment Restructuring Act. An $80 per capita charge (employees on board as of March 31st of each year. FY 1996 is first budget year since enactment; first year incorporated in request		
Rental Payments *(General Support Services)*	10,750	287
The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to GSA resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space. This change includes the Office of Management and Budget/General Service Administration initiative to control 1995 space cost increase.		
Working Capital Fund *(General Support Services)*	404	140
The change is for increases in the customary administrative services provided on a Department-wide basis. The 1996 request reflects slight increases in printing/reproduction; telecommunications management; safety and health training; etc. and a large increase to support DOINET.		
One-More Paid Day in Fiscal Year 1996 *(all appropriations, all activities)*		406
The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.		
Cost in FY 1996 of the January, 1995 payraise*(all appropriations, all activities)*		493
The adjustment is for an additional amount in 1996 to fund a nationwide pay increase of 1.6% effective in January 1995		
Cost in FY 1996 of the January, 1996 payraise *(all appropriations, all activities)*		1,940
Provides for three-quarters of the estimated payraise of 2.4%		
FTE Usage Reduction - Federal Restructuring Act *(Administrative Operations)*		-532 -12 FTE
Reduction based on ADP enhancements proposed for 1996 (see Administrative Operations and General Support Services increase statements) and process reengineering. Many personnel and procurement processes are being redesigned/simplified to be less staff intensive. With certain technology improvements to the bureau's administrative systems and WAN, fewer staff can accomplish the same financial management, personnel/payroll, and property/procurement workloads.		
Administrative Streamlining - Executive Order 12837 *(General Support Services). Reflects reduced GSA rental space requirements due to recent downsizing.*		-774
The decrease is based on reduced space requirements caused by downsizing of the OCS program - most of the change is in Alaska office space with some decrease in Washington DC area space.		
Total Uncontrollable Cost Changes		2,119 -12 FTE

Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management
Program and Financing

dollars in thousands

14-1917-0-302		FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct Program:				
00.0101	Outer Continental Shelf Lands	93,991	87,367	88,097
00.0201	Royalty Management	65,573	68,035	71,529
00.0301	General Administration.	33,604	33,293	33,722
00.9101	Total direct program.	193,168	188,695	193,348
01.0101	Reimbursable program	2,913	10,350	13,950
10.0001	Total obligations	196,081	199,045	207,298
Financing:				
21.4001	Unobligated Balance Available,Start of Year	-5,206	-5,682	-5,682
24.4001	Unobligated Balance Available, End of Year	5,682	5,682	5,682
25.0001	Unobligated balance expiring	3,776	——	——
39.0001	Budget Authority	200,333	199,045	207,298
Budget Authority:				
Current:				
40.0001	Appropriation..	193,197	189,056	193,348
40.0078	Reduction per PL 103-332		-361	
42.0000	Transferred from other accounts	500		
43.0001	Appropriation (total)	193,697	188,695	193,348
68.0001	Spending authority from offsetting collections	6,636	10,350	13,350
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.0001	Total obligations	196,081	199,045	207,298
72.4001	Obligated balance, start of year	69,219	58,944	59,713
74.4001	Obligated balance, end of year	-58,944	-59,713	-62,130
77.0001	Adjustment in Expired Accounts	-3,060	——	——
87.0001	Outlays (gross)	203,296	198,276	204,881
Adjustments to budget authority and outlays				
Deductions for offsetting collections:				
88.0001	Federal funds	-1,636	-1,550	-1,550
88.4001	Non-Federal sources	-5,000	-8,800	-12,400
88.9001	Total, offsetting collections.	-6,636	-10,350	-13,350
89.0001	Budget authority (net)	193,697	188,695	193,348
90.0001	Outlays (net)	196,660	187,926	190,931

Minerals Management Service
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management
Object Classification

dollars in thousands

14-1917-0-1-302		FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:				
Personnel compensation				
111.10	Full-time permanent	89,270	89,667	92,369
111.30	Other than full-time permanent	1,259	1,260	1,260
111.50	Other personnel compensation.	2,098	2,100	2,100
111.80	Special personal services payments.	40	40	40
111.90	Total personnel compensation	92,667	93,067	95,769
112.10	Civilian personnel benefits	19,402	19,291	19,253
113.00	Benefits for former personnel	1,372	1,965	2,122
121.00	Travel and transportation of persons	3,160	2,948	3,471
122.00	Transportation of things	278	260	275
123.10	Rental payments to GSA	10,516	10,750	10,262
123.20	Rental payments to others.	60	55	55
123.30	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	2,377	2,217	2,489
124.00	Printing and Reproduction	452	421	423
125.10	Other services	32	30	30
125.20	Other services	59,953	50,306	51,053
126.00	Supplies and materials	3,160	2,948	3,247
131.00	Equipment	4,681	4,366	4,826
141.00	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	58	54	54
144.00	Refunds	—	15	15
199.00	Subtotal, direct obligations	193,168	188,695	193,348
Reimbursable Obligations:				
211.10	Full-time permanen	166	166	166
211.30	Other than full-time permanent	4	4	4
211.50	Other personal compensation	4	4	4
211.80	Special personal services payments	2	2	2
212.10	Civilian personnel benefits	135	153	153
221.00	Travel of Persons	195	195	195
222.00	Transportation of Things	14	14	14
223.30	Comm, Utilities & Msc Chrgs.	4	4	4
225.20	Other services	2,317	9,000	11,858
226.00	Supplies & Materials	8	308	600
231.00	Equipment.	64	500	950
299.00	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	2,913	10,350	13,950
999.90	Total Obligations	196,081	199,045	207,298

Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service
Oil Spill Research
Program and Financing

dollars in thousands

14-8370-0-302		FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate
Program by activities:				
Direct Program:				
00.9101	Total direct program	5,288	6,440	7,892
01.0101	Reimbursable program.	265	260	260
10.0001	Total obligations.	5,553	6,700	8,152
Financing:				
21.4001	Unobligated Balance Available, Start of Year	-167	-210	-210
24.4001	Unobligated Balance Available, End of Year	210	210	210
25.0001	Unobligated balance expiring	—	—	—
39.0001	Budget Authority	5,331	6,440	7,892
Budget Authority:				
Current:				
40.0001	Appropriation	5,331	6,452	7,892
40.0078	Reduction per PL 103-332		-12	
43.0001	Appropriation (total)	5,331	6,440	7,892
68.0001	Spending authority from offsetting collections	265	260	260
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.0001	Total obligations.	5,553	6,700	8,152
72.4001	Obligated balance, start of year	1,203	2,093	1,926
74.4001	Obligated balance, end of year	-2,093	-1,926	-2,444
87.0001	**Outlays (gross)**	**4,664**	**6,867**	**7,634**
Adjustments to budget authority and outlays Deductions for offsetting collections:				
88.9001	Total, offsetting collections.	-265	-260	-260
89.0001	**Budget authority (net)**	**5,331**	**6,440**	**7,892**
90.0001	Outlays (net)	4,399	6,607	7,374

Minerals Management Service
Oil Spill Research
Object Classification

dollars in thousands

14-8370-0-1-302		FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:				
Personnel compensation				
111.10	Full-time permanent	505	1,526	1,564
111.50	Other personnel compensation	7	7	7
111.90	Total personnel compensation	512	1,533	1,571
112.10	Civilian personnel benefits	82	352	256
113.00	Benefits for former personnel	25	25	
121.00	Travel and transportation of persons	41	42	42
123.30	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	8	8	8
124.00	Printing and Reproduction	1	1	1
125.20	Other services	4,609	4,463	5,998
126.00	Supplies and materials	10	10	10
131.00	Equipment	—	6	6
199.00	Subtotal, direct obligations	5,288	6,440	7,892
Reimbursable Obligations:				
225.20	Other services	265	260	260
999.90	Total Obligations	5,553	6,700	8,152

Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service
All Appropriations
Personnel Summary

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Direct Funds:			
Full-time equivalent employment	1,918	1,916	1,889
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	5	5	5
Reimbursable Funds:			
Full-time equivalent employment	1	—	—
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	—	—	—

The FY 1995 estimate has not been adjusted to exclude FTE associated with denied hardrock royalty request. The FY 1996 estimate incorporates this correction.

Department of the Interior
Minerals Management Service
All Appropriations
Employee Count by Grade

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
ES-6	3	3	3
ES-5	5	4	4
ES-4	4	4	4
ES-3	3	2	2
ES-2	1	1	1
ES-1	1	1	1
Subtotal	**17**	**15**	**15**
GS-15	76	70	68
GS-14	182	178	176
GS-13	416	416	414
GS-12	514	516	513
GS-11	220	220	215
GS-10	7	7	6
GS-9	60	66	56
GS-8	43	41	41
GS-7	131	138	133
GS-6	109	109	110
GS-5	83	82	84
GS-4	44	44	44
GS-3	7	6	6
GS-2	3	2	2
GS-1	6	6	6
Subtotal	**1,901**	**1,901**	**1,874**
Total employment (actual/projected), end of fiscal year	1,918	1,916	1,889

Outer Continental Shelf Lands

Strategic Plan

As the manager of the nation's OCS energy and non-energy mineral resources, the MMS's long-term strategy is to assess those resources, in consultation with affected parties, to determine if they can be developed in an environmentally sound manner and, if leased, to regulate activities to ensure safety and protect the environment. This long-term strategy affects the way MMS manages the OCS resources and the way MMS faces the challenge of maintaining a balance between providing energy and protecting the Nation's unique and sensitive environments and other natural resources.

Impact of the Program

About 14 percent of domestic oil and 23 percent of domestic natural gas are supplied from the OCS. About 33 percent of undiscovered oil and gas resources underlay these areas. Over $100 billion in federal revenues have been collected from this program with further billions generated in direct benefits to the national economy, including hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Mission

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands (OCS) Program significantly contributes to national energy, economic, and environmental policy. The OCS Lands Act directs that the program:

- ✓ Help meet the nation's energy needs;
- ✓ Provide for environmentally sound exploration and development of OCS mineral resources; and
- ✓ "Balance" the various environmental and resource issues and concerns of affected parties.

Performance Measurement

The low record of oil spills and the overall preference for natural gas has led many to support the OCS as a sound environmental alternative to other energy sources. On the other hand, some State and local governments have raised concerns about environmental issues and requested further environmental analyses. Whether the program is supported or not does not negate the fact that decisions and policies concerning the OCS involve significant national issues.

Though difficult to assess, the principal performance measure for the program is whether decisions and policies involving the OCS are in the national interest, and are based on the best available information and analyses concerning the various "balancing" considerations. In other words, are these lands being managed and are activities regulated efficiently and to the benefit of national goals? It is the job of MMS to efficiently provide decisionmakers the best available information and analyses for these decisions, and to properly and efficiently manage operations to implement MMS environmental and safety regulations.

Reinvention and Streamlining Accomplishments

From FY 1985 through FY 1995, the OCS program's FTE has been reduced by 281 (24 percent). This has been accomplished by: (1) reengineering the program in response to national interest and industry activities; and (2) streamlining organizations and processes.

The OCS program has shifted its emphasis from pre-lease activities in broad leasing areas to a more focused program concentrating on sound and safe development of resources from current leases and pre-lease activities only in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico. This has resulted in the elimination of the Atlantic Regional Office, elimination of pre-lease activities in the Pacific Region, and significant downsizing of the Alaska Regional Office.

The program continues to stress the responsible development of the Nation's offshore energy resources, especially natural gas. Information management, pursuit of good science, safety, and pollution-free operations are emphasized. Special attention is being devoted to increased consultative initiatives, and meeting new responsibilities imposed by legislation such as the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Organization and Budget Structure

The OCS Lands budget activity is divided into four subactivities: (1) Leasing and Environmental Program; (2) Resource Evaluation Program; (3) Regulatory Program; and (4) Information Management Program. The Leasing and Environmental Program and the Regulatory Program are further subdivided into program elements.

Offshore Minerals Management (OMM) is the organization in MMS that directly manages the OCS Lands budget activity. Its offices are located in several geographic areas to promote efficiency and to be near major OCS activity. The headquarters offices are in the Washington, D.C. area, and the three regional offices are in: Anchorage, Alaska; Camarillo, California; and New Orleans, Louisiana. The OCS Mapping and Survey Staff is located in Denver, Colorado.

The Offshore organizational structure does not parallel the budget structure. Offshore organizations receive funding from the various program elements of the Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management (ROMM) and Oil Spill Research (OSR) appropriations. Organizational activities that can be clearly charged to a particular program element (e.g. inspections in the Gulf of Mexico Region) are charged directly to that program element. The majority of Offshore activities are directly related to a specific program element. However, some activities benefit multiple program elements and, to simplify accounting, are charged to an internal program element called Executive Direction and Program Support (ED/PS). Obligations against ED/PS are allocated back to the OCS Lands program elements at the end of each fiscal year.

Offshore offices that provide policy guidance and program direction (Associate Director, Regional Directors), coordination of program activities (OCS Advisory Board support), and support activities (Office of Management Support, Regional Program Offices) are charged to the ED/PS program element. The alternative to funding these offices this way is to split charges several ways in each of the Regions and Headquarters for positions like the Regional Director and services like copy centers, supply stores, cartographic and editorial support, budgetary support, document distribution, etc., creating a substantial workload, both internal and external to Offshore.

The Office of Management Support (OMS) is funded from the Information Management Program and the ED/PS program elements. This office provides nationwide coordination and standardization for Offshore's ADP operations, provides systems development support for TIMS, maintains the Headquarters Local Area Network, develops and administers Offshore's internal budget processes, coordinates and consolidates nationwide administrative requirements, maintains the information resources center, and provides centralized document distribution, editorial, and graphics services. OMS also funds an account to which supplies, movers, copy services, etc. for headquarter organizations are charged. In the absence of OMS, each program would have to absorb, monitor and account for these costs individually.

In FY 1994, OMS obligated $3.8M. The FY 1995 allocation is $.5M less, or $3.3M. This reduction is being accomplished through reduced support to TIMS development and streamlining of the offshore-wide budget and administrative processes.

Leasing and Environmental Program

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Environmental Studies	$ FTE	13,419 —	— —	1,526 —	14,945 —	1,526 —
Leasing & Environmental Assessment	$ FTE	14,162 210	325 0	100 0	14,587 210	425 0
Total	$ FTE	27,581 210	325 0	1,626 0	29,532 210	1,951 0

Environmental Program

General Description

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) environmental program is comprised of two principal program areas, the Environmental Studies Program (ESP) and the Environmental Assessment Program. Both components directly support all MMS activities (the Regulatory, Resource Evaluation, and Leasing Programs) which manage the nation's Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) energy and non-energy mineral resources. Thus, environmental staff are involved in all phases of OCS activity, from the 5-Year Comprehensive Program (5 Year Plan) through platform removals. A special goal of the Environmental Program is to develop workable solutions for those industry activities that could adversely affect environmental resources. This allows development to continue while the environment is safeguarded. As a result of this holistic approach, *the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the National Association of Environmental Professionals named MMS as the 1994 winner of its Federal Environmental Quality Award.*

Objectives

- ✓ Provide the best available scientific and technical information to support decisions on the offshore gas, oil and hard minerals program which may have the potential to affect environmental, social and economic conditions.
- ✓ Monitor post-lease mineral resource development to determine the extent and duration of environmental effects and potential mitigation measures that can be used to minimize impacts.
- ✓ Collect and make available to the public information needed to analyze, discuss and guide future decisions on exploration, development, and production and lease sales proposed for the 5-year Comprehensive Program.
- ✓ Increase access to, and usefulness of, information on the environmental, social and economic effects of industry activities on exploration and development of OCS resources.
- ✓ To support MMS and other agencies on environmental rulemaking affecting OCS activities.

All environmental assessment, compliance and study activities also help MMS meet obligations required by numerous legislative authorities, such as the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act , the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Oil Pollution Act.

One key method of developing workable solutions is multi-disciplinary problem solving with close coordination and cooperation with numerous public, private business, and government interests. For example, the MMS is developing a cooperative program with the Fish and Wildlife Service, EPA, and several Gulf of Mexico states and industry to assess air quality impacts from OCS activities on the Breton National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) located in the Gulf of Mexico. Likewise, MMS has worked with NMFS and industry to develop reasonable safeguards for endangered turtles during removal of platforms in the Gulf of Mexico. In the area of oil spill analysis, MMS uses sophisticated ocean circulation modeling to analyze the potential risks of oil spills from OCS activities. Through this modeling, the MMS has supported the U.S. Coast Guard in its analyses required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 regarding tanker transportation off U.S. coasts.

In the upcoming years the environmental program will continue to stress the need to obtain high-quality, defensible scientific information that can then be used as a basis for making OCS Program and environmental compliance decisions on OCS activities.

Environmental Studies Program

Description of Program

The Environmental Studies Program (ESP) was established by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act as a principal element of a program designed to provide for the safe and environmentally-sound exploration, development, and production of offshore natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources. The ESP ensures that environmental, social, and economic information needed for evaluating potential effects of development of the Nation's offshore mineral resources is available to its primary customers including Minerals Management Service (MMS) decisionmakers, the public, States, and other government agencies. The ESP-sponsored projects collect and organize the large amount of environmental, social, and economic information needed to guide the numerous decisions on the Nation's offshore mineral resources.

Since its beginning in 1973, the ESP has completed more than 1,200 studies which have contributed significantly to expanding the knowledge of the marine environment and species in the Nation's coastal oceans. These studies in the physical, socioeconomic, and biological sciences have helped to develop the information base needed for assessing the potential risks of offshore mineral development. They have also provided the information needed to develop workable mitigation to minimize adverse impacts on the environment. Current ESP research efforts focus primarily on information needed for decisions on development/production activities. Such information can be illustrated by several ongoing studies in the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific, and Alaska Regions. (See discussion below.)

At the request of MMS, the National Research Council (NRC) completed a review of the ESP in 1993. The NRC pointed out many accomplishments of the program and concluded that:

> *"the ESP's studies have provided important and useful information to informed decisions about OCS oil and gas leasing and, in the process, have contributed significantly to the accumulation of knowledge about the continental shelf areas of the United States."*

In addition, the ESP plays a vital role in ensuring that MMS actions and decisions are in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and a wide range of other environmental laws such as the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Air Act and the Endangered Species Act. The ESP was a key factor in MMS receiving the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA environment award.

Cooperative Research Efforts with Others:

MMS has actively sought out partners in OCS research, both for their expertise, and for joint funding of projects. Stakeholder participation has been emphasized through the University Research Initiative and more recently the establishment of Coastal Marine Institutes (CMI) at the Louisiana State University, the University of California at Santa Barbara, and the University of Alaska at Fairbanks. A major goal of these agreements is to have more research done by State scientists in the States most likely to be affected by activity. This will enhance the credibility of the research results with the parties most directly concerned with OCS development proposals. A second major goal is to create an "MMS-State" partnership in which OCS issues and concerns of mutual interest are addressed cooperatively. These programs were purposely established in areas with ongoing OCS activity so that they could study actual effects, such as drilling discharges and socioeconomic impacts. In recognition of the mutual need for critical scientific information for resource management decisions, the CMI program leverages MMS funds with State funds so that more research can be done. With one to one matching, CMI leveraging enhances program capabilities by $3.5 million annually.

In addition to leveraged agreements, MMS has numerous other studies ongoing with State institutions. Not only do the State and MMS get the benefit of the research, but many university students participate. Major physical oceanography research is being conducted in the Gulf of Mexico by Texas A&M University and Louisiana State University. Scripps Institute of Oceanography is conducting physical oceanographic research in the Santa Barbara Channel area off California. The University of Southwest Louisiana, the University of New Orleans, and the State of Alaska are conducting various socioeconomic studies.

With the recent creation of the National Biological Survey (NBS) within the Department of the Interior and the transfer of responsibilities and $4.5 million of appropriated ESP base funds for the conduct of studies to address many of MMS's biological information needs, MMS has intensified efforts to interact with that bureau. In order to ensure that NBS's marine research provides both timely and appropriately targeted

Examples of ESP Research Applications:

Research conducted by the ESP is designed specifically to address information needed to make management decisions for the OCS minerals program. For example, MMS environmental studies on the Flower Garden Banks, 120 miles off the Texas coast, provide information essential to sound management of these valuable coral reefs which are a National Marine Sanctuary. It has allowed natural gas and oil development to occur close by, with the appropriate lease stipulations, and was used again to evaluate a proposal to run a pipeline through the reefs. Research indicated the latter to be environmentally unacceptable, and the pipeline was successfully routed around the Sanctuary instead. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recently presented the MMS with an award in recognition of its valuable environmental research on the Texas Flower Garden Banks.

Another example which illustrates research focused on postlease decisions is the monitoring of Bowhead whales in the Beaufort Sea to identify their migration routes and seasonal behavior. This information provides industry with "windows" for conducting seismic activities and exploratory drilling while at the same time minimizes any negative impacts to the Bowhead whales.

Some research is used primarily in the sale planning stages. Concerns for coastal and shoreline habitats always arise, and ESP research findings are used to evaluate the possibility of damage to these resources, to identify preventative measures and stipulations if necessary, to identify areas which could not sustain any damage, and to identify those areas where no leasing can occur. For example, ESP research results are used to develop hypothetical oil spill trajectories in the various proposed leasing areas. Research results from physical oceanographic and water quality studies are used extensively for developing and running these models. ESP information not only helps to minimize risks, it also helps to identify and protect valuable ecological resources and rehabilitate affected animals and areas if a spill should occur. The above-mentioned oil-spill trajectory models also help spill-response teams in deployment of

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data, cooperation and communication must be both frequent and effective. In keeping the desire to control costs and minimize duplication of Federal programs, MMS has increased its level of coordination with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). MMS and the USGS have established a process for identification of MMS planned research efforts which could be conducted by USGS scientists in a timely and cost effective manner to provide environmental information for MMS's decision needs.

MMS directs its research to those organizations which are best qualified to provide the information in a manner which is cost-effective for the government. Several federal agencies have relevant mandates and established capabilities and are utilized by MMS to meet its information requirements to support OCS development resource management decisions. Work continues with the Department of Energy on a study of effluent discharges in the Gulf of Mexico (MMS contributed $200,000 to become part of a $4 million effort). MMS has several ongoing efforts with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on various marine mammal, sea turtle, fish, seabird, and polar bear studies. MMS is working with the Environmental Protection Agency on air quality studies and with the Navy on ocean circulation modeling in the Gulf of Mexico. MMS supports meteorological data buoys off the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico coasts through NOAA's National Data Buoy Center. The data from these buoys are used by the National Weather Service as well as by MMS.

Plans for Fiscal Year (FY) 1996:

The ESP must continue to seek leveraging opportunities to conduct the research needed for ongoing and planned marine minerals development activities. Collaboration with other federal agencies, and cooperative agreements with State, local government, and industry will all be considered in the research planning activity.

ESP plans for FY 1996 will continue to emphasize collection of scientific information to assist management decisions for safe and environmentally sound production activities in the Gulf of Mexico. The Coastal Marine Institute at LSU will enter its fifth year, providing MMS with focused research on OCS

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containment booms and with shore protection strategies. The information collected is an important component of MMS' review of oil spill contingency plans.

A good portion of the ESP research has long-term payback. For example, oil-following-drifter research being conducted under the ESP is furthering our technology by developing and field testing satellite tracked oil-following drifting buoys which mimic the behavior of spilled oil. The NOAA Hazardous Materials Response team used the MMS drifters successfully in clean-up of accidental spills off Puerto Rico and Tampa Bay. The buoy data assists both spill modelers and actual oil spill responders to better estimate spill pathways, critical information for oil spill contingency planning and on-the-scene spill response.

In addition, some research is designed to lay the foundation for an environmentally sound offshore sand and gravel program. Studies are underway which will provide information on the nature and duration of disruption to seabed marine life as a result of proposed marine mining activities. results of these scientific studies are essential to program planning activities and prudent decisionmaking.

Some ESP research has unexpected benefits to local communities. The Bowhead Whale monitoring study has an unplanned spinoff in that the monitoring data are used by local Alaska natives in their subsistence hunting. Also, fisheries investigations in the Gulf of Mexico have shown that offshore activities often have a positive effect on the local economy. For example, recreational fishing is excellent around the offshore platforms because fish are attracted to and some fish populations are possibly enhanced by the structures, as if they were reefs. And finally, some MMS air quality data for Southern California is used by Santa Barbara and Ventura counties in formulating their local air quality models, an EPA requirement.

Because MMS research focuses in part on oil spill related impacts, some research findings have been particularly relevant for accident remediation. For example, findings from ESP-sponsored research on oil-cleaning techniques for sea birds and marine mammals and on remediation techniques were used by workers in the Exxon Valdez oil-spill cleanup operation.

issues in the marine and socioeconomic sciences. The CMI has been particularly successful in establishing a strong State-Federal partnership with one-to-one sharing of costs with the State. Continued emphasis will be placed on collection of physical oceanographic data which supports several MMS functions, and collection of air quality data to determine OCS contributions, if any, to onshore air pollution.

Another program focus is to improve understanding of socioeconomic impacts in areas that have experienced or are projected for future OCS activities. Such research will be carried out in each of the regions. In the Pacific Region some of this work will be focused through partnerships with the State and local governments, and through the CMI at the University of California at Santa Barbara. Additional partnerships in the Pacific Region with Scripps Institute of Oceanography and the Office of Naval Research will allow the collection of needed information on physical oceanographic processes and the physical fates of oil in the marine environment.

Studies in the Alaska Region will be designed to provide information for management decisions associated with the Arctic and Cook Inlet plans for lease sales and exploration. Physical oceanographic data will be collected and much-needed research on the fates and effects of oil in the arctic marine environment will be carried out through the highly-leveraged CMI at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks. Additionally, the arctic studies will be designed so that the information can be applied to the proposed simultaneous lease sale with Russia.

The National Program office will continue to focus on research efforts associated with the Oil Spill Research (OPA 90) funds. Sharing of costs and technical requirements with the Office of Naval Research will allow conduct of important research of coastal ocean mixing and additional physical processes associated with coastal and oceanic circulation. Collaboration will continue with the USGS to determine cost-effectiveness and technical capability for performance of additional studies by USGS. Biological studies to be conducted by the NBS for the MMS OCS Program will include important new efforts on marine mammals and sea turtles and the continuation of several other projects, mostly in the Gulf of Mexico.

The FY 1996 ESP will focus on OCS areas that are currently experiencing OCS activities and those OCS areas scheduled to have lease sales. No studies are planned for initiation in areas that do not have any activity or likelihood of activity in the near future.

Justification of Program Change
Environmental Studies Program

dollars in thousands

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Change
$ FTE	13,419	14,945	1,526

Increasing the Studies budget by $1.526 million will restore the Program to its FY 1993 base. At this level, Environmental Studies will be able to fully fund its three Coastal Marine Institutes in Louisiana, Alaska, and California, fund continuing studies ($7,444,000), and initiate some of the highest priority new studies. Fiscal flexibility is needed to be able to respond to new needs identified during development of the latest 5-Year Gas and Oil Program, to meet the changing needs of post-lease activities, particularly in the Gulf of Mexico, and to investigate more fully the social and economic effects of OCS activities on local communities, both in the Gulf of Mexico and in Southern California. Additional work on the long-term cumulative effects of offshore activities on marine ecosystems is also needed in the Gulf of Mexico, and Southern California. Information and data derived from environmental studies research contracts are used directly by decision-makers in critical OCS program decisions to ensure defensible policies, and safe, environmentally sound activities.

Leasing and Environmental Assessment

Environmental Assessment

Offshore Environmental Assessment activities support the Comprehensive OCS Leasing Program (5-Year Plan), the Regulatory Program, and Resource Evaluation Program, including the geologic & geophysical permitting process, and leasing activities.

Objectives

- ✓ To manage the Environmental Studies Program;
- ✓ To evaluate the potential environmental effects of proposed and permitted OCS activities; and
- ✓ To support MMS and other agencies on environmental rulemakings affecting OCS activities.

1. Management of the Environmental Studies Program:

Major workloads associated with the management of the Environmental Studies Program are:

Evaluating Information Needs — Identifying the critical information and data required at different decision steps in the OCS pre- and postlease program activities continues to be central to the studies planning process. While the research is primarily driven by internal MMS decisionmaking needs, State and local government, and public concerns are incorporated when practicable. Existing information resources are reviewed and used when possible.

Designing and Contracting Environmental Studies Research — Research projects must be conceptualized and carefully designed to ensure, not only integrity of the research, but applicability of the data for MMS decisions. Staff develop Statements of Work and other contractual documents, conduct proposal evaluations for costs, scope and scientific integrity, or create cooperative agreements for non-competitive studies. Recent years have seen a shift to more cooperative agreements and fewer competitively bid contracts. ESP's collaboration with National Biological Survey and the Geological Survey exemplify this.

Management of Studies Contracts and Research Products — Oversight, monitoring, and evaluation of ongoing research efforts is critical to ensure cost containment, timeliness and quality of research. These efforts constitute one of the ESP staff's major roles. Leveraging research monies by means of Coastal Marine Institutes has increased the number of individual projects with a corresponding need for increased oversight.

Making ESP Information Available — Making research products available to MMS decisionmakers, States, local governments, industry, and the public in a timely fashion is an important part of the ESP mission. Information must be cataloged, formatted and entered in databases. Announcements, bibliographies and technical summaries are produced and disseminated. Data is exchanged with interested parties, and submitted to other Federal agencies. Presentations are given at scientific conferences and MMS's own Information Transfer Meetings, and public inquiries are processed. Under current development, as a TIMS information system module, is the automated ESP Information System (ESPIS) which will contain ESP research results and be available on-line to Federal decisionmakers, States, local governments, and the public. Recent years have seen increased emphasis by outside groups such as the National Research Council on improving dissemination of ESP research, and ESP is enhancing this element.

Collaboration with State, Local, Other Federal, and Academic Institutions — This element has increased in recent years as efforts with other Federal offices such as Geological Survey and National Biological Service have become part of the ESP research program. The ESP historically has supported collaborative efforts with other organizations, but as research budgets declined, this approach has become an important way to leverage research monies and to involve regional and national stakeholders in the process. The three Coastal Management Institutes in Louisiana, Alaska, and California exemplify ESP's efforts in this regard. A good portion of ESP's research budget is now spent on collaborative efforts requiring an increased level of staff effort in this area.

ESP Executive and Administrative Support — Management of the direction and quality of the overall Program, in addition to management of ESP staff, and administrative activities are in this element, together with operation and coordination of the MMS Advisory Board's Scientific Committee. Producing briefings, summaries, and responses to Bureau, Departmental, and Congressional exercises and inquiries, as well as work on agency and interagency working groups, legal proceedings, and other discovery efforts has increased in recent years.

2. *Evaluation of Potential Environmental Effects of OCS Activities (both proposed industry activity and MMS lease sales).*

This includes preparation and analysis for all MMS Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and Environmental Assessments (EA) for:

- ☛ MMS Lease Sales;
- ☛ Industry Geologic and Geophysical Permits;
- ☛ Industry Exploration and Development and Production Plans;
- ☛ Industry platform removals;
- ☛ The review of oil spill contingency plans in State waters;
- ☛ Oil spill analyses;
- ☛ Coordinating with other agencies and the public on proposed OCS activities; and
- ☛ Monitoring industry activities (such as geological and geophysical exploration activities, exploration and development/production plans, pipelines, and rights-of-way) for compliance with MMS's and other environmental regulations.

Before a decision can be made on whether industry or MMS activity should proceed, the environmental effects of the proposed activity must be assessed. If effects are deemed to be adverse, a decision on whether to proceed and/or plans to mitigate these effects must be developed. MMS environmental staff review proposed plans and prepare the necessary National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation which describes to the decisionmaker the environmental effects the project may cause. If adverse effects are likely, the activity may not proceed, or the staff actively participates in developing workable mitigation. This directly supports the Regulatory and Resource Evaluation Programs (approval of plans and permits) as well as the Leasing Program (lease sales). Workloads associated with these reviews and assessments of industry activity primarily include Environmental Assessments and Categorical Exclusion Reviews.

Environmental Assessments are NEPA documents which analyze the environmental impacts of proposed actions, examine appropriate mitigating actions for use in MMS decisionmaking, and determine if the action significantly affects the human environment (if so, the preparation of an EIS is required). Most EA's are brief analytical documents requiring about 2 weeks of staff time to prepare.

Categorical Exclusion Reviews (CER) are analytical reviews of individual actions to determine if they may be categorized by the agency according to Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines as actions normally excluded from NEPA requirements. CER's are very brief documents, requiring less than 1 week of staff time.

MMS prepares **Environmental Impact Statements (EIS's)** to support OCS program development and OCS lease sales in all areas. MMS will also prepare an EIS if industry proposes development outside of the Western or Central Gulf of Mexico. About 15 analysts in the Gulf of Mexico Region, with additional staff support, prepare a lease sale EIS (draft and final) in approximately 20 months. Lease sale EIS's in the Alaska Region require about 30 months to prepare. EIS's are often 750 pages in length, and for controversial sales an EIS may exceed 1,000 pages. Over 50 staff from Headquarters and the Regions contribute in some manner to preparation of a 5-Year Program EIS.

Oil spill analyses are done for all lease sales and for various post lease activities such as exploration and development plans. Consultation with other Agencies and the public occur for all these activities.

Ongoing Workloads
numbers

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Environmental Assessments	200	245	222
Categorical Exclusion Reviews	1,147	1,074	1,143
Environmental Reports/ Informational Reviews	360	410	460
Air Quality Reviews	1,148	1,268	1,268
Archeology Reviews	648	663	663
Biological Reviews	31	41	46
Oil Spill Reviews	752	822	822
Oil Spill Risk Analyses Modeling & OPA'90 Support to USCG	5	4	5
Section 7 ESA Consultations	5	7	3
Draft EISs in Preparation	5	8	4
Final EISs in Preparation	2	3	7
Federal Agency Coord.	569	621	621
State/Local Coordination	655	715	708
Public Consultation	377	455	459

Environmental Assessments. In FY 1994, 200 environmental assessments were prepared to assess industry activity in the Gulf of Mexico, Pacific and Alaska regions. The need for environmental assessments is expected to increase in FY 1995 and change only slightly in FY 1996. Aging offshore gas/oil platforms in the Gulf of Mexico are expected to be removed in FY 1995 and FY 1996. EAs are prepared and mitigation developed when platforms are removed with explosives that have the potential to harm marine turtles or marine mammals.

Categorical Exclusion Reviews. MMS prepares CER's to review industry activity that historically had little potential for significant environmental effects. This includes most exploration and development plans in the Gulf of Mexico and most G&G permit reviews. Such reviews streamline the MMS workload while still assessing whether environmental effects could occur. (If significant effects are even a possibility, an EA must be prepared in accordance with NEPA.) In FY 1994, 1,147 CERs were prepared by MMS. CERs are expected to decrease slightly in FY 1995 and then increase again in FY 1996 for platform removals in the Gulf of Mexico, again due to the number of aging platforms.

Environmental Reports/Informational Reviews/Other Reviews. During FY 1994, MMS reviewed industry plans of exploration, development, and production, in addition to Development Operations Coordination Documents (DOCD's) from states with coastal zone management programs in the Gulf of Mexico. Permitting operations reviews were also conducted providing information to the states for CZMA consistency determinations and also for use by MMS for NEPA responsibilities. In addition, air quality, biological sciences, and archeological discipline-specific reviews were conducted on all plans or pipeline proposals for leases and rights-of-way, site specific and regional. Oil spill contingency reviews are also an ongoing activity for both OPA '90 compliance and for all industry-submitted plans. In FY 1995 and FY 1996, the level of effort is expected to increase slightly consistent with the planned activities of industry in the Gulf of Mexico Region.

Oil Spill Risk Analyses Modeling. Oil spills and where they potentially could go are a major public concern and must be assessed. Thus MMS prepares oil spill risk analyses for all sales and for selected exploration and development plans. In several cases, ocean circulation models were developed in-house by MMS at a cost of approximately $70,000; previously, such work was contracted out at a cost of over $1 million per study area. Historic spill occurrence research is used to estimate the likelihood of future occurrences of large spills. In FY 1994, MMS prepared a report on worldwide occurrence of large tanker spills. In FY 1995, MMS published research on comparative spill occurrence rates for large spills from platforms, pipelines, tankers, and barges. In FY 1996, MMS will continue to collect data and update information on large spill occurrences.

In FY 1994, MMS performed analyses for Gulf of Mexico Lease Sales 157 and 161, Cook Inlet Sale 149, and Gulf of Alaska/Yakutat Sale 158. In FY 1995, analyses were performed for Gulf of Mexico Lease Sales 166 and UWGS, and Beaufort Sea Sale 144. Risk contours were developed for the Gulf of Mexico Region's analysis of the sensitive area near the Flower Garden Banks. In FY 1996, analyses will be performed for the next Central and Western Gulf of Mexico sales, and for St. George Basin Sale 153 and/or Hope Basin Sale 159. Also, at least one oil spill risk analysis is likely to be performed to support a Development and Production Plan submitted for the Eastern Gulf of Mexico.

OPA '90 Support to USCG. Due to MMS expertise in oil spill modeling, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has asked MMS for assistance to support several OPA projects. In FY 1994, MMS prepared two oil spill trajectory analyses to support USCG's review of oil lightering in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico. Also, risk contours were developed to support the USCG's analysis of tanker-free zones off the Pacific coast. In FY 1995, risk contours were developed to support the USCG's analysis of tanker-free zones off the Atlantic coast and eastern Gulf of Mexico. In FY 1996, risk contours may be developed to support the USCG's further analyses of tanker-free zones.

Draft EIS's. In FY 1994, MMS staff prepared 4 draft EIS's for proposed lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska Regions. The draft EISs scheduled for preparation in FY 1995 and FY 1996 are for sales on the 1992-1997 Comprehensive Program lease sale schedule. EISs are prepared to help assess the effects that the sales and resulting activity may have on environmental resources, and to develop alternatives to the project. To help identify issues and concerns, consultation with the public, States, and local communities occurs while the draft EIS is being prepared. This can lead to changes in the project or alternatives. For example, the Shelikof Strait portion of the Cook Inlet Planning Area was removed from proposed Sale 149 during preparation of the draft EIS.

Final EIS's. After receiving formal public comment, a final EIS is prepared which responds to the comments and provides final conclusions about the environmental effects the sale and resulting activity may have. This assists the Department in making final decisions on the size of the sale and any sale specific conditions under which industry must operate. In FY 1994, MMS prepared two final EISs for lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico Region. The final EISs scheduled for preparation in FY 1995 and FY 1996 are for sales on the 1992-1997 lease sale schedule. Due to an increase in the number of lease sale planned the final EIS workload will increase in the next two years compared to FY 1994.

Interagency Coordination. In FY 1994, MMS held approximately 600 formal and informal meetings with other federal agencies to coordinate work where activities and jurisdiction overlapped. An increased level of effort is anticipated for FY 1995 and FY 1996. During FY 1995 and FY 1996 MMS and the Environmental Protection Agency will continue to carry out agreements whereby the two agencies cooperate in the preparation of EISs for proposed lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska Regions. During this period, MMS will seek the cooperation of EPA and other Federal agencies for the preparation of the EIS for the 1997-2002 OCS Program. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, MMS conducts formal and informal consultations with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on leasing and regulatory actions deemed to affect an endangered or threatened species and/or its critical habitats. In FY 1994, 5 formal and numerous informal consultations were conducted for both leasing decisions and postlease regulatory actions in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska Regions. Sales currently proposed will require slightly increased formal and informal leasing decision consultations. For FY 1995 and FY 1996, there will be an increase in the number of platform removals and related consultations in the Gulf of Mexico.

Beginning in FY 1993, as required under the National Marine Sanctuaries Program Amendments Act of 1992, MMS carried out formal consultations with the Department of Commerce on activities affecting designated National Marine Sanctuaries (NMS). This includes any activity near the Flower Gardens NMS in the Gulf of Mexico, the Channel Islands NMS off California, and the U.S.S. Monitor NMS off North Carolina. Required consultations will add to the overall increase in this workload.

Federal-State/Local Coordination. To understand issues of concern to the States, in FY 1994, MMS held approximately 700 formal and informal meetings with state and local agencies in Alaska, California, North Carolina and several Gulf Coast states. Reports by the OCS Policy Committee and the National Research Council recommend that MMS consult more with the States, local governments, and the public. Thus an increased level of effort is anticipated for FY 1995 and FY 1996. The level of coordination with state agencies and local governments in Alaska will remain high to address environmental issues concerning proposed lease sales in Cook Inlet, the Gulf of Alaska, and the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. Increased coordination in Florida and Alabama is expected for Development and Production Plan (DPP) EIS planning. Extensive consultation will continue in California, especially with the counties bordering the Santa Barbara Channel and Santa Maria basin. MMS holds scoping meetings, public hearings, information transfer meetings, workshops, and other public forums to receive public input for the preparation of lease sale EIS's, postlease assessments, and the collection and dissemination of environmental information. The level of effort needed to accomplish this public participation will be greater in FY 1995 and FY 1996 than in FY 1994.

Planning And Review. Planning and review for the 1997-2002 OCS Program will require an increased level of effort by headquarters and the Regions in FY 1995 and again in FY 1996. In FY 1994, as required by OCSLA Section 20(e), MMS initiated Departmental review of the Cumulative Effects Report on OCS activities during 1987 through 1991. This report will be submitted to Congress in FY 1995. Also, in FY 1995, MMS began preparing the next report covering the period 1992 through 1994 and plans to submit it to Congress in FY 1996. In FY 1994, environmental compliance reviews were conducted on industry activities in the Pacific region with several hundred special conditions applied to the operators monitored. Monitoring of bowhead whales was carried out in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. These review and monitoring activities are expected to continue in FY 1995 and FY 1996.

3 .Support of MMS and other Agencies on Environmental Rulemakings Affecting OCS Activities.

This includes:

- Support to MMS's Regulatory Program in developing regulations and supporting NEPA evaluations.

- Review of environmental laws and regulations prepared by other Federal Agencies.

Major workloads associated with this element are:

Support for MMS Regulations.

The Environmental Assessment Program provides policy direction for OCS activities connected with environmental laws, such as air and water quality, endangered species, and historic sites. This entails reviews of MMS rulemaking and regulatory activities for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, and the delivery of technical assistance and environmental oversight for MMS program activities required under the Nation's environmental laws such as the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act. In FY 1993, the program assisted in the development of an MMS rules handbook and implementation manual for the OCS Civil/Criminal Penalties Program. In addition, NEPA reviews and technical support were provided for MMS rulemaking governing hydrogen sulfide operations, oil spill response plans for offshore facilities, non-energy minerals mining and archaeological surveys. Environmental program staff also developed instructional materials for international training, assessments concerning naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM), and assessments on air emissions in GOM.

In fiscal years 1995 and 1996, it is estimated that demand for technical support from ongoing MMS regulatory programs will be similar to FY 1994. An increase in this workload may occur in responding to issues concerning NORM on the OCS and MMS's involvement in the London Convention amendments regarding discharge of low-level radioactive materials into the ocean or seabed. Work continues on revisions to MMS's air quality regulations for the Gulf of Mexico in line with the Clean Air Act Amendments. Support for environmental review and analyses will be needed for MMS rulemaking governing oil spill response in State waters, prospecting for hard minerals, shutdown valves and cranes on platforms and other requirements.

Review of Federal Environmental Legislation, Rulemaking, and Major Decisions.

The Environmental Assessment Program staff review and prepare technical comments and information in response to congressional legislative activities, significant proposed Federal rulemaking and decisions that affect and impact MMS programs and missions. Such reviews are needed to help other agencies in developing workable rules and programs for relevant OCS activities. In FY 1994, MMS worked with EPA, NOAA (NOS and NMFS), FWS, and USCG on various rulemaking and legislative proposals concerning air/water quality, coastal zone management, marine sanctuaries, endangered/threatened species, and oil pollution control/recovery. Specific examples include extensive work and coordination activities with: (1) EPA on its new source performance standard (water quality) rules for ocean discharges and air quality rulemaking for offshore California and the rest of the OCS; (2) NOAA/NOS on several coastal zone management consistency appeals by the oil/gas industry; and (3) NOAA/NMFS and DOI/FWS on practical implementation of the Endangered Species Act and for rules for incidental take of endangered/threatened species. As a part of the above activities, a substantial number of background/briefing papers designed to develop DOI policies were prepared for MMS and Departmental management on topics including air/water quality, coastal zone management consistency appeals, endangered & threatened species, and national marine sanctuaries. These activities will continue at a similar pace in FY 1995 and FY 1996.

In FY 1994, the Environmental Program staff continued to work with other Federal agencies on their ongoing environmental rulemaking and major decisionmaking activities that impact MMS missions. These ongoing rulemaking and decisionmaking activities include EPA's air quality rules and NPDES permits (general and specific areas), NOAA/NOS's coastal zone management rulemaking and consistency appeals, and NOAA/NMFS's and DOI/FWS's rulemaking for endangered and threatened species. The program staff may also be involved in reviews and other relevant activities for the possible reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act.

Leasing

The following discussion on the leasing activities is organized by 1) program planning and pre-lease (5-YEAR PLAN, AEDP, POSTSALE) and 2) post-lease workloads.

Objectives:

- ✓ Conduct Policy Analyses and Dialogue with Constituencies to develop the 1997-2002 5-Year Program
- ✓ Implement the Area Evaluation and Decision Process (AEDP) for lease sales scheduled in the 1992-1997 5-Year Program
- ✓ Conduct Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) to resolve conflicts and build consensus

4. Five-Year Program.

Section 18 of the OCS Lands Act (OCSLA) requires the Secretary of the Interior to prepare and maintain an oil and gas leasing program that indicates the size, timing, and location of leasing activity determined to best meet national energy needs, and other objectives directed by the OCSLA, for the 5-year period following its approval. Development of a 5-year program allows an efficient allocation of planning resources by all concerned: Federal agencies, the coastal States, the oil and gas industry, and other stakeholders. The current 5-year program covers the period from July 1992 to July 1997. Preparation of a new 5-year program (1997-2002) was initiated by a Federal Register notice published in November 1994. For each of the three major drafts specified in the OCSLA for preparation of the next 5-year program, the decision information consists of a program decision document and a memorandum presenting options for Secretarial decisions. A draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and final EIS are also prepared.

The 5-Year Program is tailored to fit the different characteristics of the Nation's coastal regions and to respond to the views expressed by States, local governments, and the public. In 1995-1996, work will proceed on preliminary planning and analysis for development of the next 5-Year Program. The draft proposed program for 1997-2002 is scheduled to be issued in the summer of 1995 and the proposed program would be issued in FY 1996. The proposed final program would be issued in FY 1997.

Key Steps in the 5-Year Program Development Process

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Solicit [Comments Section 18 (c)(1)] from public via FR notice		■	
Comment Period		■	
Analysis & Preparation of the Draft Proposed Program		■	
Issue Draft Proposed Program [Section 18(c)(2)]		■	
Comment Period		■	
Analysis & Preparation of the Proposed Program			■
Issue Proposed ProgramSection 18(c)(3) and (d)(2)] and Final EIS			■
Comment Period			■
Analysis & Preparation of the Proposed Final Program			
Issue Proposed Final Program[Section 18(d)(2)] Final EIS			
Notification of President/Congress			
Approve Program			

Not all steps will happen during 1994-1996

5. *The Area Evaluation and Decision Process.*

The Area Evaluation and Decision Process (AEDP) includes extensive consultation with States, coastal communities and other concerned parties to develop leasing proposals. During FY 1996 major lease sale planning activities shall continue to include:

- Continued implementation of the AEDP for the 1992-1997 5-Year Program.
- Consideration of a more efficient replacement for the AEDP to coordinate and implement the OCS leasing activity.

In the next few years, a great majority of the leasing workload will be determined by the timing of the proposed lease sales as follows:

Proposed Lease Sales Schedule

Sale Number, Area	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
152 - Central GOM	■				
155 - Western GOM	■				
149 - Cook Inlet		■			
157 - Central GOM		■			
161 - Western GOM		■			
158 - Gulf of Alaska/Yakutat		■			
144 - Beaufort Sea			■		
166 - Central GOM			■		
Western GOM			■		
Central GOM				■	
Western GOM				■	
148 - Chuckchi Sea				■	
159 - Hope Basin				■	
Central GOM					■
Western GOM					■

Note: The amount and timing of the receipts from these sales is discussed later in the Receipts section

Efforts have begun to review and modify the sale planning process. In the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico, the process will be more tailored to the annual pace of sales. In the remainder of the OCS, major sale planning steps may be modified, renamed or moved to other positions in the process. Until the new processes are adopted, the following is a brief description of the current AEDP sale planning process and the workload associated with each element:

- **Information Base Review (IBR).** The AEDP begins with an early MMS assessment of the information to be used in developing decisions on leasing. Data in MMS files, in academic institutions, and new information provided as a result of public requests is reviewed. An annual IBR will be conducted for the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico sales in 1995 and 1996.

- **Call for Information and Nominations and Notice of Intent (Call/NOI) to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).** The Call/NOI is the next step. It is prepared if, as a result of the IBR, no reason to stop or delay the leasing process is discovered. The Call/NOI invites interested bidders to nominate areas for leasing within a large planning area. It also asks all interested parties to submit written comments on any issues of concern. The Call/NOI is published in the Federal Register with a 45-day comment period. The EIS is also discussed under Environmental Support. A combined Call/NOI is scheduled to obtain comments on an annual pair of Central and Western Gulf of Mexico sales each year (1994, 1995, 1996).

- **Proposed Action and Alternatives Memorandum (PAAM) and Area Identification.** A PAAM is prepared for the decision on the Area Identification. If a decision is made to proceed with the proposed action, an Area Identification (AI) is made and announced through a Press Release, along with an announcement regarding the scope of the draft EIS. The EIS is required by the National Environmental Policy Act. One PAAM and Area ID is prepared each year for the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico sales.

- **Proposed Notice of Sale (PNS).** In preparing the draft PNS, MMS considers all the information gathered at both the IBR and the Call/NOI steps. The PNS provides information to the public on the size, timing, and terms and conditions of the leases. The MMS files the draft EIS with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). MMS tells the public that the PNS and the draft EIS are available for review through Notices of Availability (NOA) published in the Federal Register. In the Gulf of Mexico, two PNSs are prepared each year, one for a Central and one for a Western Gulf Sale. Three PNSs are scheduled in 1995 for Alaska, Sale 149 (Cook Inlet), Sale 158 (Gulf of Alaska/Yakutat), and Sale 144 (Beaufort Sea). A pair of PNSs are scheduled for 1996 for combined Sales 148/159 (Chukchi/Hope Basin) to be held concurrently with a Russian sale.

- **Section 19 Letters.** Under requirements of Section 19 of the OCSLA, Governors of the affected States are sent copies of the PNS for their review and recommendations regarding the size, timing, and/or location of a proposed lease sale. This step is known as the Section 19 Letters step. In the Gulf of Mexico, 4 letters are prepared for a Central Gulf Sale, and 2 for a Western Gulf sale each year. In Alaska in 1995, three letters will be prepared for Sales 149, 158, and 144. In 1996, two letters will be prepared for the Alaska governor for combined sales 148/159.

- **Public Hearings.** Public Hearings are held during the 90-day comment period following publication of the NOA of the draft EIS and the PNS, allowing interested parties to discuss issues of concern. In addition to the Public Hearings, MMS may schedule other meetings or workshops. Hearings are held after the release of each EIS. One set (in multiple cities) are held each year in the Gulf of Mexico for Central and Western Gulf sales. In Alaska in 1995, three sets will be held on EISs for Sales 149, 158, and 144. In Alaska in 1996, one set will be held covering the EIS on Sales 148/159.

- **Final EIS and Consistency Determination (CD).** After receipt and analysis of comments on the draft EIS and the proposed Notice (and consideration of reviews required by other environmental laws such as the Endangered Species Act), MMS decides whether to start preparation of a final EIS and a CD. The CD is required by the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990. The CD's are sent to the appropriate State agencies to agree/disagree within 45-60 days of their receipt as to whether the proposed sale is consistent with the State's Coastal Zone Management Plan. In the Gulf of Mexico, three CD's were prepared for Central Gulf sales in 1994, four will be prepared in 1995 and 1996 assuming approval of the Texas CZM plan. One CD was prepared for the Western Gulf sale in 1994, but two each will be prepared for the 1995 and 1996 sales. In Alaska three CD's will be prepared in 1996, one each for Sales 149, 158, and 144.

- **Balancing Letters.** When the Secretary decides on the terms and conditions of the lease sale, taking into consideration comments of affected States, the Governors are informed in writing whether their recommendations were accepted or rejected. In the Gulf of Mexico, four letters are prepared each year for Central Gulf sales, and two letters for Western Gulf sales. In Alaska, two letters will be prepared, one each for Sales 149 and 158.

- **Final Notice of Sale (FNS).** A minimum of thirty days before a Sale is held, a FNS is published in the Federal Register. The FNS includes the date, time, and location of the bid opening, the blocks offered, and the terms and conditions of the sale. In the Gulf of Mexico, two FNS's are produced each year, one for the Central Gulf sale and one for the Western Gulf sale. In Alaska, 2 FNS's will be prepared in 1996, one each for Sales 149 and 158.

- **Sale.** Sales of Federal offshore leases are conducted under competitive sealed bidding procedures. Bids submitted for a specific lease sale are opened and read in public. MMS adjudicates each apparent high bid to assure that it complies with the submitting company's legal authorizations which are on file, and for compliance with various regulations and legal notices. Upon verification, the highest valid bid for each block is evaluated to determine if it meets or exceeds bid adequacy criteria. Two sales are held each year in the Gulf of Mexico, one in the Central Gulf and one in the Western Gulf. Two sales will be held in Alaska in 1996, Sales 149 and 158.

  A bid specific data base is developed which details each bid submitted, companies participating individually and as joint ventures, percentages of interest by company by bid, bids by lease term and royalty rate, etc. Several post-sale data reports are generated and communicated on sale day to both the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission for antitrust review purposes. Clearance from both agencies is required before leases can be issued.

  Bid adequacy is determined in two phases. Phase one has a 3-day time limit. Bids not meeting phase one criteria are technically and economically reviewed in detail during phase two which, by regulation, must be completed within 90 days of sale.

- **Conflict Management.** ADR encompasses a spectrum of ways to resolve conflicts in lieu of litigation, including informal discussions and negotiated rulemakings. The Offshore program is expanding an ADR approach of collaborating with local interests directly affected by OCS development, including environmental groups and State and local governments. This expanded approach includes the establishment of subcommittees of the OCS Policy Committee as well as the expansion of that committee as an MMS-wide ADR forum. An Alaska Stakeholders Taskforce has been established to develop recommendations for the new 5-year program.

6. Post-Lease Adjudication Process.

Once leases are issued, records relating to assignment of record title interest, operating rights, mortgages, and production status must be maintained for the life of the lease. Leases issued during the late 1940s and early 1950s are still in a producing status. As of December 1994, the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) Region had 5,123 active leases. As the major oil companies slow their domestic operations and/or shift operations overseas, an increasing number of federal oil and gas leases are being assigned to smaller independent stateside operators. This industry transition has resulted in an ever-increasing adjudicative workload to document record title, operating interest, and designated operators.

During the lease assignment process, supplemental bond compliance often is the primary MMS prerequisite to approval. Such a requirement is necessary where a lease has existing oil and gas facilities and none of the post-assignment record title holders has been deemed supplemental bond exempt. The transfer of producing leases (with major production facilities) from large to small companies increases the risk of a bankruptcy. The prospect of incurring costs into the millions of dollars for abandonment and cleanup has resulted in MMS requiring additional security.

The supplemental bond process initially requires a determination of supplemental bond eligibility. The exact amount of the supplemental bond requirement also must be determined. Official notification of this amount is made to the operator. Discussions between the operator/lessee representative and MMS regarding the supplemental bond requirement are conducted. MMS carefully reviews changes requested by the operator/lessee representative. Final MMS notification of the requirement is provided to the operator.

Upon sufficient proof of compliance, including coordination with the Federal Reserve Bank, and completion of other adjudication procedures, the assignment is eligible for approval. In the absence of supplemental bond compliance, the assignment is returned to the submitter unapproved. The entire process may take 4 weeks to a year. As of November 1994, there were 61 supplemental bonds on file with MMS with a value of $91.5 million. In addition, there are pending MMS requests for 29 supplemental bonds with a value of $40.7 million.

Ongoing Workload
Number

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Active Leases	5,132	5,200	5,300
Assignments	1,837	2,000	2,200
New Companies Qualifying	74	80	85
Qualification Updates	474	500	525
Lease/Pipeline Relinquishments	242	275	300
Lease/Pipeline Terminations/Expirations	440	475	500
Surety Bonds	193	225	250
Supplemental Bonds	35	40	50
Non-required Filings	3,198	3,500	4,000
Customer Calls for Information/Assistance	8,314	8,500	9,000
Customer Visits	1,404	1,500	1,500
Surety Bond Cancellations/ Replacement	50	75	100

Active Lease. Any lease that is within its initial or primary term or a lease that has drilling or production activity.

Assignment. Transfer of specified interest or title of an active lease from one company to another.

New Company Qualifying. The necessary documentation to substantiate that a company is authorized to own/operate leases.

Qualifications Update. Changes to the initial qualifying company information, such as signing authority, changes of company name, or merger of one company into another.

Lease Relinquishment. A statement filed by an active leaseholder giving up all rights, title, and interest in the lease.

Lease Termination/Expiration. A lease that fails to meet or maintain required activity is terminated by the MMS. An active lease within its primary term which has never had any activity expires at the end of the primary term. A producing lease terminates after 90 days of no production.

Surety Bonds. MMS regulations require lessees to furnish lease specific surety bonds conditioned on compliance with all the terms and conditions of the lease. Lessees have the option to furnish, in lieu of separate lease bonds, a corporate surety bond for all oil and gas and sulphur leases held by the company. Holders of pipeline rights-of-way are required to furnish a separate $300,000 corporate surety. Some small companies opt to meet surety bond requirements by pledging U.S. Treasury Notes as security.

Supplemental/Additional Bonds. The Regional Director has authority to require additional security for liabilities associated with a specific lease. Some small companies opt to meet this requirement by pledging U.S. Treasury Notes as security.

Non-required Filings. Industry has increased non-required filings of documents indicating items such as the placement of or release from loans secured by the borrower's interest in the lease. Increased activities may be due to several reasons:

- filing with MMS is becoming more of an accepted practice with industry even though it is not required;
- some parish filing fees are high and industry may be saving significant dollars by filing with MMS only once versus several parishes; and
- industry is finding that MMS filings provide a coordinated reference source for title searches.

Customer Calls. Numerous phone calls are received requesting information or assistance. There is an expected increase in customer calls during FY 1996 for several reasons (e.g., a computerized assignment tracking system will allow quicker handling of customer questions, and high turnover of industry people has resulted in a loss of experienced industry representatives).

Customer Visits. Industry representatives often walk into the regional offices for assistance in several different functional areas such as: the official record title lineage of a lease; company qualification information as to who in a company has been granted specific authorities; who owns/operates specific leases; what operating rights have been assigned to whom; etc. The number of visitors may decrease in FY 1996 after a proposed computer dial-in system comes on line. This system will enable a person to dial in and view various fields of information, thus eliminating the need for a visit.

7. Other Activities.

Leasing Area Maps and Diagrams

Ongoing Workloads			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Protraction Diagrams			
NAD 27	47	10	0
NAD 83	133	150	150
Official Block Diagrams			
NAD 27			
State Seaward BDY and Limit of 8(g) Zone	574	0	0
**Block BDY Blocks	1,192	300	0
NAD 83			
State Seaward BDY and Limit of 8(g) Zone	505	0	0
**Block & BDY Blocks	0	300	0
Special Block Diagrams	0	150	150
Data Base Development	3 FTE	4 FTE	4 FTE
Baseline Point Development	1,300	7,000	10,000
A-16 Coordination	1 FTE	1 FTE	1 FTE

*Differences are attributed to the implementation of NAD 83, the phaseout of NAD 27 and the development of a corporate offshore data base.

** A Block and Boundary Block is defined as a block generated in order to populate the B&B data base with historic data.

The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) must be accurately defined to assure that only Federal lands are offered for lease by the Federal Government. This coordinate infrastructure is referred to as the official offshore cadastre. It is being updated to reflect the Agency's efforts to implement the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's June 14, 1989, Federal Register Notice (54 FR 25318) mandating implementation of the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). The official MMS NAD 83 Implementation Plan was published in the Federal Register on May 1, 1991.

Official offshore coordinate data must be developed for areas not currently offered for lease. This work is necessary to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements including:

- Oil Pollution Act of 1990;
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-16, Coordination of Surveying, Mapping, and Related Spatial Data Activities;
- Executive Order 12770, July 25, 1991, Metric Usage in Federal Government Programs;

- Executive Order 12906, April 11, 1994, Coordinating Geographic Data Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial Data Infrastructure; and

- Article 76 of the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention and Department of State request to define the fullest extent of U.S. jurisdiction for the entire U.S. coast and that of its territories.

The NAD 83 effort will require the MMS to redefine approximately 500 existing Official Protraction Diagrams (OPD's) and Leasing Maps (LM's) and 15,500 Supplemental Official OCS Block Diagrams (SOBD's) on the new datum. A number of new official output products will be required in order to define existing NAD 27 leases on the NAD 83 datum, to depict ambulatory leasing boundaries, and to delimit the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and international maritime boundaries. Complete offshore cadastre coverage of all relevant areas may generate as many as 200,000 diagrams.

The Block and Boundary component of the Technical Information Management System (TIMS) defines and maintains the official offshore cadastre. The cadastre uses geographic coordinates to provide accurate legal definitions of the OCS for administrative, jurisdictional, and leasing purposes. Accordingly, the Block and Boundary component is integral to the development of numerous other TIMS components.

The MMS Mapping and Survey Staff is working with coastal states (including Alaska, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida) to jointly develop and fix by decree of the U.S. Supreme Court the Federal/State offshore Submerged Lands Act (SLA) boundaries. These collaborative efforts reduce the extent of costly and time-consuming Federal/State jurisdictional disputes. Jurisdictional disputes that are not resolved have the potential for delaying and/or reducing the leasable areas proposed for Federal and State offshore natural gas and oil development.

Advisory Board Coordination

The OCS Advisory Board was established in 1975 to provide advice to the Secretary and other officers of the DOI in performing discretionary functions of the OCS Lands Act (OCSLA). The OCSLA requires that Interior consult with affected States and other interested parties on all aspects of leasing, exploration, development, and protection of the resources of the OCS. The Advisory Board provides a formal mechanism for this consultation. It directly influences the program by providing a unique forum for conflict resolution and policy development for this critical national energy program. The board was renamed the Minerals Management Advisory Board in 1994 to enable it to address royalty-related issues. The new board, the Minerals Management Advisory Board, is comprised of:

- an OCS Policy Committee;
- a Gulf of Mexico Offshore Advisory Committee (GOMOAC);
- an OCS Scientific Committee; and
- a Royalty Policy Committee.

The OCS Policy Committee advises the Secretary on the national policy implications of managing the OCS resources. The GOMOAC advises the Regional Director, Gulf of Mexico (GOM) Region, on all aspects of OCS development. The OCS Scientific Committee advises MMS on the feasibility, appropriateness, and scientific value of the Environmental Studies Program. It reviews the relevance of data being produced by the program and recommends changes in its scope, direction, and emphasis. The Royalty Policy Committee advises MMS on royalty management and other mineral related policies. The purpose of the OCS committees did not change with revisions that allow royalry issues to be addressed by the Board.

The members are appointed by the Secretary and provide advice to officials within the DOI. The membership is balanced as required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) to ensure that all interested constituencies, including the coastal States, are adequately represented. The Advisory Board committees convene several times a year and have distinct purposes as explained in their charters.

The Advisory Board committees frequently appoint subcommittees for in-depth analyses of specific issues, and their findings are reported back to the standing committees. These subcommittees are dissolved after they have given their report to the standing committee. Subcommittees are frequently appointed at one meeting and dissolved at the next biannual meeting. The members are appointed by the Chairman of the OCS Policy Committee and usually have between five and ten members.

The OCS Policy Committee created four subcommittees in 1994 to address legislative, mineral, oil spill financial responsibility, and regional issues. The subcommittees are:

- ☛ the OCS Legislative subcommittee;
- ☛ the Hard Minerals subcommittee;
- ☛ the Subcommittee on the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; and
- ☛ the Regional Stakeholders Task Force.

The MMS provides support for all the Advisory Board committees, including the service of an Executive Secretary. Such support includes travel expenses for non-Federal committee members, planning and paying for committee and subcommittee meetings, and producing meeting records as required by the FACA.

Justification of Program Change
International Activities

dollars in thousands

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Change
$	—	+100	+100
FTE	—	—	—

The increase in funding supports a DOI initiative dealing with U.S./Mexican border environmental issues. As part of the DOI Field Coordinating Committee and the Environmental Education Subcommittee, the MMS has been designated to coordinate a "Coastal and Marine Binational Information Transfer Workshop" for U.S. and Mexican interdisciplinary scientists in Corpus Christi, Texas, in the summer of 1996. Topics of mutual interest which will be investigated during the workshop include:

- ☛ Safety and regulation;
- ☛ Oil spill contingency planning;
- ☛ Physical oceanography;
- ☛ Biological concerns; and
- ☛ Mapping.

At the workshop, scientists from both countries will discuss issues, define opportunities to enhance information and data sharing, explore the possibility of cooperative research projects, and identify training opportunities related to offshore and onshore gas and oil exploration, development and production activities of interest to both nations.

Resource Evaluation Program

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Resource Evaluation Program	$ FTE	16,710 212	+326 0	+600 0	17,636 212	+926 0

Program Description

The RE program acquires and analyzes geologic, geophysical, and other geoscientific data and information essential to support OCS program decisions and ensures that the Government receives fair market value (FMV) for mineral rights to OCS lands. The program responsibilities encompass all cycles of OCS program activities: identification of broad areas of the OCS thought to be most promising to contain natural gas and oil; determination of specific values for individual tracts offered for sale; and ensuring that eventual discoveries are developed and produced in accordance with the goals and provisions of the OCS Lands Act and Amendments. Current known reserves of 3 billion barrels of oil and more than 30 trillion cubic feet of natural gas will produce several billion dollars in future royalty payments as well as contributing approximately 25 percent of the Nation's natural gas production and more than 12 percent of the Nation's oil production. Additionally, 100-200 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 10-30 billion barrels of crude oil are estimated to be discoverable on OCS lands and may make substantial contributions in meeting the Nation's natural gas and crude oil needs in the future as well as providing billions of dollars to the U.S. Treasury through bonus bids, rentals, and production royalties if leasing occurs.

The majority of the RE program activities are performed by geologists, geophysicists, petroleum engineers, and other technical and

Objectives

The main objectives of the Resource Evaluation (RE) program are to:

- ✓ Obtain and analyze proprietary geological and geophysical (G&G) data and information, and conduct resource and reserves studies of OCS lands to determine: (1) whether geologic conditions for energy or non-energy minerals exist, (2) where potential concentrations of resources and reserves are located, (3) the size of the accumulations and the likely amount of resources those accumulations may contain, and (4) the economic value of the resources and reserves.
- ✓ Advise Department and Bureau management on matters related to the OCS leasing and regulatory programs and issues from a petroleum geology and resource economic perspective.
- ✓ Collect economic data/conduct studies necessary to support the development of a comprehensive 5-year leasing program and ensure that the public obtains fair market value from individual lease sales under that program.
- ✓ Conduct continuing investigations of OCS lands necessary to estimate current discovered crude oil and natural gas reserves by fields and undiscovered crude oil and natural gas resources (including speculative resources).

continued on next page

continued from previous page

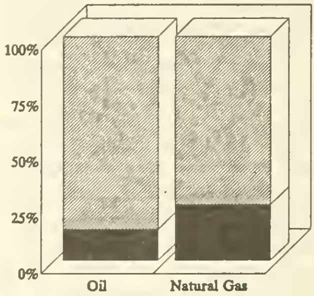
- ✓ Publish/make available timely information pertinent to the mineral potential of the OCS to the public, academia, and private industry.
- ✓ Conduct continuing reviews of available bidding systems and specific bidding variables for leasing OCS tracts and their effectiveness in accomplishing the objectives of the OCS Lands Act and Amendments.
- ✓ Conduct economic engineering, and geologic analyses in support of regulatory actions to modify lease provisions necessary to ensure optimum Government and private benefits of minerals production.

support personnel in regional MMS offices who (like industry counterparts) gather and analyze data and information pertinent to the probabilities that natural gas and oil may exist in areas under study. The MMS uses proprietary data and information gathered by industry (under permits issued by MMS regional offices) as well as academic studies and public information to conduct broad-based resource assessment, such as the joint "National Assessment" undertaken with the U.S. Geological Survey in FY 1991-FY 1995, which identifies areas with promising resource potential for future program decisions. More detailed analyses are performed on those most promising areas to determine the amounts of natural gas and oil which may exist, whether such accumulations may be economically viable for exploration and development and the mineral and economic benefits which may result from leasing the area. (These benefits are then compared with the social, environmental, and economic costs of leasing.) In the event that leasing is scheduled, very specific studies of individual tracts being offered for lease are undertaken to estimate the value of tracts being offered (based upon the amount of natural gas and oil which may exist beneath the tracts). These values are then used in conjunction with related market based criteria set forth in predetermined bidding rules to evaluate the adequacy of bids submitted by private companies—thereby ensuring that the Government receives fair compensation for leasing these mineral rights. Subsequent to leasing, industry exploratory, development, and production activities provide additional geologic data and information to RE program offices which is then incorporated into existing databases and may introduce changes to the previous expectations of the area. (For example, drilling a well may produce oil or natural gas in zones previously not expected to have oil or natural gas or may not find oil or natural gas in geologic formations expected to contain these minerals. Whatever the result, these new "facts" must then be factored into future leasing and valuation decisions.)

The key and central components to all RE functions are the proprietary geological and geophysical data and information gathered by private companies on unleased and leased lands and the capability to integrate this data and information successfully with existing data and information. Geologic assumptions and interpretations of areas are constantly undergoing changes and modifications introduced by new information, data, geologic schools of thought and technological improvements (such as innovations in the collection and interpretation of seismic data).

The RE program activities also include the development and maintenance of complex ADP-based databases and mathematical and economic models which are used in fair market value (FMV) determinations. Such models and

Total U.S. Production of Oil and Natural Gas
Federal OCS vs Onshore/State Offshore



		Oil	Natural Gas
Onshore/State Offshore	▨	86	75
Federal Offshore	■	14	25

databases are also necessary to evaluate broader sale design options and OCS program and policy issues, including cost-benefit analyses of potential legislative proposals impacting OCS activities, as well as day-to-day lease regulatory decisions.

Industry Trends In recent years, the oil and natural gas industry practices of collecting and analyzing geological and geophysical data and information have changed dramatically with the advent and use of computer-assisted data interpretation and analysis systems. Such systems use powerful computer workstations, sophisticated software, and massive databases in an integrated and interactive manner to determine possible locations of natural gas and oil accumulations and estimate the size of potential fields. A significant factor in the process is the incorporation of 3-dimensional (3-D) seismic data. This allows scientists to evaluate geologic features that were virtually undetectable using the standard 2-dimensional (2-D) data. Several recent major discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) have resulted from applying these techniques. The use of 3-D seismic data in the imaging of subsurface hydrocarbon prospects has resulted in major "subsalt" discoveries in the GOM.

The other major advance provided by these tools is the ability to integrate extensive amounts of geological and geophysical data and information into a single interpretation. This is often critical in defining the subtle oil and gas prospects that are today's exploration targets in mature areas like the GOM.

TIMS Related Activities The MMS had been unable to incorporate 3-D seismic data until a pilot program was initiated in the GOM Region in FY 1992 as an integral component of the Technical Information Management System (TIMS) project. As a result, 12 workstations were installed in the GOM Region during FY 1994 for approximately 100 geologists, geophysicists, and engineers to share. The workstations are an important tool in performing resource evaluation functions - including critical tract evaluation/bid adequacy determinations as well as field delineation (reserves) analyses.

The MMS has begun the acquisition of 3-D seismic data (as well as other digital information) currently being collected by geophysical contractors throughout the GOM Region (as well as other active areas of natural gas and oil exploration and development throughout the United States and the world). Using these data and information, MMS has begun the interactive evaluation of tracts using workstations acquired through the Geologic Interpretive Tools (GIT) pilot project. Concurrently, MMS will convert or selectively repurchase our existing 1,400,000+ miles of paper 2-D seismic information and 100,000+ paper well logs, in the GOM alone, into a form usable by these computer-based workstations.

Commencing in FY 1994 a major effort was initiated to integrate historical interpretations into the TIMS database. This included the integration of data from approximately 1,000 fields and 20,000 reservoirs, prospect evaluations from previous lease sales, regional maps, seismic navigation data, and other studies and investigations. While this effort is ongoing, the necessary task to populate the G&G database with the huge inventory of well logs, directional surveys, and velocity surveys will also be undertaken. (See section entitled G&G Data Acquisition and Analyses for specific information.)

Based on the previous discussion, the work of the RE program has been divided into nine major subelements and their description follows. Within some of the subelements, major accomplishments also have been included.

1. Regulation of Data Collection

Ongoing Workload *Number*			
	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
G&G Permits Processed and Approved	133	142	150

The objective of this component of the RE Program involves the development and implementation of the regulations, rules, and procedures which must be followed by any party which collects prelease G&G data and information on the OCS for purposes related to mineral exploration, development, or production. The general purpose of these regulations (30 CFR Parts 251 and 280) is to ensure that prelease exploration and scientific research operations in Federal waters do not interfere with each other, with lease operations, or with other uses of the area. Adherence to these regulations will ensure that exploration and research activities will be conducted in an environmentally safe manner and not interfere with other activities occurring in the area.

These regulations govern the permitting, data collection, and release of information. They prescribe when a permit or a notice is required, operating procedures for conducting activities, requirements and conditions for release of data and information, and reimbursement to permittees for reproduction costs of the data and information for MMS. The level of permitting activity is expected to remain at approximately FY 1995 levels due to resurveying efforts by industry (collecting 3-D seismic data over the entire GOM), as well as renewed leasing activities in the GOM.

2 G&G Data Acquisition and Analysis

Ongoing Workload *Number*			
Seismic Data Acquisition	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
2-D *(line-miles)*	25,000	16,000	17,000
3-D *(blocks)*	1,420	1,500	1,550

G&G Data Acquisition. The primary source of the G&G data and information used by the RE Program is the oil and gas industry which conducts exploration, development, and production activities on OCS lands. While the MMS does not perform any direct data collection activities, permits issued to industry for collecting G&G data include a stipulation that allows MMS to inspect the data and selectively acquire portions for only the cost of reproduction. However, if industry has collected data in areas not under MMS jurisdiction, e.g., State waters or adjacent foreign waters, MMS must pay the significantly higher "market price" for obtaining such data.

The data and information are used by RE geologists, geophysicists, and engineers to perform a variety of analyses including: (1) regional geologic mapping and analyses to determine major areas of hydrocarbon potential on the OCS, (2) detailed evaluation of individual OCS tracts to determine the potential FMV value of the tract for bid evaluation purposes, and (3) reserve estimates of the known discoveries of oil and gas as well as the development of resource estimates of possible occurrences of undiscovered gas and oil.

Seismic Data Acquisition. In FY 1994, 53 percent of all funding allowed for G&G data was for seismic data acquired in the GOM. Lesser amounts of funding were for data acquired in Alaska (39 percent) and the Pacific (1 percent). The remaining funds were used to support the joint MMS/State/Industry effort to publish the GOM Geologic Atlas Series (see program subelement #8). FY 1994 was a continuation of a multi-year transitional period for MMS in the G&G Data Acquisition and Analyses Component. In FY 1994, 3-D seismic data continued to be acquired and incorporated into the GOM database. The relative proportion of 3-D acquisitions to 2-D acquisitions will continue to grow in FY 1995 and later years as full-scale implementation in the GOM Region proceeds. However, 2-D seismic data acquisitions must be maintained to evaluate acreage for scheduled lease sales in Alaska.

Data Conversion. Concurrently, MMS must initiate a data conversion process to convert its entire existing database into a digital form usable by the new computer-assisted workstations - a project which will take several years at current funding levels. In some instances, MMS can reacquire some of these data in the newer, digital formats at rates below data conversion prices, as is currently being done in the GOM. However, some older data simply do not exist in this format and must be converted through other methods such as scanning or digitizing. This is needed for the Bureau modernization effort in support of tract evaluation, reserves inventory, regional mapping and assessment, and unitization functions. In some cases, such as for digital well logs, contractual assistance may be necessary.

Other Data Acquisitions. Other data acquisitions include navigational data sets, directional surveys, velocity surveys, and well logs.

3. Resource Assessment

The objective of this component of the RE program is to identify geologic plays on the OCS that offer the highest potential for natural gas and oil and non-energy development and production. Following the identification of geologic plays, a thorough analysis of the play's hydrocarbon potential occurs. An assessment of the play's undiscovered resource potential, and its economic viability, is made using state-of-the-art computer-based geologic models. This will focus the necessary studies to identify both environmental and operational constraints as well as assist in the consideration of eventual leasing decisions.

The relative success of this component requires access to and use of a broad array of G&G data, information, and studies. Long lead times are often required to identify and determine whether geologic conditions exist for accumulations of non-energy or energy minerals, whether a basin may be oil- or gas-prone, and determining the presence of reservoir rocks, source rocks, and similar conditions associated with natural gas and oil accumulations. The results of this work are subject to change and are updated as new data and information are generated and acquired. In the early stages, this component will focus on entire planning areas, but as more data and information are acquired, the focus shifts to sale- and prospect-specific areas to be offered for lease, or which are related to a specific issue, i.e., moratoria, marine sanctuaries, lease buybacks, etc.

In FY 1995 and FY 1996, resource assessment activities will be focused primarily on those tasks necessary to complete and publish data and information resulting from the joint MMS-USGS National Assessment. This follows the development of a new methodology to assess the technically-recoverable undiscovered hydrocarbon resources on the OCS. All of this information, e.g., identification of plays, the assessment of the hydrocarbon resources that may be present, and their economic viability, feed into the 5-year oil and gas program formulation process, specific lease sale decisions, and a myriad of Administration and Congressional policy and legislative proposals affecting OCS lands.

Additional activities occurring under this component are day-to-day activities necessary to provide technical input to other issues that come about, such as moratoria, marine sanctuaries, shipping and transportation lanes, DOD and NASA concerns, etc.

4. Resource Estimation (Undiscovered Resources)

This component of the RE program focuses upon developing estimates of the possible amounts of undiscovered, natural gas and oil believed to exist under Federal waters. The estimates are developed using complex computer models and methodologies using specific geologic information, mathematical and statistical analyses, risk and probability theories, and a varietyof assumptions pertaining to economic scenarios, petroleum engineering data, and a variety of additional technical assumptions. Resource estimates can address vast areas, such as the Atlantic, offshore Alaska, or the entire OCS, but are also made for smaller areas, such as a particular lease sale or deferral option. The estimation process requires that estimates be developed for "technically recoverable" natural gas and oil quantities which may exist but are yet to be discovered, as well as estimates for those resources that may be economically viable for exploration, development, and production under varying economic scenarios. Similarly, estimates of undiscovered resources on tracts currently leased are estimated separately from those unleased lands. All of these must be periodically revised as economic scenarios and the lease inventory changes in each planning area.

Resource estimates must also be developed to support critical analyses of potential impacts of policy options, legislative proposals, Environmental Impact Statements, and industry activities affecting OCS natural gas and oil activities — both future and current. Resource estimates for the OCS are required to be continuously reviewed, updated, and reported to Congress every 2 years.

Lease Sale Support

During FY 1995, resource estimates were developed for FY 1996 and FY 1997 lease sales proposed in the GOM Region and the Alaska Region — including the impact of deleting portions of areas being considered for leasing. The estimates will be used to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed sales and alternatives, and economic analyses necessary to identify decision options for departmental officials related to each specific sale. The FY 1996 activities will support similar analyses and decisions for specific sales being considered in FY 1997 and FY 1998. Resource estimates must also be developed for special activities of other miscellaneous OCS issues and decisions, e.g., legislative proposals, OCS marine sanctuary designations, marine boundary negotiations, oil spill trajectory model, and other similar special issues.

5. *Resource Economic Studies*

Ongoing Workload
Number

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Sale related *(E&D reports, NEPA and other decision documents, bidding system design, cost estimates and price forecasts)*	4	4	6
Special Studies	30	20	20

This component of the RE program addresses specific economic issues and information associated with the OCS program as a whole and its relationship to private industry, governmental entities (e.g., States, Congress, the Department of Energy, and other DOI bureaus, and the general public. Economic and statistical analyses are performed which incorporate RE program data and information into the overall MMS and departmental leasing policies and program decisions. This function requires sophisticated statistical and analytical modeling capabilities and access to a diverse array of data sources on: mineral, natural gas and oil prices; industry investment patterns; exploration, development, production, and transportation costs; supply and demand factors; financial market conditions; tax laws; and a myriad of other related issues.

Sale-Related Studies. These are used to design the terms and conditions for individual lease sales including rental amounts, length of primary term, and bidding systems (royalty rates and minimum bid levels). Other analyses provide information for Exploration and Development (E&D) reports and decision documents as well as the economic guidelines (prices and costs) for bid adequacy determinations. Broader sale-related studies are conducted to estimate future revenues and other economic benefits arising from OCS leasing decisions or policy initiatives. A major effort is underway to revise simulation models (including the bonus estimating model, IMODEL) to analyze the potential effect of any new leasing systems being developed and to identify criteria needed to evaluate bids received on tracts using the alternative systems. In FY 1994, IMODEL was tested and used to develop sale designs that allow earlier consideration of alternative lease terms and conditions on the pace of leasing and the amounts paid for leases.

In FY 1994, sale-related studies supported two GOM lease sales as well as bonus revenue estimates. In FY 1995 and FY 1996, analyses will support two Alaska and four GOM lease sales and bonus revenue estimates.

Special Studies. These are gaining importance as the OCS leasing program matures. The economic analysis expertise of RE is often called upon to analyze regulatory and legislative proposals affecting OCS leasing, exploration, development, and production activities. Ad hoc studies address specific policies and compilations of data needed to analyze overall OCS program activities.

In FY 1994, RE conducted special studies addressing proposed legislation on issues like royalty relief and tax credits for development of deepwater prospects; buybacks of leases in environmentally sensitive areas; and alternative leasing strategies. Analyses of alternative leasing strategies, relationship of pre-exploration probabilities to actual production, rates of return from OCS development by tract type, incentives to make marginal prospects in the GOM attractive to develop, and barriers to the export of Alaskan North Slope crude oil contributed to the workload in FY 1995. The last two efforts were in conjunction with the Department of Energy's "Domestic Natural Gas and Oil Initiative." These studies documented the effects of previous policies and identified alternatives to enable the OCS program to function better in the future.

The FY 1995 efforts will include pursuing rental and royalty options and updating cost data in support of MMS tract evaluation responsibilities. In FY 1996 RE will focus its special studies on topics of stimulating leasing and drilling of new tracts, encouraging production from active tracts, and analytical support for the Comprehensive Program.

6. *Tract Evaluation*

Ongoing Workload
Number

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Total Tracts Evaluated	500	400	350
Phase 2 Bid Adquacy Determinations	300	250	225
Appeal of Bid Rejections	1	2	2

The tract evaluation component estimates economic values for rights to mineral resources on individual OCS tracts. The MMS uses the values to determine if the high bids received for leases on tracts represent "FMV" as mandated by the OCS Lands Act. Immediately after a lease sale at which bids are read publicly, MMS begins the process of determining whether a bid can be accepted and a lease issued. Acceptance of a bid is based on a two-phase process.

Phase 1 of the process is conducted on a tract-by-tract basis and is normally completed within one week of the bid opening. It is designed to accept those high bids where the competitive market can be relied upon to assure receipt of FMV or where Government data indicate the tract does not contain an economically viable prospect.

Those high bids not accepted in phase 1 receive further evaluation in phase 2. For those high bids, MMS geologists, geophysicists, economists, and petroleum engineers prepare detailed estimates of the economic value of oil and gas resources on each tract in phase 2. The high bids are then compared to Government estimates of value. Most analyses are undertaken based upon data available at the time of the sale; however, additional geophysical and geological data may be obtained after the sale at the discretion of the Regional Director. The Regional Director must accept or reject all bids within 90 days after the date on which they are opened. Any bid not accepted within 90 days is rejected. Companies have 15 days to appeal any rejection.

The RE personnel who are engaged in tract evaluation use mathematical and statistical models to integrate geophysical, geological, petroleum and mining engineering, and economic data to derive tract values. The process takes into account changes in leasing policies and procedures, lease terms and conditions, tax codes, bidding systems, and other external factors. A major effort, begun in FY 1993 and continuing through FY 1996, is underway to improve the tract evaluation model (MONTCAR) to ensure receipt of FMV.

The first part of this effort involves enhancing the model's ability to accurately depict the geologic and engineering complexities associated with delineating and developing geologic accumulations. This is in progress. The second part involves obtaining more timely and accurate cost input data.

FY 1994 was a year of increased bidding activity in the GOM. More than 400 tracts were subjected to a full scale (MONTCAR) evaluation. Eighteen tracts were rejected, and on two of these tracts the high bidders appealed their rejected offer. Fewer tracts are expected to receive bids in the two GOM leases sales to be held in FY 1995, but market conditions at the time of the sale as well as future expectations will determine the actual number of tracts receiving bids. In FY 1996, sales in Cook Inlet/Gulf of Alaska are scheduled in addition to the two GOM sales, so bidding activity and tract evaluation efforts are expected to increase in the Alaska Region.

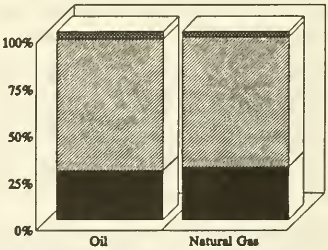
In FY 1994, a management control review of RE's bid adequacy procedures (of which tract evaluation is but one part) was conducted, and improvements were identified to obtain better returns for the Nation from the leasing of OCS resources. Those improvements will be incorporated into the bid adequacy/tract evaluation procedures in FY 1995 and 1996.

7. *Reserves Estimation*

"Reserves" are hydrocarbons that have been discovered, whereas "resources" are (estimates of) hydrocarbons that are yet to be discovered. The RE program develops independent estimates of original amounts of natural gas and oil in discovered fields by conducting field reserve studies on the OCS and periodically revises the estimates of remaining natural gas and oil to reflect new discoveries or development information and annual production. These estimates are required by specific law to be reported to Congress on a biennial basis. The primary benefit of this activity, however, is that the detailed geological, geophysical, and engineering information necessary to estimate these amounts of natural gas and oil is also used in performing other RE program functions in areas with known fields - including tract evaluation, resource estimation, resource assessment, future production projections, and numerous specific field performance studies. Studies of unproven fields are continuing, especially in light of royalty reduction efforts, since any royalty rate reductions may help these fields become economically viable to develop and produce. The interim geologic information and engineering reviews supporting the reserves estimation function also produces vital information for other OCS program activities as well as Royalty Management Program functions. Cooperative efforts with the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the Department of Energy allows EIA to use MMS estimates to verify reporting standards and procedures by natural gas and oil companies and as critical input to their macroeconomic modeling efforts.

In the GOM Region, geologic maps and reserves estimates have been completed for 579 of 849 fields proved, 120 of which have been depleted and abandoned. There are an additional 81 unproved active fields with no existing reserves studies sufficient to produce accurate reserves estimates. The workload for FY 1995 and FY 1996 will be focused on those activities necessary to develop information and data on these existing fields which will be published in a geologic atlas of GOM fields being funded by the MMS, the Department of Energy, and the Gas Research Institute. Preliminary geologic studies of proven and unproven fields continue at a consistent level reflecting the discovery of new fields in deepwater portions of the Central and Western GOM as well as several recent

U.S. Estimated Oil and Natural Gas Resources
Federal OCS, Onshore, State Offshore



	Oil	Natural Gas
Offshore State ▩	4	3
Onshore ▨	70	69
Federal Offshore ■	26	28

sizable natural gas discoveries in shallow water areas of the GOM along the Central-Eastern GOM boundary. The work associated with this effort is vital to the evaluation of exploration and production incentives being considered by Congress and the Department as well as to evaluate the feasibility of production concepts proposed by the Department of Energy's Natural Gas and Oil initiative.

Geologic maps and reserves estimates have been completed for all 13 proven fields offshore Southern California. An additional 25 unproven fields have yet to be completely evaluated through geologic mapping, engineering and economic analyses. During FY 1994, MMS and the California Division of Oil and Gas continued cooperative studies of offshore proven fields and hope to expand such cooperative efforts in FY 1995 and FY 1996. A unique Federal-State-Industry effort was also launched in FY 1993 and continues in FY 1995 and FY 1996. This effort is aimed at maximizing recovery of oil and natural gas from both State and Federal fields through long-range drilling and cooperative development operations. Both of these latter activities require detailed reservoir analyses and geologic mapping efforts carried out through the reserves estimation activities.

Though there are no commercial fields in Federal waters off of Alaska, the Alaska Region has worked on numerous studies, such as the drilling activity associated with the Kuvlum and Wild Weasel prospects. In addition, they have done preliminary reserves-oriented geologic and engineering studies on the "String of Pearls" study involving those wells/discoveries in the Beaufort Sea that, individually, are noneconomic but taken together might be economically viable to develop.

8. *Technical Information Distribution*

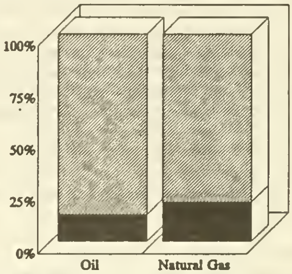
The RE program develops important technical information regarding the hydrocarbon resources on the Federal OCS which may be useful to industry, Federal and State agencies, and the general public. An objective of the OCS Land Act Amendments is that such nonproprietary data and information be made available in a timely manner to assist States, local Governments, Industry, and the general public to participate in policy and planning decisions related to management of OCS resources. Volumes I and II of the Gulf of Mexico Oil and Gas Atlas Series will provide very important and significant information to the operators in the Gulf of Mexico as the series will focus on producing reservoirs, plays, and tie the geology together. This will be of special assistance to the smaller operators. Other technical information such as reserve reports focus on the GOM and Pacific Regions. The Field and Reservoir Reserve Estimates (FRRE) Reports, as well as a National Reserve Report Handbook give a perspective on national trends of production, additions to the offshore reserves base, and drilling activity.

In taking steps to address the need to make information available, the RE program has traditionally prepared OCS Reports on the geology of OCS planning areas, certain offshore wells, G&G data acquisition, the deep stratigraphic test (COST) wells, and production projections for the OCS. Publication of these reports is based upon time and availability of personnel. Each year, as mandated by the OCS Lands Act, RE prepares the annual report to Congress evaluating bidding results and competition on the previous year's sales. Opportunity is also taken to present technical information at professional meetings.

The RE Program is also working on a series of reports associated with the joint National Assessment with the USGS. There will be a joint report with USGS, as well as a summary report for the OCS, and individual regional reports. The OCS reports will provide significantly more information than previously reported pertinent to the location of the most promising portions of the OCS for natural gas and crude oil occurrence, as well as the number and size distributions of potential fields in these areas. Because natural gas and oil are so important to the U.S. economy, there is substantial interest in the resource base from which future gas and oil production will come. Many readers of these reports will have a strong interest in determining how much gas and oil is likely to be produced in the next several years from resources yet to be discovered on the OCS. Important issues of public policy and private investment hinge on expectations about the extent to which the United States will be able to meet its energy demands from domestic resources, (such as on the OCS), during the next two to three decades.

While each Region maintains its own records and assessments with regard to data analysis and prospect and play analyses in its own area(s), these reports will present composite information on a Bureauwide basis, as well as on a regional basis. They are intended for both the resource assessment specialist in industry and academia, as well as the nonspecialist (i.e., environmental specialist, local government official, informed public, etc.). These reports will provide abridged technical information that is needed and is used in lieu of responding to individual requests on a regional basis.

Total U.S. Reserves
Federal OCS vs Onshore/State Offshore



	Oil	Natural Gas
Onshore/State Offshore ▨	87	81
Federal Offshore ■	13	19

9. *Other Activities: International Activities and Marine Minerals*

The Marine Minerals Program:

The purpose of the Marine Minerals Program is to evaluate the potential of the OCS as a domestic supply source for marine minerals. This responsibility includes new authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior under P.L. 103-426 and delegated to the MMS. This law, signed by the President in October 1994, amends section 8(k) and 20(a) of the OCSLA and provides the ability to negotiate agreements for use of OCS sand, gravel, or shell resources for certain types of public works projects.

While the Marine Minerals Program is responsible for all OCS minerals other than gas, oil, sulphur or salt, interest in OCS sand and gravel resources has been dominant and steadily increasing. Demand for OCS sand and gravel is expected to rise due to several factors:

- ☞ Continued State concern over coastal erosion affecting beaches and productive wetland areas;
- ☞ Deteriorating transportation infrastructure in coastal areas;
- ☞ Rapid depletion of suitable onshore and nearshore sand, gravel and shell resources; and
- ☞ Passage of P.L 103-426 which offers a new alternative for obtaining OCS sand resources for certain public works projects.

State/Federal Cooperation

The Marine Minerals Program has taken a cooperative approach toward resource development questions that has received a very favorable reaction from participating States. States and the MMS engage in jointly-funded efforts to identify the need for and availability of OCS hard mineral resources, and to address environmental concerns associated with possible development.

As FY 1995 began, the MMS was involved in fourteen cooperative arrangements with nineteen States. Ten of these arrangements deal with the use of OCS sand for coastal restoration along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast.

Other Federal agencies (e.g., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Bureau of Mines, (BOM)) provide technical advice, equipment and other assistance in connection with the MMS State/Federal cooperative arrangements and serve as members of the task forces or working groups. These efforts also utilize in-kind professional and technical services of participating States to further hold the line on costs.

State/Federal Cooperative Arrangements

Involved State	Project Description	Other Government Agency Involved	1994 Actual Cost		1995 Estimated Cost		Extended in 1996
			MMS	Other	MMS	Other	
ME, VT, NH MA, CT, RI	Aggregate Study	BOM USGS	$0	$0	$0	$0	Yes**
NY	Restoration		0	0	22,363	8,945	Yes*
NJ	Restoration	ACOE	100,000	100,000	0	0	Yes
DE	Restoration	ACOE	44,353	43,500	0	0	Yes
MD	Restoration	ACOE	49,087	22,000	0	0	Yes
VA	Restoration	ACOE	100,000	22,849	0	0	Yes
NC	Restoration	ACOE USGS	79.973	12,182	75,000	15,000	Yes
SC	Restoration	ACOE USGS	83,357	27,295	85,000	28,000	Yes
GA	Phosphorite	BOM USGS	0	0	0	0	Yes
AL	Restoration	ACOE	0	0	60,000	60,000	Yes
MS	Restoration	ACOE	0	0	0	0	Yes
LA	Restoration	ACOE USGS	26,752	0	32,637	0	Yes
TX	Restoration	ACOE	75,000	31,127	0	0	Yes
HI	Crust	BOM USGS	0	0	25,000	0	Yes
FL	Restoration	TBD	92,955	71,130	0	100,000	Yes
AK	Environmental Montoring	BOM	0	0	0	0	TBD*

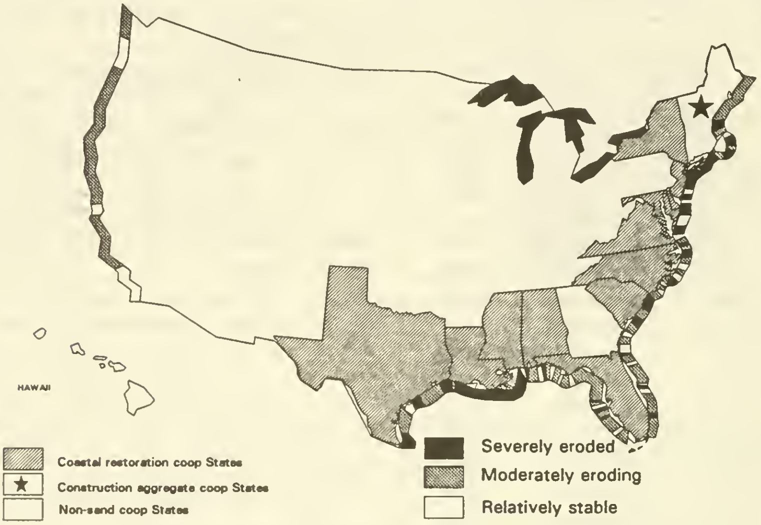
** Not currently under the auspices of a cooperative arrangement.*

*** One or two States may opt for separate, new cooperative arrangement in FY 96.*

An important effort was initiated in 1991 to investigate possible environmental impacts of marine mineral development. Relying primarily on funding from the MMS Environmental Studies Program, the initiative is aimed at addressing environmental issues early and integrating this information into the work of the cooperative State/Federal task forces. These studies not only evaluate impacts, but have also looked into feasible mitigation measures. Studies to date have dealt with the following:

- Existing information on the environmental effects of marine mineral development;
- Impacts of dredging on bottom dwelling organisms;
- Environmental impacts of shallow placer mining;

State/Federal Cooperative Arrangements and Coastal Erosion Map



- Marine mining technologies and mitigation techniques;

- Wave climate modeling for coastal and barrier island restoration; and

- Effects of benthic and surface sediment plumes.

For FY 1996, site-specific studies of potential Atlantic Coast resource areas have been proposed.

Impact of New Legislation

In FY 1995, MMS addressed the methods by which P.L. 103-426 would be implemented. Even before specific approaches could be put into place, several coastal areas emerged as prime subjects for the negotiated agreement process. It is likely that the Marine Minerals Program will focus most of its energies in FY 1995 and FY 1996 on the specifics of implementing the new law and applying it to situations affecting Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana. Other State or local governments that are expected to expand that list during FY 1996 include New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

The first negotiated agreement is likely to be consummated with the State of Louisiana in connection with a demonstration project to restore Isles Demieres, a barrier island protecting wetlands in Terrebonne Parish. A negotiated agreement and demonstration project would represent the concluding steps in a multi-year State/Federal undertaking which identified Ship Shoal as the Federal OCS sand source to nourish the barrier island.

The Louisiana coastline is one of the most rapidly eroding areas along U.S. shores. Erosion of Isles Dernieres has accelerated due to the impacts of Hurricane Andrew. Consequently, the proposed demonstration project has become more urgent. A great deal of environmental, geologic, and engineering data has been assembled to carefully design and monitor the proposed project. This effort has become one of the prime examples of the close working relationship and public benefits that have resulted from the MMS State/Federal cooperative arrangements.

As procedures for implementing P.L. 103-426 become more established and States understand and see the potential value of negotiated agreements to gain access to OCS sand resources, the MMS expects to see a significant rise in State and local government interest in OCS sand. This interest will take the form of requests to enter into negotiated agreements for OCS sand, or may translate into requests to enter into cooperative arrangements to jointly evaluate resource needs, environmental issues, and possible options. These requests will involve States with which we have existing arrangements and new States or local governments. New problem areas will be addressed, and current efforts will be elevated for consideration for negotiated agreements for specific public works projects. Regardless of the particular strategy, as the new century approaches, MMS will find itself faced with increasing demands for OCS sand resources.

Justification of Program Change
Marine Minerals Program

dollars in thousands

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Change
$	300	900	+600
FTE	—	—	—

The increase in funding will address two significant factors contributing to the demands on the Marine Minerals Program: (1) the passage of P.L. 103-426 in October 1994, and (2) increasing State and local government interest in mitigating severe coastal erosion and infrastructure problems. The new law provides a vehicle whereby State and local governments can pursue new Federal options for addressing their coastal erosion problems.

P.L. 103-426 allows for non-competitive conveyance of rights to OCS sand, gravel, or shell through a negotiated agreement process for certain public works projects. Since this process provides greater certainty to State or local governments than the competitive process, demand for OCS resources covered by the new law is expected to increase significantly.

While the new law will act as a catalyst, underlying factors that are promoting the demand for OCS aggregate resources include:

- ☛ Increasing difficulty in developing new onshore resource sites - particularly in major metropolitan areas - due to escalating land values, zoning and environmental restrictions, and public opposition;
- ☛ Growing coastal populations desiring recreational sites;
- ☛ Diminishment of wetlands.
- ☛ Increasing importance of coastal natural and recreational areas on coastal economies; and
- ☛ Deteriorating infrastructure and the impact of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

The Marine Minerals Program sand and gravel initiative has been proposed to meet the convergence of these factors with the passage of P.L. 103-426.

The funding increase will be directed to:

- ☞ Costs associated with requests for negotiated agreements;
- ☞ New requests for joint (State/Federal) work to address coastal erosion problems (as a precursor to negotiations);
- ☞ Pilot projects to initiate the new process and demonstrate the effectiveness of joint planning and a careful scientific approach to resource use;
- ☞ Tests of modeling programs and mitigation measures devised to improve project performance and minimize impacts; and
- ☞ Accommodate environmental study needs that cannot be addressed through the MMS Environmental Studies Program because of long-range notice requirements.

International Activities:

International activities consist primarily of:

- ☞ Providing technical advice to the Department of State;
- ☞ Exchanging appropriate scientific information with other offshore Nations which benefit domestic activities; and
- ☞ Providing cost reimbursable technical assistance to other Nations in support of U.S. foreign policy.

Authority for international activities is derived from: DOI Secretarial Order 3071 which conferred functions of the former USGS Conservation Division to the MMS, the OCSLA, the Foreign Assistance Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and other sources.

Technical Advice to the Department of State

In FY 1995, the MMS expects to provide technical support to the Department of State on a variety of issues of interest to the MMS. Among these topics will be the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy and the new U.S. Arctic policy announced in September 1994. The strategy will be implemented through a number of working groups to which the MMS expects to lend support: Arctic monitoring and assessment, conservation of Arctic biota, emergency response measures, and marine environment protection. Intense activity is anticipated when the Senate reviews the Convention on the Law of the Sea prior to the "advice and consent" vote. In preparation, the MMS will monitor activities and prepare recommendations for the U.S. working groups on issues dealing with deep seabed mining. The MMS will also be involved in preparation of delegates for 1995 meetings prior to the 1996 session to amend the London Convention '72. Preparation of the U.S. positions related to sub-seabed emplacement accessed from the sea and the proposal to exempt currently allowable discharges into the sea from normal gas and oil operations will rank high on the MMS agenda.

In FY 1996, the MMS expects to continue to provide technical support, probably in the range of 10 to 20 subject areas. Following Senate action on the Convention on the Law of the Sea, the MMS will prepare necessary documents and draft appropriate legislation. The MMS will also participate in preparation of U.S.

delegates to the sessions scheduled to convene in November 1996 to amend the London Convention '72. It is possible that the "Montreal Guidelines" (for land-based sources of marine pollution) will become the vehicle that environmentalists will strive to apply to normal operations occurring on gas and oil platforms.

Exchange of Scientific Information

In FY 1995, cooperative research programs and exchange of scientific information will continue with Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Norway, Russia, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, and other countries as appropriate. Research topics include detection and treatment of oil spills, risk assessment of offshore installations and environmental impacts related to marine mineral mining. These studies and shared results will help the MMS be even more effective in protecting human life and the marine environment. Cooperation may also extend to the Ministry of Petroleum and other agencies in Egypt. In FY 1996, cooperative efforts will most likely continue at the same level as FY 1995.

Cost Reimbursable Technical Assistance

In FY 1995, the MMS will continue to be engaged in a project funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) to help establish an institutional framework in Russia for attracting investment by the private sector in gas and oil development. Training will be provided in Western Siberia, the Russian Far East, and possibly the U.S.

The MMS and the Committee of the Russian Federation on Geology and Use of Mineral Resources (ROSKOMNEDRA) have agreed to work together on holding a simultaneous lease sale in the Chukchi Sea. Under this concept, the two governments would work together to develop their respective sale proposals, sharing environmental, cultural, and economic analyses, but would make final decisions on the terms and conditions of the offerings on an individual country basis. In support of these activities a series of AID-funded training seminars will be conducted in Russia and Alaska. In FY 1996, the AID-funded Russian training program will most likely continue as will seminars in Russia and Alaska in preparation for the simultaneous lease sale in 1997.

A final training program will be conducted in Hungary for the Hungarian Mining Office and a workshop on Regional Oil Spill Response Preparedness Planning will be conducted in Jakarta, Indonesia in February 1995.

Requests, for technical assistance, from one or more agencies in other countries are possible but impossible to predict at this time.

Regulatory Program

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Regulation of Operations	$	31,541	515	767	32,823	1,282
	FTE	335	0	0	335	0
Technology Assessment & Research	$	885	—	—	885	0
	FTE	—	—	—	—	0
Oil and Gas Information	$	792	20	—	812	20
	FTE	13	0	—	13	0
Total	$	33,218	535	767	34,520	1,302
	FTE	348	0	0	348	0

Regulation of Operations

The budget subactivity titled Regulatory Program is subdivided into three program elements: Regulation of Operations, Technology Assessment and Research, and Oil and Gas Information. Each of the three program elements is described in greater detail, below, following the Offshore Operations Overview and the Offshore Operations Priorities sections.

Offshore Operations Overview

This narrative describes the interrelationships of the "Regulatory Program" and "Oil Spill Research" Activities within the overall strategy of the MMS (e.g., how research and inspection results feed into regulatory improvements). The budgetary and FTE implications of each of these activities are presented immediately before the Activity and Subactivity discussion.

The Regulatory Program activity incorporates three program elements: 1) Regulation of Operations, 2) Technology Assessment and Research, and 3) Oil and Gas Information. The Oil Spill Research activity incorporates two elements: 1) Oil Spill Research and 2) Financial Responsibility.

Objectives

- ✓ To ensure safe and environmentally sound development of OCS energy and non-energy mineral resources through careful regulation of exploration, development, pipeline transportation, and production or extraction operations, and to ensure the conservation of natural resources during these operations.
- ✓ To provide a continuing and comprehensive technology base within the MMS to ensure that safe and pollution-free OCS operations can proceed in a timely manner and that up-to-date technology is incorporated into the regulatory process.
- ✓ To assist State and local officials and the general public in planning for near-shore impacts resulting from offshore oil and gas exploration, development, production, and transportation activities.

The MMS Office of Operations and Safety Management (OSM) and parts of the three regional offices comprise Offshore Operations, and are responsible for the regulation of operations on the OCS. Together, they regulate oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities on the OCS by:

- developing and implementing policies, regulations, rules, orders, and standards; reviewing and approving plans for exploration, development, production, and oil-spill response;
- reviewing and approving drilling, pipeline rights-of-way, and other permits;
- inspecting offshore facilities for compliance and taking enforcement actions where necessary, including civil penalties;
- assessing safety and oil-spill response drills;
- ensuring that MMS inspection personnel and industry personnel are properly trained;
- investigating accidents and spills;
- assessing and supporting development of technology for safety and pollution prevention and response; and
- working with affected States during the review and approval of lessee-submitted exploration, development, and production plans for energy and non-energy minerals.

Industry Overview

Many of the majors are assigning (selling) producing OCS properties to other, generally smaller, operators who believe they can operate the property more profitably. The number of operators producing oil and gas on the OCS increased from 64 in 1983 to 126 in 1993 a 100 percent increase in 10 years. This trend has resulted in an average of over 2,100 lease assignments per year since 1990. Many of these newcomers to the OCS are small independents who, in some cases, do not have the

Background and Facts

The following information provides a context for the MMS offshore postlease program. This information is based largely on calendar year 1993, for which the most complete data is available.

- ✓ Approximately 14 percent of total U.S. production of oil and 23 percent of natural gas is derived from the OCS
- ✓ Crude oil royalties in 1993 amounted to $0.9 billion (302 million barrels)
- ✓ Natural gas royalties in 1993 amounted to $1.6 billion (4.7 trillion cubic feet)
- ✓ About 70 percent of the total energy, as measured in Btu's, extracted from the OCS is derived from natural gas
- ✓ Almost 90 percent of OCS natural gas production is "dry" gas, that is, not produced in association with oil.
- ✓ In 1993, exploration well drilling increased over 50 percent and development well drilling increased over 60 percent. These increases are attributable to increased natural gas prices, as well as renewed interest in the Gulf of Mexico OCS.
- ✓ The number of independent operators on the OCS more than doubled over the past 10 years.
- ✓ The Offshore Program has generated more than $100 billion for the U.S. Treasury and selected statutory funds (e.g., Land and Water Conservation Fund, National Historic Preservation Fund, and coastal State allotments).
- ✓ In 1993, more than 70 percent of total Federal and Indian mineral lease collections came from the OCS.

OCS Records Set

- ✓ Lease in deepest water 3,335 m (10,942 ft)-Gulf of Mexico OCS, Lease Sale 116, 11/16/88, Kerr McGee Corp., Lloyd Ridge, Block 737
- ✓ Deepest well drilled March 1986, 7,260 m (25,000 ft)-Gulf of Mexico OCS, Viosca Knoll, Block 117 Apache Corp.
- ✓ Well drilled in deepest water 1988, 2,290 m (7,513 ft)-Gulf of Mexico OCS, Mississippi Canyon, Block 657, Shell Offshore Inc.
- ✓ Well drilled farthest from shore1985, 965 km (603 mi)-Alaska OCS, Navarin Basin, Block 673, Arco
- ✓ Deepest producing well1991, 6,587 m (21,612 ft) gas production-Gulf of Mexico OCS, Well A001, Mobile Block 821, BP Exploration & Oil Inc.

Continued on next page

experience or financial resources of the majors, their subsidiaries, or the larger independents who have been working on the OCS for the past 40 years.

The growing number of OCS operators is only one factor in MMS's increased monitoring responsibilities. Oil and natural gas production and drilling activity continue to increase. OCS production now accounts for about 14 percent and 23 percent of total U.S. oil and natural gas production, respectively. There were 798 new well starts on the OCS in 1993, a 60 percent increase over 1992.

In addition, there are about 3,700 production facilities on the OCS, many of which are approaching or have already exceeded their originally estimated productive life. While installation of production facilities averaged 156 per year in the last decade, the number of removals per year has almost tripled from 68 in 1985 to 179 in 1993. Consequently, the number of removals exceeded installations in 1992 and 1993, a trend that is expected to continue. Even so, MMS conducted over 10,000 inspections of offshore facilities (see Inspection and Enforcement Program and issued more than 4,000 citations for regulatory noncompliance in 1993.

continued from previous page

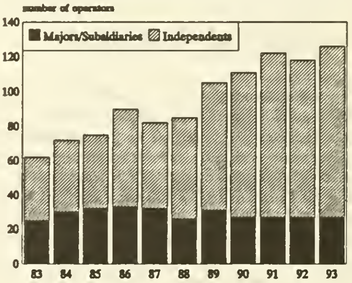
- ✓ Deepest well drilled from a semisubmersible1985, 6,773 m (22,222 ft) 181 m (594 ft) water depth-Gulf of Mexico OCS, Destin Dome, Block 422
- ✓ Producing well in deepest water (Tension Leg Platform)1994, 872 m (2,860 ft) Platform Auger-Gulf of Mexico OCS, Garden Banks, Block 426, Shell Offshore Inc.
- ✓ Conventional platform in deepest water 411 m, (1,348 ft) Platform Bullwinkle-Gulf of Mexico OCS, Green Canyon, Block 65 Shell Offshore Inc.
- ✓ Producing well farthest from shore 223.69 km (139 mi)-Gulf of Mexico OCS, Garden Banks 236, Platform A, well A7
- ✓ Crude oil production in a year 1971-418.5 Million barrels
- ✓ Natural gas production in a year 1990-5.09 Trillion cubic feet
- ✓ First Gulf of Mexico OCS exploratory well1946-4.8 km (3 mi) southeast of Eugene Island, Magnolia Petroleum Co.
- ✓ First Pacific OCS exploratory well 1963-Northern CA, Shell Offshore Inc.
- ✓ First Alaska OCS exploratory well1976-Gulf of Alaska, Block 106, Shell Offshore Inc.

Moreover, MMS acquired added responsibilities from the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) for oil spill prevention and response planning in State as well as Federal offshore waters. A 1993 memorandum of understanding with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Transportation gives MMS jurisdiction for these responsibilities over facilities in State waters seaward of the coastline. MMS is working cooperatively with States to ensure there is no duplication of regulatory efforts for offshore operators.

MMS has initiated several regulatory measures designed to deal with changes in offshore operations, including the following:

- ☞ clarifying the requirements governing surety bonds to cover the industry's end-of-lease obligations for OCS oil, gas and sulphur leases;
- ☞ developing a rule that implements OPA 90 oil spill prevention and response requirements for all facilities seaward of State coastlines;
- ☞ developing regulations to implement the oil spill financial responsibility requirements of OPA 90;

Growth of Producing OCS Operators



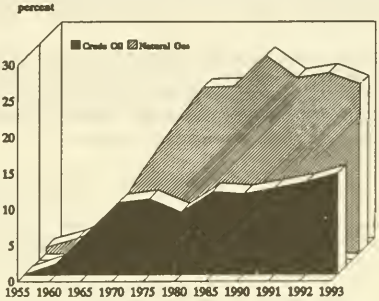
- expanding and clarifying safety requirements governing production platforms and pipelines;
- improving regulations governing the qualifications and training of lessee and contractor employees to make them less prescriptive;
- revising safety requirements governing operations in a highly toxic hydrogen sulfide environment; and
- clarifying requirements pertaining to gas measurement and surface gas commingling.

About 70 percent of the energy content of the hydrocarbons produced from the OCS is in the form of natural gas. The major remaining opportunities for development of large oil and gas deposits in the Gulf of Mexico are in shallow water subsalt plays (previously undiscovered oil underlying subsea salt wedges) and deepwater reservoirs (greater than 200 meters). The March 1994 lease sale (147) in the central Gulf of Mexico demonstrates the heightened interest in the area's subsalt play. Lease sale 147 attracted $277 million in bonus bids including a bid of $40 million for one block. This was more bonus money than the previous two central Gulf sales combined.

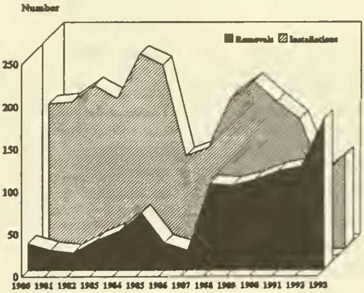
Technological developments and their applications to exploration and development continue at an accelerated pace through the use of computers - including personal computers - for interactive modelling, innovative interpretation of subsurface data, and usage of 3-D seismic data when cost-effective. Newly developed 3-D seismic techniques have made it possible to identify potentially significant sub-salt reserves in the Gulf of Mexico. As a result, sub-salt exploration activities are currently on the increase. Additionally, improved horizontal drilling methodology has resulted in higher production rates, and deepwater technology continues to advance, taking routine drilling operations to greater water depths.

The MMS is actively pursuing new technologies through its Technology Assessment and Research program for two reasons: 1) to ensure

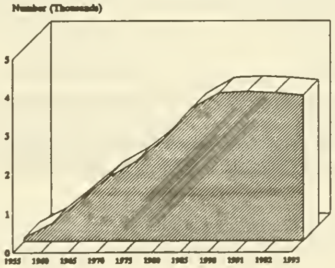
Federal OCS Production as a Percentage of Total US Production



Installation and Removal of OCS Production Facilities



Growth in Production Facilities on the OCS



safe and pollution-free operations, and 2) to ensure that OCS operators use the best available and safest technologies, as mandated by OCSLA. This program is particularly important in view of safety concerns being raised about older offshore structures. Our research programs are also making very important strides in oil spill response research and offshore air quality-the latter a major concern in California and a growing concern in the Gulf of Mexico.

The OCS is a blend of vast unexplored areas with enormous potential, and highly-concentrated producing areas entering a stage of maturity. There are many challenges facing the Offshore Operations program. These range from developing sub-salt and deepwater prospects to the end-of-lease obligations of potentially under-financed operators. The common thread that weaves through all these activities is the absolute priority for human safety and environmental protection.

Regional Overview

Regional Operations at a Glance

	OCS Regions			
	G.O.M.	Pacific	Alaska	Total
District Offices	Houma, La Lafayette, LA Lake Jackson, LA Corpus Christi, TX Lake Charles, LA New Orleans, LA	Camarillo, CA Santa Maria, CA	Anchorage, AK	
Oil Reserves *(Bbbl)*	2.15	0.87	0	3.02
Natural Gas Reserves *(Tcf)*	29.7	1.7	0	31.4
Operational Activities as of 12/31/93				
Wells Drilled	30,443	1,074	82	31,599
Active Leases	5,174	92	346	5,612
Producing Leases	1,692	43	0	1,735
Production Leases	3,755	24	0	3,779
Pipelines Installed *(miles)*	20,878	186	0	21,064
Production 1993				
Crude Oil *(bbl)*	302,084,880	50,649,892	0	352,734,772
Natural Gas *(Mcf)*	4,714,660,937	51,828,533	0	4,766,489,470
Sulfur *(short tons)*	96,385,082	3,295	0	96,388,377
Revenue 1954-93				
Bonus Bids	$43,129,778,381	$3,951,657,024	$6,352,309,228	$53,433,744,633
Royalties	$45,292,359,795	$1,577,513,822	0	$46,869,873,617

** Lake Charles and Corpus Christi, TX are subdistricts of Lake Jackson, LA*

Note: The Atlantic OCS Regional Office was abolished on September 30, 1994. Administrative handling of the remaining 53 leases on the Atlantic OCS is done by MMS's G.O.M. Regional Office

Alaska OCS

Regulatory Program activities in the Alaska OCS Region include work on three OCS lease sales with considerable input and assistance from Field Operations personnel, and numerous trips and meetings in rural Alaskan communities to discuss the MMS regulatory program and citizen concerns. Additional Regional activities include:

- implementation of OPA 90 authority of oil spill contingency plans and prevention of oil spills in State waters, including Cook Inlet oil and gas operations and cooperative work with the State of Alaska, U.S. Coast Guard, EPA, and the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) to minimize duplication of effort;

- active participation in development of new OPA rules for financial responsibility and for prevention of offshore oil spills and hazardous materials;

- meetings and coordination with Canadian counterparts on Arctic drilling, oil spill cleanup, and related research; and

- increasing coordination with Russian counterparts.

Gulf of Mexico OCS

Deepwater Development

At a regional level the MMS is putting increased emphasis on deepwater development issues. The Region is working with industry on evaluating emerging technologies for use in deep water. The MMS has established a Deepwater Production Task Group which is evaluating the need for improvements in MMS regulations to allow industry to cope effectively with the environmental extremes associated with deepwater development. In that regard, MMS personnel are working closely with the industry's DeepStar Research Project (which brings together 16 oil and gas companies, over 40 vendors of services and equipment, and the MMS) to evaluate innovative systems, to identify technological needs, and to facilitate the evolution of environmentally safe, cooperative, staged deepwater development strategies. Such strategies will provide for the economic development of the large number of comparatively small deepwater reservoirs that individually do not have sufficient reserves to justify development by current methods.

Offshore Inspection Program (with Emphasis on Small Operators)

Significant resources will continue to be employed in the offshore inspection program with particular emphasis on small operators to ensure operations are conducted in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Many small operators are underfunded or understaffed, thus necessitating a higher level of inspection effort and monitoring of operations to ensure compliance with applicable safety and environmental regulations and requirements. In conducting the inspection program, inspection sampling will be utilized to the maximum extent possible in the interest of efficient and effective utilization of inspection personnel and resources.

End-of-Lease Supplemental Bonding

MMS has devoted increased attention to the need for supplemental bonds from offshore operators to protect the Federal government from incurring costs involved with oil and gas facilities end-of-lease abandonment and site clearance. Although a general bond is required for activities on the OCS, a supplemental bond is required when a lessee's liability for facility abandonment and site clearance may exceed the amount of the company's standard lease or areawide bond.

Determination of supplemental bond amounts considers the number and size of platforms, water depths, and number of wells. The MMS determines the amount of the supplemental bond at the time of submission of an assignment of record title interest, Plan of Exploration (POE), or Development Operations and Coordination Document (DOCD). As part of the evaluation to determine the amount and payment schedule of the supplemental bond that should be posted, MMS is often required to conduct resource, reserve, and economic evaluations.

The process of evaluating these leases by the MMS engineers and geologists involves extensive man-hours that will eventually escalate due to increasing numbers of small operators, annual reviews for current lease assignments, and appeals that may result from supplemental bonding disputes. About 100 supplemental bonds (U.S. Treasury securities or third-party surety bonds) were either in effect or under consideration in FY 1994. In FY 1995, about 50-75 additional supplemental bonds will probably be required.

Pacific OCS

In FY 1996, the Pacific OCS Region (POCSR) will continue its emphasis on consulting and cooperation with its external customers which include OCS lessees and operators, numerous Federal, State, and local agencies as well as interested individuals and special interest groups. In addition to routine coordination concerning operator proposals and ongoing OCS activities, the POCSR will continue its work on several important initiatives.

Pursuant to its responsibilities under OPA 90, the POCSR is developing a Memorandum of Agreement with California's Office of Spill Prevention and Response to reduce duplication of effort and to ensure that a strong coordinated program of oil spill prevention and response remains in place to protect important coastal and ocean resources. The POCSR will also continue its active participation in the U.S. Coast Guard's Area Planning process as well as coordination of the MMS spill prevention and response program with other key agencies including the California Coastal Commission (CCC), California State Lands Commission (SLC), and local affected governments.

Two other areas of significant cooperative effort for FY 1996 will involve offshore facility abandonment and seismic requalification of offshore oil and gas structures. The POCSR and SLC have established joint working groups in these areas with the goal of developing consistent policies and regulations between our two agencies. The POCSR and SLC will also be conducting a study of the Carpinteria field where oil and gas resources occur on both sides of the Federal-State boundary.

The Region's joint work will continue with San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties, the CCC, the SLC, the California Resource Agency, and the industry in conducting a planning study (COOGER Study) that will examine possible development scenarios for existing undeveloped leases in the Santa Barbara Channel and Santa Maria Basin and the related onshore infrastructure. Two-thirds of the study's funding is being provided by industry and one-third by MMS.

As the Region continues to mature, changes are occurring in the way the region has historically conducted business. In FY 1996, the POCSR anticipates receipt of several applications for royalty rate reduction on producing leases as the fields approach the end of their economic life. Also on the horizon, independent operators are acquiring leases and facilities in the POCSR requiring the development of regional policy to address issues such as supplemental bonding and inspection program expectations. Innovative approaches will be required to assure safe and environmentally sound operations from operators lacking the funding of a major oil company without compromising the excellent safety record of the major oil companies.

In FY 1996, it will also be important for the POCSR to continue working closely with the EPA and local air quality agencies particularly regarding the operational, technological, and safety aspects of OCS facilities to ensure that these facilities continue to operate safely while minimizing impacts to local air quality.

Offshore Operations Program Priorities

Human safety and environmental protection in OCS operations are the top priorities of the Minerals Management Service's Offshore Operations Program. Some of the major events that occurred prior to the establishment of this program include:

- The Santa Barbara Channel blowout of 1969. (Estimated 80,000 bbl spilled). The blowout occurred due to poor well planning and lack of training. MMS has since established sound well planning and training requirements that are periodically reviewed and brought up to date.

- The South Timbalier (Gulf of Mexico) blowout of 1970. (Estimated 53,000 bbl oil spilled; 4 fatalities and 36 injuries). The blowout occurred due to faulty workover procedures. These safety procedures have been completely overhauled and are required by MMS regulations.

- The Main Pass (Gulf of Mexico) production platform fire of 1970 in which the operator lost control of 12 wells (Estimated 30,000 bbl oil spilled). Subsurface safety valves, now compulsory, were not required at that time. Subsurface safety valves also ensure that wells cannot be sabotaged nor suffer loss of control during severe storms or hurricanes.

- The value of requiring subsurface safety valves was demonstrated in late 1992 when Hurricane Andrew moved through the Gulf of Mexico bearing sustained winds in excess of 140 mph. Approximately 2,000 structures were exposed to hurricane force winds. Of the total exposed, 36 full platforms and 145 satellites suffered damage. The combined daily oil production from the OCS in the Gulf of Mexico is close to 1 million barrels. Even with significant damage occurring to 10 major platforms, total spillage amounted to only 500 barrels.

MMS requires that operators carry out exploration and development in the OCS in an environmentally-sound manner. The recent oil spill in Arctic Russia is an example of an environmental catastrophe resulting from poorly-regulated operations.

Sound resource conservation practice is another key requirement for production on the OCS. We are increasingly hearing reports of haphazard and wasteful production practices in other countries. Deregulation of the OCS would result in similar wasteful practices. The increasing number of small operators calls for more vigilance by the Federal government to oversee operations.

Another important aspect of the MMS regulatory program is the maintenance of adequate surety bond levels for end-of-lease responsibilities. Proper implementation of these requirements is essential or the Federal government could become financially liable for substantial clean-up costs (well abandonment, platform removal, and site clearance).

Some of the most important agency issues are discussed below. They include: SEMP, environmentally sound deepwater development, oil spill prevention and mitigation, Oil Pollution Act of 1990 implementation, training programs, bonding, and air quality evaluations..

Safety and Environmental Management Program (SEMP)

A 1990 MMS task force on inspection and enforcement and the Marine Board of the National Academy of Sciences recommended that OCS operators develop and implement a safety and environmental management program (SEMP). SEMP is intended to reduce the risk of accidents and pollution from OCS operations by incorporating safety management practices into all facility activities and by establishing clear safety goals and management tools for achieving them. A SEMP plan would describe the responsibilities of company officials, employees, and contractors; training programs; auditing system; and the means for assuring compliance with regulations. The MMS, in 1991, published a Federal Register Notice explaining why MMS is considering SEMP; introducing the SEMP concept; and requesting comments concerning the proposal.

In response to this initiative, the American Petroleum Institute (API), and the Offshore Operators Committee (OOC) with MMS participation, developed an industrywide recommended practice (RP 75). The API published RP 75 in mid-May 1993. The MMS has requested that the industry voluntarily adopt the recommended practice. MMS is monitoring industry's efforts, to decide whether voluntary adoption of RP 75 accomplishes the goals of SEMP or if regulations will be necessary. During FY 1995, the API is surveying all offshore operators to gauge the extent to which RP 75 has been adopted.

The MMS has used workshops and targeted presentations involving all major trade groups representing the interests of the offshore industry to explore how best to implement SEMP. In FY 1995, the MMS will assist in a pilot project with the Department of Energy (DOE) to determine the effort and associated costs for small operators to develop a SEMP program in accordance with RP 75. In FY 1995 MMS began participating with selected companies in their SEMP audit program.

During FY 1996, MMS will continue using MMS-sponsored public meetings, seminars, letters and notices designed to educate and appeal to industry management to emphasize voluntary implementation of SEMP by all offshore operators. In FY 1994 and 1995 these efforts were undertaken in cooperation with such organizations as the OOC, API, the Independent Petroleum Producers of America, and the International Association of Drilling Contractors. An evaluation will be made late in FY 1996 on whether RP 75 should be incorporated into the MMS regulations, remain a voluntary standard, or be modified to achieve the objectives of SEMP.

Deepwater Development

Production rates from deepwater wells have soared as high as 13,000 barrels per day, on par with some Middle East wells. As nearshore Gulf of Mexico operations wind down, deepwater projects will become increasingly important to the maintenance of a healthy and viable domestic energy industry. As many as 100,000 new high-paying American jobs could result from Gulf of Mexico deepwater activity. However, because of greater environmental risk, deepwater development must be carefully monitored.

MMS Involvement in Advancing Deepwater Development

The MMS participated in Phase I of the DeepStar joint-industry research project. This project, led by Texaco, developed a deepwater production strategy to control risk and minimize capital exposure. The DeepStar project is continuing to research new technology needs for deepwater development and production.

The MMS is working with the DeepStar regulatory issues committee in Phase II of the project. This committee examines regulatory issues related to deepwater production and long offset subsea systems. Issues include:

- safety equipment location and testing requirements;
- requirements for bottomhole pressure surveys;
- structural requirements for floating production facilities;
- monitoring casing-annulus pressures; and
- extended well testing.

The MMS has independently evaluated regulatory issues raised both within and outside of MMS participation in Phase II of the DeepStar project. The MMS will issue a final report in early 1995.

MMS's most significant recommendation calls for the submittal of a deepwater operations plan for future deepwater or subsea development projects. A lessee's deepwater operations plan discusses how the lessee ensures that the project meets MMS's production safety requirements. The plan also addresses or includes:

- application of new technology and practices;

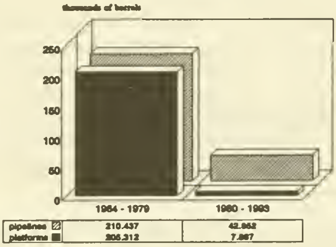
- emergency shutdown systems parameters;
- inspection, testing, and maintenance practices;
- justifications for departures from minimum safety requirements; and
- hazards analyses.

Oil Spill Prevention and Mitigation

The 1969 Santa Barbara blowout and two major platform fires in the Gulf of Mexico in 1970 triggered the development of a comprehensive spill prevention and response preparedness program. This program includes spill prevention specifications and requirements, training, contingency planning, response drills, equipment inspection, and research. These elements are fully integrated such that research, inspection, and drill results influence the development of training and contingency planning requirements. The MMS was the first organization in the world to conduct surprise oil spill response drills (Georges Bank, 1982). The unannounced drill program has continued to grow and evolve, and has greatly influenced MMS spill preparedness programs. The effect of MMS's oil spill prevention program can be seen in the decline in the number of spills greater than 50 barrels, and in the number and volume of oil spilled for the periods 1964 to 1979 and 1980 to 1993 (4.7 billion barrels of oil produced for both periods).

Total Amount of Crude Oil Spilled

50 bbls or greater

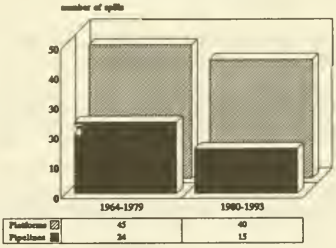


Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) Implementation

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 created several new responsibilities for the MMS. Chief among these were expanded research responsibilities, new and modified oil spill financial requirements and expanded spill prevention and response authority (including State offshore waters).

Number of Spills

less than 50 bbls



Oil Spill Prevention and Response Research

As a result of the passage of OPA, some elements of the comprehensive spill prevention and response program are now funded by the OPA Oil Spill Fund (*see Oil Spill Research*). All oil spill response research, some spill prevention research, and some response planning activities are funded through OPA. All research is closely coordinated with other Federal agencies, industry, states, and foreign governments. The MMS is a key member of the Interagency R&D Committee established under OPA.

Oil Spill Financial Responsibility

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 resulted in two financial responsibility initiatives for the MMS. First, OPA raised the level of financial responsibility for offshore facilities from $35 million to $150 million, and expanded the coverage from facilities on the OCS to offshore facilities "in, on or under navigable waters", but requires rulemaking to implement. Secondly, to preclude any gap in financial responsibility coverage, the OPA provided that existing financial responsibility regulations would continue in effect until new regulations were promulgated under OPA.

The MMS has engaged in a considerable outreach effort to develop implementing regulations for the increased level of coverage and increased jurisdiction. The MMS now administers the existing program at a level of $35 million for facilities on the OCS, and will continue to do so in the absence of any new rulemaking. This program was formerly administered by the U.S. Coast Guard. All new responsibilities for certifying financial responsibility for oil spill response and liability are funded under OPA. (See Oil Spill Research for a detailed discussion of both initiatives.)

State/Federal Interaction and Coordination Under OPA

In meeting its OPA obligations, MMS is working closely with coastal states. The intent is to minimize duplication and leverage resources. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Texas has already been executed. MMS is working on MOU's with Louisiana, Alaska, and California. MMS is also working to strengthen state programs, in an effort to minimize MMS regulation of State water activities. A more detailed discussion of MMS oil spill research is provided under the Oil Spill Research Section.

There are many other instances of MMS cooperation with other Federal agencies and States in the OPA implementation. They include the following:

- ☞ The U.S. Coast Guard, MMS, EPA, Research and Safety Programs Administration (RSPA), the States, and private industry developed nationwide guidelines for spill response drills - the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP).

- ☞ The Department of Transportation, MMS, and EPA, jointly issued training guidelines for oil spill response.

- ☞ The U.S. Coast Guard, MMS, EPA, and RSPA coordinated development of oil spill response regulations that are compatible.

- ☞ The Department of Transportation, EPA, and MMS have jointly sponsored workshops for State agency employees dealing with OPA spill response related issues.

The FY 1995 appropriation approved 16 FTE's for implementing OPA. Two are to support the OPA financial responsibility program. The remaining fourteen FTE's are allocated for regional oil spill plan review, oil spill prevention and response planning, inspections, and spill investigations and civil penalties programs as follows:

- ☞ 6 FTE's assigned to the GOMR will conduct OPA inspections in State waters, conduct joint inspections with State agencies and assist in carrying out the broader District mission.

- ☞ 3 FTE's are to fortify an existing two-FTE accident and spill investigation and civil penalties unit.

- ☞ 2 additional FTE are assigned to handle the growing number of OPA and OCSLA civil penalties cases.

- 3 FTE's (2 in the GOMR and 1 in the POCR) are assigned to improve both the Federal and State oil spill drill planning and coordination programs.

MMS Training Programs

The MMS administers two training programs. One is a regulatory program focused on ensuring that offshore industry personnel are adequately trained. The other seeks to continuously improve the MMS inspection workforce. The certification of industry schools was historically performed by review and certification of curricula and documents, and on-site audits of classes by MMS headquarters personnel. The formal training program for MMS inspectors has been developed more recently and focuses not only on ensuring an inspection work force that is adequately trained for the current job, but one that is evolving from a technical series to a professional series.

As events such as the Piper Alpha disaster in the North Sea, and other similar events in the Gulf of Mexico occurred, the MMS analyzed the accidents to determine what could or should change in the regulatory programs. These and other internal studies, and studies contracted through the Marine Board of the National Academy of Science stressed the need to focus on the human performance factor of the offshore operations. As a result, the MMS has made several changes to its training programs.

MMS Certification of Industry Training Schools

The MMS administers the industry certification program to help ensure that operations in the OCS are conducted safely by well-trained personnel. The MMS program has gained worldwide recognition as a model program, and many states, for both onshore and offshore industry operations, require training at MMS certified schools. Many foreign countries also have adopted MMS-certification as a standard.

The MMS has regulated the industry training program for many years, but has periodically revised the content and the manner in which the program is conducted. During FY 1994, the MMS published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) which explored the current industry training program, and possible alternatives to the program content. Likewise, the MMS is pursuing ways in which school and student certification processes may be conducted more efficiently.

As a result of the comments received on the ANPR, the MMS began to revise the certification process in FY 1995. The MMS is working actively with groups such as the American Petroleum Institute (API), the International Association of Drilling Contractors (IADC), and the Gulf Coast Trainers Association in a working partnership that will more effectively ensure adequately-trained employees in the work force. The MMS is working with these groups to develop a testing protocol that will rely more on industry participation in self-review with MMS participation as test proctors and participatory auditors. In FY 1996, the MMS and industry will move from the labor-intensive paperwork reviews and classroom audits to this approach. This approach will also allow the MMS to compare the effectiveness of alternative training approaches that the industry wants to use, such as interactive multimedia.

In FY 1995, the MMS decentralized the certification process from headquarters to the field offices. This places the MMS personnel involved with the certification process in closer proximity to their customers, the training schools and the oil and gas industry, and allows more responsive interaction.

MMS Inspector Training Program

As the MMS has monitored the changing industry environment and revised the regulatory approach where appropriate, we have examined our inspection work force, and the way in which it functions. In response to the changing climate on the OCS (i.e., the increasing number of independent oil and gas operators, the development of new technologies for deep-water operations, and the increasing focus on the importance of human factors), the MMS saw the need to both strengthen the existing skills, and broaden the skills and knowledge base of the inspectors. To provide this training, the MMS developed a two-part formal inspector training program; the first part is designed to develop the long-term capabilities of this workforce while the second part is designed to improve current on-the-job performance.

During FY 1994, the MMS helped form a non-profit organization, the Training Technology Consortium, with several industry companies to develop computerized interactive training relevant to offshore oil and gas operations. Arrangements were made through this group to develop training modules in hazards communication and electrical equipment. MMS expects to develop as many as two dozen different titles (training modules) by FY 1997.

The first prototype computer-based interactive training module, "Hazards Identification," was completed and distributed along with appropriate display units to field offices. Cooperative agreements were signed with the University of New Orleans to develop two additional computer training modules; "Gas Measurement" and "Incident Investigation", which were scheduled for delivery in FY 1995. During FY 1996, it is anticipated that additional computerized training modules will be developed and distributed to inspection personnel.

The MMS is working in a parallel effort to develop the internal capability to produce still other training materials (e.g., videotapes and publications) for the inspector work force, and other technical and professional positions.

Bonding Requirements

A new rule was promulgated in 1993 to assure that lessees have the financial capacity to carry out their obligations, e.g., to properly plug and abandon wells, remove platforms, and clear the well or platform site of obstructions.

Additional regulations are in development to establish a deadline of 2 years for all OCS oil and gas and sulphur lessees to bring their bond coverage into compliance with the new levels, establish that assignees, assignors, and co-lessees are jointly and severally liable for compliance with OCS sulphur and oil and gas leases, establish a regulatory framework for lease-specific abandonment accounts and acceptance of a third-party guarantee, and update the bond coverage required of holders of pipeline right-of-way and Geological and Geophysical (G&G) exploration permits. These changes are needed to reduce the risk of default by an underfunded company operating a lease or holding a right of way.

Air Quality Evaluations

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 transferred air quality regulatory jurisdiction on the OCS, except for the Gulf of Mexico off Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the DOI to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The EPA promulgated the OCS air quality regulations on September 4, 1992. New sources were subject to the OCS air quality regulations as of December 5, 1991 (the date of publication of the proposed rules), and existing sources complied by September 4, 1994 (2 years after promulgation of the final rules).

Under the new OCS regulations, facilities within 25 miles of a State seaward boundary are subject to the regulatory requirements in the adjacent onshore area, including State and local requirements for emission controls, emission limitations, offsets, permitting, monitoring, testing and reporting.

Existing facilities off California have submitted plans for installing pollution control equipment in order to meet the September 4, 1994, compliance deadline. The MMS will review any exemption requests and participate in consultations with the U.S. Coast Guard and the onshore regulatory agency. The MMS will be responsible for preparing any NEPA analysis for platform retrofit projects.

The MMS plans to examine ways to strengthen the existing DOI air quality regulations that are in effect on the OCS off Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. This may be accomplished by including a permitting process, regular reporting, monitoring, and inspection requirements, authority to levy fines for violators, and establishment of clearly-defined procedures for ordering a shut-down of a facility if permitted standards are exceeded. Many of these provisions will be patterned after EPA and State regulatory procedures.

Regulation of Operations Program

The following section details four subelements within the Regulation of Operations program area:

- ☛ Inspection and Enforcement,
- ☛ Industry permits and approvals,
- ☛ Production controls, and
- ☛ Other processes

1. *Inspection and Enforcement*

The inspection of OCS oil and gas operations is a major activity of the regulatory program. The MMS inspects drilling and production facilities on the OCS using both scheduled and unannounced inspections.

The Inspection Program provides the first line of defense for ensuring environmental protection and human safety. Three of the many examples of how this program serves the public are provided below:

- ☛ A company on the OCS was issued an Incident of Non-Compliance (INC) for operating with subsurface safety valves removed from the well for an extended period of time. While such a practice does increase production rates, it also greatly increases the possibility of losing control of a well during unplanned circumstances. Within a short time following this event, the company declared bankruptcy. If the company had lost control of any wells, and had a worst case spill occurred, it is unlikely it would have had the financial wherewithal to meet its oil spill liabilities. The MMS enforcement action helped ensure that this primary line of defense against oil spills was in place.

- ☛ An MMS inspection resulted in the issuance of two INC's because the surface-controlled subsurface safety valves for two wells were found leaking. During a follow-up inspection, MMS inspectors found that the wells had been returned to production without the valves being removed, repaired and reinstalled, or replaced. The wells were "shut-in" by MMS until the company corrected the violation. Following an MMS investigation, it was determined that the violations constituted a threat of serious, irreparable, and immediate harm to the environment and a civil penalty was assessed. A hearing was held before an MMS Reviewing Officer and the company paid the civil penalty.

- ☛ An investigation by the MMS revealed that a company failed to execute established safety procedures necessary to prevent a flash explosion that occurred during maintenance on a flare condensate knock-out vessel. This failure to practice safe and workmanlike procedures resulted in a serious injury to a worker. Based on the fact that the violation resulted in harm to human life, the MMS assessed and collected a civil penalty. After the investigation and assessment of the civil penalty, the company implemented the following corrective actions:

  - ☛ The company conducted an independent investigation;
  - ☛ Refresher training was done for all appropriate company personnel; and
  - ☛ The company developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to isolate and clean vessels.

An inspection can range from two hours in duration by a single inspector to several days by two or three inspectors depending on the operation being inspected (drilling, production, workover, well completion, measurement, etc.) and the complexity of the facility. An unannounced inspection is usually not a complete inspection, and therefore is of shorter duration than a complete inspection. A single well caisson (approximately 36 percent of the production facilities are in this category) contains on average about 8 devices to be inspected. A "super" platform may contain about 1200 devices to be inspected. The single well facility can be inspected in a short time, while the super facility may take several days. However, the super platform has a heliport which makes it easily accessible. The single well facility is, generally, only accessible by boat which increases travel time greatly. The inspection program is not just a matter of conducting inspections, but includes the transportation to and from the facilities and the planning of inspections in order to use the resources most efficiently.

Facility Size Classes

Type and Number of Wells	Number of Facilities as of 12/31/93			Number of Devices per Facility *(Approximately)*
	G.O.M.	Pacific	Total	
Processing *(no wells)*	458	2	460	150
Single Wells	1,342	0	1,342	8
Jacket *(2-6 wells)*	941	0	941	75
Medium *(7-18 wells)*	767	1	768	230
Large *(19-27 wells)*	184	2	186	500
Major *(27-59 wells)*	35	7	42	850
Super *(> 60 wells)*	4	12	16	1,200
Total	3,731	24	3,755	

Due to the increasing number of operators, MMS has instituted alternative means of inspection, such as scientific random sampling. Sampling will be used as a screening process to focus on operators who are less diligent in maintenance and inspection. This reduces the time required for scheduled inspections and increases the time and resources available for unannounced inspections, thereby permitting the MMS to spend a greater amount of time dealing with facilities and operators that pose a greater risk. Thus, while the total amount of time spent inspecting is the same, the effort will be focused on higher risk operations, rather than routine operations by reliable operators, and without diminishing the effectiveness of the inspection process.

Civil and Criminal Penalties

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) contained amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) which restored the MMS civil penalties program. The program had been suspended due to court actions prior to 1990. The OCS Civil/Criminal Penalties Program is now active in all three MMS regions. Since the passage of OPA through November 1994, MMS has initiated 43 compliance reviews which have led to 29 civil penalty cases being referred to reviewing officers. During that period MMS collected $208,779 in 16 civil penalty cases. Training for candidate OCS Civil Penalty Reviewing Officers has been conducted and will continue as implementation of the program proceeds. In addition to the OCSLA civil penalty authority (which includes the current OCSLA financial responsibility regulations), OPA and Executive Order 12777 gave MMS civil penalty authority to enforce the new OPA- mandated financial responsibility requirements. The approach to implement civil penalties for failure to comply with the new oil spill financial responsibility is being evaluated and will be a part of the OPA rulemaking.

Enforcement Activity - Fiscal Year 1993							
Inspections	INC's Issued*			Total	Civil Penalties		
	Warning	Component	Facility		Assessed	Pending	Settled
Production	1,448	2,196	126	3,770	1	2	0
Drilling	340	153	118	611	0	0	0
Pipelines	22	166	0	188	0	1	0
Safet Meters	61	25	0	86	0	0	0
Workover/ Completion	102	28	3	133	0	0	0
Abandonment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,973	2,568	247	4,788	1	3	0

**INC's – incidents of noncompliance*

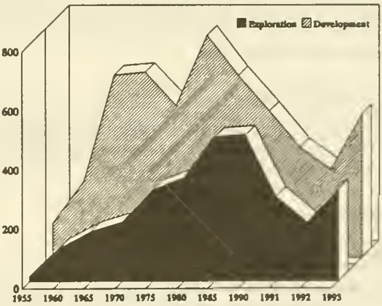
Warning — INC issued for noncritical device or unsafe operation that can be immediately be corrected.
Component shut-in – Vessel or unit operation out-of-compliance is shut-down until it is brought into compliance.
Facility shut-in – Facility operations found out-of-compliance require immediate shut-in of entire facility.

Selected Facilities Review

A selected facilities review is an intensified inspection effort directed at facilities in a specific geographic area. Special inspection teams made up of two to four inspectors from two or more districts inspect a designated number of various types of facilities in a short (usually three days) period of time using preselected Potential Incidents of Non-Compliance. The inspections are unannounced and are intended as a tool to evaluate both the effectiveness of the MMS Inspection Program and the level of lessee compliance with OCS regulations. Depending on the size and complexity of the facility, as many as 10 facilities may be inspected.

Accident Investigations

Requirements state that the MMS is notified of every accident occurring on the OCS. MMS conducts accident investigations to: identify and rectify specific safety or environmental problems; analyze and assess the effectiveness of current equipment, procedures, and operations; identify the need for new or modified regulations; and provide information needed to support other aspects of the Regulation of Operations Program. This increase of accident investigation activity is part of a move to place more emphasis on overall safety of the operation.



OCS Drilling Activity
number of wells

2. *Industry Permits and Approval*

Operators are required to obtain MMS approval or permits before commencing certain activities and operations as described below. In addition to these, unitization and operating agreements and enhanced oil recovery projects also require MMS approval.

Exploration, Development, and Production Plans

The MMS requires OCS operators to obtain approval for their exploration plans (EP) prior to commencing exploration activities. The MMS requires approval for each Development and Production Plan or Development Operations Coordination Document (DOCD) prior to the drilling of development wells or the installing of fixed production platforms, pipelines, or production equipment. The MMS encourages cooperative development to ensure coordinated development and production by independent operators on separately-owned tracts. The MMS ensures that plans are designed to prevent the harmful effects of unrestrained competitive production.

Applications for Permit to Drill, Workover, Recomplete, and Abandon Wells

Before wells may be drilled, worked over, recompleted, or abandoned, operators must submit an application giving full information regarding the proposal and obtain MMS approval prior to beginning the operation. The number of applications for permits to drill, well workovers, recompletions, and abandonments increased between FY 1993 and FY 1994 and reflects a continued or steady increase in the number of drilling rigs now operating in the Gulf of Mexico.

Platform Installation, Modification, Removal, and Site Clearance

Operators must submit to the MMS, for approval, applications for the installation of new platforms and applications for significant modifications to previously-approved applications. Regulations require all new platforms or other structures to be designed, fabricated, installed, and inspected in accordance with MMS regulatory requirements. MMS designed these requirements to prevent the endangerment of life, health, or damage to the environment and to ensure the structural integrity of platforms when subjected to hurricanes, earthquakes, ice, other natural hazards, and boat collisions. MMS reviews each platform application or significant modification to an approved application to ensure that it is appropriate for the expected environmental and operating conditions and to determine the steps to be taken to protect against corrosion.

Selected platforms which operate in difficult physical environments, or which have designs not previously proven for use in such environments, are subject to the requirements of the MMS Platform Verification Program. The Platform Verification Program requires both a more detailed review by the MMS and the review and approval of a third party verification agent who provides an independent engineering assessment of the design, fabrication, transportation, and installation of the platform.

When platforms are of no further utility, operators submit plans for proper abandonment of wells, removal of platforms, and site clearance. MMS reviews plans for integrity and regulatory compliance before approval. Platform removal in the Gulf of Mexico is on the rise and is one of the few areas of the oil industry that is bound to grow. In 1993, 140 platforms were removed, a 37 percent increase from the previous year. Nine were donated to the Rigs-to-Reefs program, a State-sponsored program which converts offshore platforms into artificial reefs for recreational uses.

Pipeline Applications

Regulations require that an operator or right-of-way grant holder submit to MMS, for its review and approval, applications for the design, plan of installation, and modification and repair of all pipelines authorized under any lease or pipeline right-of-way.

3. *Production Controls*

Production Verification

This nationwide production verification program protects the public interest regarding OCS minerals development. The MMS conducts annual inspections on all onshore and offshore custody transfer liquid meter locations for site security, verification of sales volumes, and compliance with OCS regulations. The MMS personnel perform onsite production verification and inspections to check discrepancies noted in the records. The MMS witnesses meter provings to assess the meter's accuracy. The proving report is used to verify the run ticket net volume. The run ticket net volume is compared to the monthly production report submitted by the operator. Production verification inspection figures include all of these verifications. The MMS has developed an automated system which detects under-reported crude oil production. The MMS has also conducted a pilot gas production verification project in the Gulf of Mexico Region which supports the need for a complete gas verification program.

Commingling Agreements and Measurement Approvals

Operators submit applications for MMS approval to move production from multiple leases to a central facility for purposes of processing, measuring, and storing of this production. In the process, production is commingled (mixed) with production from different wells, leases, and fields, and with production of other operators.

MMS reviews commingling agreements to ensure that such agreements do not result in a reduction in the royalty due to the Federal Government.

Production Rate Control

MMS sets well and reservoir production rates to provide for conservation of resources and prevention of waste. MMS personnel review requests for reservoir maximum efficient rates (MER's) and well maximum producible rates (MPR's), supporting information, and approve operations in accordance with established policies developed to prevent waste and ensure conservation of oil and gas.

In the past, operators submitted quarterly oil well and semi-annual gas well test results. Beginning in FY 1994, the MMS regulations call only for semi-annual well testing, of either oil or gas wells. MMS uses this information for many reasons which include production capabilities of wells, reservoirs, and leases; reserves estimation; development plans; and royalty obligations.

Gas Flaring Approvals

The MMS reviews requests for flaring or venting to ensure that unnecessary flaring does not occur. The MMS approves flaring or venting only when requested operations are in accordance with MMS policy established to prevent unnecessary loss of natural resources and to minimize environmental effects of flaring.

4. Other Processes

Suspensions of Operations

The MMS directs suspensions of operations when necessary for safety or environmental reasons or grants them in the national interest as specified in regulations.

Field Development Studies

Drainage across a State/Federal boundary can affect Federal royalty payments from leased land to unleased land or from one lease to a lease with a different royalty rate. The MMS monitors development and production activities to ensure that Federal royalty payments are not reduced as a result of drainage.

Justification of Program Change
Air Quality
(Dollars in thousands)

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Change
	0	267	+267

Congress mandated in the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (section 328), that air quality studies be conducted in the Gulf of Mexico. At the end of FY 1995, MMS will have completed a three-year air quality study. Based on the results of this study, MMS has a mandate to consider, in consultation with EPA, adjustment of our air emission regulations in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico. We anticipate that MMS will be adjusting its regulations to deal with the nearly 3,800 offshore platforms and will consider what changes are necessary to process plans of exploration or development for new air quality requirements. The MMS currently reviews roughly 500 plans a year for various environmental and safety considerations and in 1996 will add air quality reviews to the approval process.

Additional funds are needed to calculate air emissions, perform modeling assessments, determine emission control requirements for OCS operators prior to approval of permits and plans of operators, and to coordinate with other Federal and State air regulators.

Justification of Program Change
Alternative Dispute Resolution
(Dollars in thousands)

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Change
	0	500	+500

MMS has established an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program. ADR encompasses a spectrum of ways to resolve conflicts in lieu of litigation, including informal discussions and negotiated rulemakings. The Offshore program is expanding an ADR approach of collaborating with local interests directly affected by OCS development, including environmental groups and State and local governments. This expanded approach includes the establishment of subcommittees of the OCS Policy Committee as well as the expansion of that committee as an MMS-wide ADR forum.

- ☞ In the Gulf of Mexico Region, a Development and Production Plan EIS will most likely be prepared for Destin Dome (Florida) area. This area is believed to be natural gas-prone. The MMS will work toward reaching accommodation or consensus with the States and affected communities.

- ☞ The Pacific Region will expand its efforts and coordinate with the State of California and affected counties on development projects in the Santa Barbara Channel and Santa Maria Basin areas.

- ☞ In the Alaska Region, regular meetings will be held with communities in the vicinity of the Gulf of Alaska and Beaufort and Chukchi Seas for discussion and resolution of pertinent issues.

- ☛ Meetings will be held with affected coastal States and localities to address differences and resolve controversies for the development and approval of the 5-year oil and gas program.

Establishment of an ADR program would provide better relationships and improved communications with constituents, create opportunities for creative solutions, reduce costs associated with litigation and appeals, and reduce the length of time currently necessary to resolve disputes.

The total amount requested is $500,000 for travel and other services (conference rooms, meeting supplies, etc.).

Technology Assessment and Research

The studies of the Technology Assessment and Research (TA&R) Program promote safety of operations and prevention of oil spills and air pollution. TA&R studies investigate and assess safety-related technologies and perform applied research as needed. Study results support the technology basis for MMS's permitting of drilling and production operations, safety and pollution inspections, enforcement actions, accident investigations, and well-control training requirements. The program is a balanced effort that investigates safety-related technologies associated with the regulated industry's movements into deeper water and more hostile environments, as well as the maintenance of aging facilities.

Recent natural disasters, such as Hurricane Andrew and the recent Northridge earthquake have reinforced recognition of the continued need to assure the integrity of offshore facilities and to ensure that regulatory requirements encourage use of BAST. Within MMS, technical personnel review operational problems and consider possible technological solutions which may be better-defined through research efforts.

Objectives:

- ☛ Provide a continuing and comprehensive technology base within the MMS to ensure that OCS operations are orderly, safe, and pollution-free, and to ensure that MMS regulatory requirements facilitate the use of advanced technologies.
- ☛ Provide leadership to industry, through research participation and dialogue at the engineering level, to assure compliance with the provisions of OCSLA Section 21(b) that requires the use of the Best Available and Safest Technologies (BAST).

TA&R Program Activities

The program operates through contracts with universities, private firms, and Government laboratories to assess safety-related technologies and to perform necessary applied research. TA&R jointly funds studies in cooperation with other Federal agencies, State and local government agencies, government agencies of Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom, and with industry. Joint funding of projects is becoming increasingly popular because of the similarity of interest, decreases in research funds, and a broader recognition that this is the most effective and efficient use of the funds available.

Operational Safety

The MMS has sponsored at Louisiana State University (LSU) investigations of deep-ocean well-control procedures and diverter design and operation, and will be focusing its resources on the interactive process of well control and seabed response to minimize seabed fracture from underground blowouts and other subsurface flow problems associated with excessive well pressures that could result in cratering and even platform loss.

The MMS is conducting operational and reliability analysis studies for OCS operations and has held related international workshops. Our knowledge and understanding of deep-ocean well control needs to be improved to provide engineers a better understanding of seabed physical processes that occur while drilling and to provide drillers more timely and accurate bottom-hole information and improved means for controlling potential blowouts.

Studies also have been initiated that emphasize human and organizational factors that affect responses during normal and emergency operations on offshore platforms. Offshore facilities by their very nature provide a minimum of space into which complex and densely configured drilling, production and processing equipment must be placed and operated. Facility systems must be designed, arranged, operated, and inspected to minimize the potential for failure of any element. The failure of a single element in these tight quarters can cause a cascade of sequential failures, resulting in a catastrophic failure of the system.

Examples of Contracts and Cooperative Agreements			
Project	Contractor/Organization	Estimated Cost	Extend Project
Well Control Procedures	Louisiana State University	$228,000	Yes
NO_x Control Development	Technor Inc.	$200,000	Yes
Offshore Composites Engineering & Application Center	Joint Industry Project (JIP) with University of Houston	$20,000	Yes
Residual Strength of Damaged Structures	JIP with Lehigh University	$50,000	No
Probabilistic Seismic Hazards Offshore California	Interagency Agreement DOE Lawrence Livermore Laborarories	$100,000	Yes
International Workshop on Damage to Underwater Pipelines	JIP/Interagency Study with Project Consultants	$80,000	Yes
International Sea Ice Mechanics and Arctic Modeling Workshop	Interagency Agreement with U.S. Navy/Northwest Research Associates	$70,000	No
Human & Organizational Error for Offshore Operations	JIP with EQE Engineering	$50,000	No
Integrity of Tubular Frames for Offshore Platforms	JIP with BOMEL Engineering	$73,000	Yes
Assessment Methodology for Fire & Operational Safety	JIP with University of California at Berkeley	$32,000	Yes

Old and Innovative Structures and Pipelines

TA&R is developing a methodology for assessing acceptable loads and residual service lives of existing platforms and pipelines. There is a growing concern about the integrity (age and condition) of some of the older platforms and pipelines in the Gulf of Mexico. There is also some concern over the susceptibility of some of these facilities to corrosion, damage caused by dropped objects, collision of vessels with a platform, and by anchors being dropped on or dragged across a pipeline. Improved inspection and monitoring systems need to be devised for both pipelines and platforms.

As more and more reserves are being discovered in deep water, the innovative technologies used by industry to design and build deep-ocean compliant structures, such as tension-leg platforms, continues to evolve to meet technical and economic needs for deepwater development. This rapid evolution in technology needs to be independently verified to ensure continued safety of operations and protection of the environment.

Offshore Earthquakes

TA&R is working with the State of California and industry to establish an offshore seismic monitoring program. The program includes the installation of new state-of-the-art instrumentation to obtain data on response of the seafloor to seismic motion and the resulting dynamic effects on structures and operating equipment. Though survivability of a major earthquake has been a critical factor in the design, fabrication, and installation of facilities off the California coast, our knowledge and understanding of the direction and magnitude of seismic forces and the responses of structures to those forces continue to be defined.

TA&R is working with industry to develop an acceptable methodology for assessing the survivabily of existing topside (operational) components during an earthquake. It is anticipated that this effort will develop realistic benchmarks, identify mitigating measures, and indicate the resources required to perform such evaluations. An effort will also be initiated to develop a probabilistic seismic hazard map for use in the evaluation of existing and proposed operations. The MMS will continue to gather and assess seismic technology to ensure the safety of offshore facilities located in earthquake-prone areas.

Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Pollution on the OCS

MMS has been working with industry to develop a combination of exhaust gas treatment and engine combustion controls as a means of reducing the NO_x emissions from gas turbines and diesels operating on the OCS. New air quality standards will require these emissions to be reduced by about 75 percent. The MMS's research efforts have been a major factor in developing this technology so it is now commercially available for diesel engines. Laboratory research using gas turbine engines has advanced so that plans are being made to initiate a development/demonstration project.

Arctic Technology

Sea ice in its various forms is the most severe environmental factor in the Arctic. The hazards it creates are potentially much greater than the hazards faced in open-ocean operations. Such hazards range from the forces that moving sea ice may exert against offshore structures to the gouging of the seafloor (a factor to be considered in the placement of a pipeline). Engineering data for these hazards will become increasingly more important as operations move from an exploration mode to a production mode and as structures are considered for deeper water, especially within the shear zone or pack ice. The MMS has been participating, as opportunities arise, to gain important safety-related information in advance of future operations in the Arctic. In particular, engineering properties and forces of moving ice on structures and pipelines are being studied, and future workshops are being planned to assess technology needs. Interest in conducting exploration and development activities in the Arctic offshore have been dampened by the industry's failure to find commercial discoveries.

Advance Materials

Much progress has been made in producing new materials for application to offshore oil and gas operations. New materials such as metal matrix composites and fiber-reinforced plastic materials have made some progress in marine applications, but much further progress can be made for engineered materials offering properties allowing for new designs of offshore structures and operational components such as risers, etc. Even though these materials offer significant improvement in properties, serious barriers such as material and fabrication costs, needed design innovations, and the reliability, repair, and inspection of advanced engineered materials need to be addressed.

Technology Transfer/Seminars/Workshops

Research supported by the TA&R program is reported in publications and seminars. In addition, MMS conducts workshops on pertinent areas of technology. The TA&R program also sponsors a biennial seminar for the public on its research program. International workshops have been conducted on such topics as pipeline safety, requalification of old or damaged platforms, the use of composite materials offshore, and operational risk.

Major Program Reports

The Program prepares a biennial report summarizing information about ongoing projects. In addition, all reports from research projects are maintained for in-house use and distribution to the public as appropriate. Workshop proceedings are an additional major source of technology transfer.

Oil and Gas Information

The Oil and Gas Information Program provides the public, industry, and other government agencies with official statistical information on the MMS oil and gas program.

- The annual Federal Offshore Statistics provides mainly tabular data on leasing, exploration, production, and revenue from 1954 to 1994.

- The *Offshore Stats*, a quarterly statistical newsletter, provides individuals, organizations, and other interested parties with statistical graphs, tables, and charts, which enables monthly, quarterly, and annual comparisons and trends. Data coverage includes drilling, production, rigs and platforms, environmental studies inspections, compliance, training, revenue contributions, rents, royalties, disbursements, and OCS performance records set (e.g., deepest well drilled — see table in Offshore Operations Overview).

- The *Leasing and Production Annual Report to Congress*, mandated by Section 15 of the OCSLA, summarizes receipts and expenditures on a fiscal year basis and, in compliance with Section 22 (g) of the Act, includes information on Federal offshore safety violations as reported by the U.S. Coast Guard. It also summarizes recent lease sale activities, consultative activities, regulations and rules written, inspection information, and litigation affecting Federal offshore leasing. Headquarters is planning on streamlining document preparation in FY 1995.

- The *OCS Natural Gas Facts* is a new report that will be produced annually in FY 1995 and in FY 1996.

Information Management Program

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Information Management Program	$ FTE	9,858 98	151 0	-3,600 0	6,409 98	-3,449 0

Program Description

The Information Management Program (IMP) subactivity primarily funds salary-related costs and equipment maintenance for computer support units in the Regional offices and the Office of Management Support. In addition, the operations of this program provide integral support to the other Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands subactivities, i.e. the Leasing and Environmental, and the Resource Evaluation and Regulatory programs.

The IMP provides a central foundation for the management of the large volume of data used in the scientific, engineering and land management activities of the Offshore program. The program also provides centralized management of ADP acquisition, contracts, and security. These activities are currently accomplished using:

- ☞ 12+ major automated data processing systems
- ☞ 350+ minor systems and databases
- ☞ 1,200+ microcomputers and workstations
- ☞ 4 Concurrent Computer Corporation minicomputers
- ☞ 8 Local Area Networks and a Wide Area Network

Objectives

The primary objectives of the Information Management Program are to:

- ✓ Provide direction and oversight for the Offshore Minerals Management (OMM) Information Management Program (IMP).
- ✓ Oversee the development of OMM information management policies and standards.
- ✓ Maintain computer facilities.
- ✓ Provide operational support for all computerized systems.
- ✓ Design, develop and maintain applications software and hardware.

Examples of the types of data processed through Offshore's ADP programs and its use are:

Activity	Type of Data	Use of Data
Leasing & Environmental	Block/Boundary Lease Management Environmental Oil Spill Air Quality Studies	Preparation of Leasing Maps Official Protraction Diagrams Split Block Diagrams List of Qualified Bidders Air Quality Models Oil Spill Trajectory/Analyses Environmental Assessments & Reports
Resource Evaluation	Geologic Geophysical Seismic Well Logs Exploration Development Production Cost Oil and Gas Prices Employment Levels Reserves	Estimate Oil and Gas Reserves Determine Minimum Acceptable Bids Resource Estimates Fair Market Value Determination Regional Mapping Geologic and Reserves Reports National Assessment Forecast OCS Revenues (Bonus, Royalty & Tax Receipts) Oil and Gas Production Forecasts for OCS Royalty Reduction Decisions Lease Timing and Sizing Historical Leasing Analysis
Regulation of Operations	Inspection Industry Structures/Platforms Pipelines and Inspections	Retrieve Applications for Permit to Drill Monitor Bonding Statistics Pipeline Monitoring Compliance Surveillance

The major information management systems/databases used and funded throughout the MMS programs include: (Those systems marked with an asterisk * are critical systems being modernized and replaced by the Technical Information Management System [TIMS] described following this table.)

System/Database	Functions
Outer Continental Shelf Information System (OCSIS)*	Integrates an array of smaller systems, eliminates duplication of data, makes data more accessible and provides a complete array of data and tools to the users. Its two major components are Lease Management and Operations.
Offshore Inspection System (OIS)*	Stores all inspection information gathered during MMS inspections of OCS drilling, production, and pipeline operations, and production verification.
Automated Cartographic System (ACS)*	An interactive, menu-driven system allowing the creation of pre-defined or customized maps.
Offshore Lease Data System	A centralized relational database of lease-related data that is used in the economic analysis of historical lease bid data and subsequent production data.

Archaeological and Shipwreck Information System (ASIS)	A menu-driven application that controls two databases: 1) the archaeological database; and 2) the shipwreck database.
Geological and Geophysical (G&G)*	Interpretive Database System (GNG)Under development. It will combine several different types of G&G data into a single database when fully operational; data includes seismic, gravity, marine and aero-magnetic, geochemical, and well inventory information.
Monte Carlo Range of Values (MONTCAR)	A computer simulation model that performs geologic, engineering, and economic analysis of oil and gas prospects on a tract-by-tract basis; used to evaluate OCS tracts that receive bids during a lease sale which pass to Phase II consideration; estimates a fair market value for the tracts.
Offshore and Coastal Dispersion Model (OCD)	Models pollutant release from over-water sources; developed to replace two earlier regulatory air pollution models used by MMS.
Oil Spill Risk Analysis (OSRA)	Aids in estimating the environmental hazards of developing oil resources in the OCS lease areas; analyzes the probability of spill occurrence, and the likely path of trajectories of spill.
Plume Airshed Reactive Interacting System (PARIS)	A gridded photochemical model used for single or multiple day simulations for ozone.
Probabilistic Resource Estimates Offshore (PRESTO)	A computer simulation model that projects oil and gas resource potential on a structure basis; calculates a range of resource quantities that are projected to exist.
Postsale Analysis System (PSAS)	Supports the area-wide concept of lease sales; modified to support large sale offerings and also provide for postsale bid acceptance/rejection procedures.

At present the automated data and systems reside principally on Concurrent Computer Corporation (CCC) minicomputers in the Regional offices. These minicomputers are obsolete in all aspects of modern information systems technology. In response to this situation and in an effort to make more efficient use of our significant investment in microcomputers, LANs, and related equipment and software, Offshore has developed, and is implementing in stages called "releases", the Technical Information Management System (TIMS).

Technical Information Management System (TIMS)

Background

The Technical Information Management System (TIMS) was created by Offshore to provide a comprehensive corporate database that will build Offshore data into a linked information system. In addition, it includes replacing/modernizing hardware and systems software.

The purpose of the TIMS is to provide the Offshore Program with the necessary up-to-date automated tools to carry out its mission of leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in an environmentally-sound manner and to insure proper monetary return to the U.S. Government for leased resources. Simply put, the TIMS will place the Offshore Program on par with the U.S. oil and gas industry, as to availability of timely, current, technically correct information. Present manual and automated systems do not provide this capability. The TIMS is being designated to further facilitate receipt of millions of dollars in revenues to the Federal

Government from the leasing and production of energy resources by conducting sophisticated geological, geophysical, engineering, social and economic reviews that industry has been collecting for years. Thus, the TIMS will provide information which is critical to the MMS mission.

In implementing the TIMS, the MMS is conducting the necessary analysis, systems development, and acquisition activities leading to the modernization of all mission-critical information systems used in support of the IMP and other MMS activities. When the TIMS has been completed (FY 1999), MMS will be able to better fulfill its extensive regulatory responsibility governing the safety, proper design, and technical operation and inspection of the producing oil and gas structures on the Outer Continental Shelf.

In addition to replacing/modernizing computer hardware and systems software, the TIMS program is building a more comprehensive database consisting of TIMS programs and TIMS tables to address presently unmet needs in environmental data, environmental analysis, resource and tract evaluation, operational trend analysis, oil spill risk, safety inspection data capture and review, management of oil pipelines, and hazards review for drilling. When fully implemented, the TIMS will consist of technical tools, standards, interfaces, and shared data that will be used within the Offshore program to enhance cost efficiency and management effectiveness.

The TIMS was started in FY 1992 as a Pilot Project in the Gulf of Mexico Region (GOMR). The TIMS was constructed in a modular fashion by the development and deployment of a series of application software implementations called TIMS Releases. Twelve releases were planned for the TIMS completion. Each release brings additional applications into the platform. This approach allows for high priority parts of TIMS to be implemented and evaluated in a shorter time-frame instead of a "grand design" approach, which would only allow all parts to be available at the same date in the distant future. The Pilot was completed at the end of FY 1994 and will be evaluated by January 1995. At that time, the plan calls for the expansion of TIMS to other Regions.

The early development and deployments of the TIMS releases into production in the Gulf of Mexico Region has been extremely successful and beneficial to the Offshore program. As a result of the implementation of those releases a large percentage of the information and system that were running on the Concurrent Computer Corporation (CCC, formerly Perkin-Elmer) are now running on the TIMS platform. The CCC's are obsolete in all aspects of modem information systems technology: hardware, database management system software, programming languages and telecommunication. The majority of application systems are well past their normal systems life cycle. Specific benefits that were derived from these early Releases include:

- ☛ establishment of the basis for a TIMS fully-integrated "corporate" database structure to support the entire Offshore program, including key information such as:
    - ☛ Block, Company, Well, Lease, Platform, Pipelines, and Seismic;
- ☛ providing reference data for Resource Evaluation's Geological Interpretative Tools (GIT) Project;
- ☛ seismic lines, permits, shot points, velocity surveys, requisition tracking and seismic section map inventory;
- ☛ the provision of online access to a large complement of data as mentioned above;
- ☛ support for Offshore Operations, including platforms, rigs, pipelines, and wells;
- ☛ support for Leasing, including block information with descriptive information for each feature in each stage in the Area Evaluation and Decision Process for Sales in the 5-year Program.

Also vital in the early stages was the creation of a complex, technically sophisticated, seismic mapping initiative called Geological Interpretive Tools (GIT). GIT is an initiative to bring 2 and 3 dimensional geological evaluation tools to bear on the resource evaluation processes within Offshore Minerals Management (OMM). There are five different software systems that comprise the GIT, which were purchased in the beginning of FY 1994. They are: interactive, interpretive mapping; well log analysis; seismic interpretation; reservoir analysis; and Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS is a generic set of workstation graphic and analytical tools used to interactively display, correlate and output layers of geographical and environmental data.

FY 1994

In FY 1994 the TIMS was supported with appropriated funds of $5 million. This funding was supplemented by an increase in rents of $2/acre on each lease sale tract and will be used for TIMS development. This rental rate increase initiative was implemented at the end of FY 1993 and yielded approximately $5 million for TIMS' usage FY 1994 brought about the completion of Release 4, which expanded GIT base mapping capabilities, lease administration, and added well and production and inspection data to the database. The CCC development machines were shut-down in the GOMR. This brought approximately 55% of the functionality that was performed on the CCC to the TIMS platform. Because many more functions are being included in the TIMS that never existed on the CCC, 55% of the TIMS itself has not been completed. As stated before, FY 1994 also brought about the completion of the pilot project.

FY 1995.

In FY 1995, TIMS base funding was decreased to $3.6 million; however, the ceiling on TIMS use of collections from rental receipts was raised to $8.8 million. Therefore, the TIMS is continuing its growth as planned. The funds will be used to cover the costs associated with the continuance, development, and/or expansion of TIMS Releases. Two more releases are expected to be installed during FY 1995. The new releases will cover: Windows formats for current applications; installing more powerful workstations/servers; adding meters and reserves data; and the expansion of mapping capabilities. The TIMS platform will also be expanded beyond the pilot area in the Gulf of Mexico region to the Alaska and Pacific Regions. The Mapping and Survey Staff, which played an important role in adding data to the GOMR pilot project expects to receive a new application version in FY 1995. Additional workstations/servers will be added due to the expansion into other regions. It is also expected that in early FY 1995 the CCC minicomputer will be shut down in Alaska and that data will then reside on the TIMS platform.

FY 1996

The TIMS is expecting to be supported entirely through the rental rate increase initiative in FY 1996. The requested cap increase from $8.8 million in FY 1995 to $12.4 million would enable the TIMS to complete two more releases. These releases include completing pre-sale, sale, and post-sale activities, expanding the inspection system, expanding the environmental system with socio-economic studies, and generally expanding applications in each location. The TIMS production system should be completed at Headquarters, with a minimum of applications expansion for the future. Early FY 1996 should see the shut-down of all the remaining CCC's.

Future

When the TIMS development comes to a close, the ADP functions within it will not. New technology and capabilities will be introduced, and more and more functions will be automated. However, less money will be needed for maintenance and upgrades then was needed to implement TIMS. In addition, maintenance and upgrades will always be necessary as well as expansion of applications. With the life cycle of hardware being a vital part of future growth, and to ensure that we stay on par with industry, continuous upgrading and maintenance will be necessary. Initial plans had the acquisition and conversion of data being a program funding responsibility. We now plan to use receipts from the rental rate increase to supplement our data conversion efforts.

Ongoing Workloads *Number*			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
TIMS Releases	2	2	2
Local Area Networks	8	8	9
UNIX Workstations/Servers	38	70	90
Microcomputers Installed and Maintained	1,250	1,100	1,000
ADP Contracts Administered	8	8	8
TIMS Programs and Tables	1,000	1,300	1,500

Justification of Program Change
Information Management Program

(Dollars in thousands)

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Change
$	9,858	6,409	-3,600
FTE	98	98	0

Given the recent success of Sale 147 in the Central Gulf of Mexico, and future sale prospects coupled with new technologies, the estimates for the amount of additional receipts (particularly rental rate increases) that can be used for the TIMS has increased to the point that a viable program can be funded solely from this source.

Eliminating the base of $3.6 million, however, must be accompanied by an increase in the cap to $12.4 million. Without raising the offsetting collections cap, TIMS would only be funded at a level of $8.8 million which would delay the replacement of our existing obsolete minicomputers and not permit the putchase of data to be put in the corporate database. The maintenance agreement on these minicomputers runs out in Septembet 1995. The lack of replacement technology would put mission performance at risk. A reduction in planned funding would also necessitate a significant adjustment in the TIMS implementation schedule, thereby delaying the substantial benefits it will provide to both mission performance and revenues collected.

Royalty Management Program

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Valuation & Operations	$	34,214	518	1,430	36,162	1,948
	FTE[1]	336		-20	316	-20
Compliance	$	33,806	606	940	35,352	1,546
	FTE	393		5	398	5
Late Disb. Interest	$	0	—	—	—	—
	FTE	0				
Allottee Refunds	$	15	—	—	15	0
	FTE	0				
Total	$	68,035	1,124	2,370	71,529	3,494
	FTE	729		-15	714	-15

Uncontrollable changes include: additional payraise costs, other cost charges.

[1] *The FY 1995 FTE figure includes FTE for unfunded hardrock program*

Mission

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) is that part of MMS which is responsible for collecting revenues earned from the leasing and production of mineral rights on all Federal and most Indian lands and for disbursing these revenues to various recipients as authorized by several statutes. RMP collects mineral leasing revenues from Indian lands and transfers these monies to the BIA for distribution to either the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or to the appropriate Tribe or individual Indian mineral owner. Average annual collections range from $3-4 billion with approximately 85% going to the U.S. Treasury, 14% to States, and 1% to Indian Tribes and allottees.

RMP collects 1) upfront bonuses paid by industry for the right to explore for minerals, 2) annual per acre rental, and if production occurs, 3) royalties. (See the Receipts section for details.)

RMP collects and disburses revenues collected on lands administered by the Department of Interior (MMS' Offshore Minerals Management Program, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Land Management), the US Forest Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Military. RMP works closely with the staffs of these bureaus and MMS' offshore program organizations to improve overall royalty management.

RMP is not a land administration organization. Therefore, unlike MMS' offshore program, BIA, or BLM, it does not determine the lease contract conditions (amount of rent, bonuses or royalty rate to charge, or any lease compliance requirements). Rather RMP's role is to determine the market value (gross proceeds) on which the royalty rate is applied to determine the recipient's share of revenues -this is both complicated and often contentious with revenue sharers (States, counties, Indian mineral owners, and industry).

RMP is responsible for collecting all revenues from leasable minerals, those authorized for extraction by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and associated statutes, while the BLM is currently responsible for the administration of locatable "hardrock" minerals, those authorized for patenting by the Mining Law of 1872. If the Mining Law of 1872 is reformed, it is expected that RMP will collect any royalties assessed on hardrock minerals.

Functions

The RMP conducts business in five main and integral operational areas, listed sequentially:

- ☞ **Payment and reporting** where requirements, regulations, and guidance are developed and maintained to aid companies to report and pay voluntarily timely and accurately.
- ☞ **Collection and processing** where revenues and data are collected and processed through automated systems to maintain financial revenue accounts and production data.
- ☞ **Distribution and explanations** where disbursements (and explanations of these payments) are made monthly to States, Tribes, US Treasury, BIA, and other government agencies and where mineral revenue and production data are shared with all interested parties.
- ☞ **Verification** where numerous automated application programs are used to verify correct payment and reporting, audits are conducted, and the cooperative/delegated audit programs with States/Tribes are administered.
- ☞ **Enforcement** where the debt collection and royalty penalty systems are applied and administered, and royalty litigation and appeals support is provided.

Organization &Budget Structure

RMP's budget structure basically parallels its organizational structure (refer to organization chart in

Legislative Background

Up until 1982, the responsibility for mineral revenue collection and disbursement resided with several Federal bureaus. In 1926, Congress gave the USGS the responsibility for supervising lease operations and royalty collection while leasing surface protection and reclamation remained with the General Land Office (later the BLM). Royalty management functions were decentralized and integrated within 11 USGS regional offices. Mineral revenues were distributed biannually to the States by the BLM and to the US Treasury by the USGS.

During the 1950's through the 1970's the GAO and the Interior's Inspector General repeatedly criticized the Department for mismanagement of Federal mineral royalties. Estimates of annual royalty underpayments ranged up to several hundred million dollars.

In 1981, the Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources (the Linowes Commission) was established. The Commission issued 60 recommendations for improving royalty management. Principally, the Commission urged:

- ✓ The creation of an independent royalty and minerals management agency, and
- ✓ A uniform, centralized accounting program staffed with professional financial managers.

This agency was to implement a production verification system whose findings would be incorporated into royalty collection functions, and to replace the lease based royalty management system with a payor based approach.

In 1982, MMS was created to implement the recommendations of the Linowes Commission. The Department transferred all royalty and lease functions of the USGS to MMS and consolidated all offshore leasing activities in MMS. Onshore field operations remained with the BLM. The collection of all rents, bonuses and payments to States also were transferred to MMS.

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General Statement) which is based on the above functions.

A Deputy Associate Director (DAD) for Mineral Revenue Valuation and Operations (V&O) has oversight of the first three functions listed above, as well as a division which prepares regulations and provides determinations relating to technical royalty valuation issues. The operation and maintenance, and development of, major ADP systems is also the responsibility of this DAD. These functions are performed first by RMP, and therefore are described first in the following budget narrative (V&O subactivity).

A DAD for Mineral Revenue Compliance oversees the verification functions listed above. Oversight responsibilities include 4 regional compliance offices and a division performing various automated verification routines.

The Associate Director is supported by a Program Services Office which provides detailed budget execution, oversight and liaison functions, preparation of Freedom of Information requests, other statistical data requests and briefing papers, and payment of common service charges, such as external telephone service, software licenses, LAN/WAN operation, and workforce training, etc.

Additionally, the AD oversees the Office of Indian Royalty Assistance which was formed in the early 1990's to address the special needs of the Indian community, especially individual Indian mineral owners. With a greater emphasis on getting payors to pay correctly on time, an Office of Enforcement was created in FY 1994. These organizational offices' functions are more closely related to those of the DAD for Compliance and so are discussed in that subactivity narrative.

Two small subactivities are 1) Late Disbursement Interest which authorizes internal RMP funds to be reprogrammed during the year to pay late disbursement interest to States when RMP cannot meet the mandated FOGRMA timeframes, and 2) Refunds to Companies on Behalf of Allottees which is a small request to provide relief to payors when recoupment from current royalty payments is not possible or practical.

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In 1982, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (FOGRMA) also was enacted with the provision that

> *"the Secretary shall establish a comprehensive inspection, collection, and fiscal and production accounting and auditing system to provide the capability to accurately determine oil and gas royalties".*

FOGRMA also required monthly (instead of biannual) payments to States and authorized cooperative agreements and delegations to States and Tribes to perform audits and inspections.

A decade has passed since the creation of MMS and the passage of FOGRMA. During the first 5 years, RMP developed systems, policies, and procedures to meet the expectations of oversight organizations and constituents. In the later 5 years, budget resources, in combination with maturing policies and procedures, have enabled substantive program improvements, regulatory clarification, and improvements in coordination within Interior and with MMS constituents

Mineral Revenue Valuation & Operations

Justification of Program and Performance

Subactivity Funding Summary

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Valuation & Operations	$	34,214	518	1,430	36,162	1,948
	FTE[1]	336			316	-20

Uncontrollable changes include: additional payraise costs, other cost charges.

[1] *The FY 1995 figure includes FTE for an unfunded hardrock royalty program request; this error is corrected in the FY 1996 request.*

Data Management Division

The Data Management Division is responsible for all non-revenue data - the legal information essential to effectuate revenue functions. Specifically, DMD accurately establishes and manages all automated reference data files attributable to Federal and Indian mineral leases, payor files, and agreements.

Maintaining reference data is the first step on which all other functions depend. All royalty reports, production reports, billings, exception processing, and to an increasing extent, audits, depend on an accurate data base. Reference data is the key to the RMP automated systems and applications programs.

- The Division serves as the royalty and rental reference data focal point for the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, other surface management agencies, offshore MMS components, payors, lessees, and all RMP components.

- The Division collects, translates, and processes necessary non-revenue data to produce a comprehensive Common Reference data base (CRD) that supports the distribution of each lease's royalties, bonuses, and rentals.

- The Common Reference Database, contains approximately 101,600 leases, 71,400 revenue sources, 348,900 selling arrangements, 13,800 lease agreements, and 22,000 payor codes. In FY 1994, managing this data base required 30,300 changes contained in Payor Information Forms and 24,900 lease and agreement actions. The CRD consolidates portions of data bases from the BIA, BLM, and MMS' offshore program, as related to Payor data, those of Oil and Gas and Solid Minerals payors.

- The solids minerals staff managed about 1,300 leases in FY 1994.

These responsibilities are assigned based on geographic location, production status, lease owner, and products relative to a lease or agreement.

There are four broad categories of work in the Data Management Division (DMD): Oil and Gas (O&G) payor information, O&G rejected royalty lines, and O&G lease and agreement maintenance and Solid Minerals. The payor information and lease and agreement workloads comprise the largest portion of the CRD.

Payor Information Form Processing. The Payor Information Form (PIF) represents a fundamental component of the data base. Since payments on the lease may be made by an entity not legally associated with the lease obligations, information must be gathered to identify who is going to pay lease obligations. The PIF serves this purpose and is entered by contractor support staff. Efficiency improvements from FY 1993 to FY 1994 have resulted in a decrease in contractor support from 30 FTE to 19 FTE.

Rejected Royalty Lines. Royalty lines (payment information) may be submitted incorrectly by payors. When a royalty line is submitted, it is compared to the data base through a series of edits. If a problem is detected that jeopardizes proper distribution, the line "rejects." Rejected lines will not update the financial system for distribution to recipients and must be corrected. The DMD is responsible for analyzing and correcting royalty reports that have data base implications.

Lease and Agreement Maintenance. The primary components of RMP's data base are leases, agreements, and payor information. Each of these primary components contain many "fields" of information. The lease and agreement workload represents additions, changes, and deletions of data in the various fields. Over the past fiscal year changes to work processes have resulted in a decrease in monthly inventory of pending work actions from 825 to 320.

Solid Minerals. The Solid Minerals Staff, of the DMD, provides a wider range of services than that which is provided for O&G. Solid minerals is responsible for reference data, all royalty accounting (not just those having data base implications), production accounting, and payor account reconciliation. The consolidation of these functions is intended to offer enhanced expertise and efficiency in recognition of the unique character of each solids lease.

Reports and Payments Division

The Reports and Payments Division (RPD) functions include:

- Processing all incoming royalty remittance and production reports and payments related to oil, gas, and geothermal royalty and production on Federal and Indian leases;
- Correcting errors on all royalty and production reports received and issuing liquidated damage assessments for those errors;
- Providing technical reporting and payment assistance and training industry payors, operators, and lessees of record; and
- Coordinating production and royalty-related matters with industry, State governments, Indian Tribes, other Federal Agencies, and other RMP offices.

In support of RMP's Strategic Plan for business improvements, RPD's Tactical Plan includes:

- Maintaining overall current royalty reporting error levels and reducing excessive royalty reporting errors for selected midrange volume reporters;
- Increasing availability and use of alternative royalty and production reporting methods (e.g. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), magnetic tape, diskette);
- Improving accuracy and usefulness of production and well reference data; and

☞ Improving compliance and accuracy of reporting.

In FY 1994, RPD's Document Control activity received 108,302 royalty documents, 260,931 production documents, and 7,680 valuation documents. Document volumes are not anticipated to significantly change from present levels during FY 1995 and FY 1996. However, contractor error correction support could diminish during both fiscal years if simplified reporting alternatives under review such as EDI transfer of information, tape, and floppy diskette are adopted by reporter companies. The installation of new document imaging technology in FY 1995 should further diminish contractor file management maintenance support in FY 1996 due to electronic media conversion.

Industry Royalty Document Error Rates .
Fiscal Years 1990 - 1994

Fiscal Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Error Rate Percentage	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.6	3.4

The RPD's Royalty Reporting and Payments activity is one of the primary contacts with payors, lessees, and purchasers who remit royalty reports and rental and royalty payments to the Auditing and Financial System (AFS). This activity corrects reporting errors (e.g. misreporting lease number, missing or invalid sales/month year, missing or invalid transaction code, etc.) and provides technical reporting and payment assistance to payors. In FY 1994, this activity processed 2,872,096 royalty report payment lines submitted by some 1,818 payors with a payor error rate of 3.4 percent compared to 3.6 percent in FY 1993. Payor error rates have drastically declined to the present level from 36.3 percent in FY 1983. This reduction is the result of RPD's concerted efforts to improve the timeliness and accuracy of the reporting and payment process. Total reported royalty payment lines are expected to remain relatively unchanged during FY 1995 and FY 1996.

A concerted error correction and workload analysis effort will continue to encourage companies to take advantage of existing methods to simplify reporting and improve reporting accuracy during FY 1995 and FY 1996. Strategies will be developed to encourage and help companies reduce their reporting errors.

The RPD's Production Reporting activity is the primary contact with operators and high-level industry representatives who report to the Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS). This activity collects, maintains, and distributes sales and production data related to oil and gas removed from Federal and Indian leases. In FY 1994, this activity processed over 5 million lines of production data submitted by some 3,000 operators with an operator error rate of less than 4 percent. Approximately 47 contractor staff provide operation and maintenance support for PAAS. To further reduce operator reporting errors, a reconciliation of operators' reference data began in FY 1994. The effort reduced error rates and the number of exceptions by 76 percent for targeted operators. The improvements will ensure accurate reporting by operators and confidence in the data used by States, Indian Tribes, and other Federal Agencies.

Industry Production Document Error Rates
Fiscal Years 1990 - 1994

Fiscal Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Error Rate Percentage	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.8

RMP makes training available to all reporters. In FY 1994, 482 participants representing 249 payor companies attended the payor training sessions to update payors concerning royalty reporting and payment requirements for oil, gas, and geothermal resources. Also, in FY 1994, 474 participants representing 239 companies attended the operator training sessions to update operators concerning production reporting requirements. A concerted error correction and workload analysis effort will continue to encourage and help companies reduce the error rate during FY 1995 and FY 1996. Industry training, through inflation alone, consumes a larger percentage of the RMP budget. However, as in the past, training seminars will be held; this effort will be supplemented with training targeted to individual companies that have high error rates. Additional outreach efforts will focus on converting reporters who report on paper to convert to floppy disk and EDI reporting, thereby reducing data entry costs and increasing accuracy of data submitted.

Royalty Accounting Division

One of the main objectives in forming MMS was to improve accountability of the Nations mineral resources. In 1982, according to the Linowes Commission report, the government's royalty record keeping for Federal and Indian oil and gas leases was in disarray. Since the establishment of MMS, which centralized mineral revenue activities, record keeping has dramatically improved.

Approximately $4 billion in annual revenues are accounted for and disbursed as required by FOGRMA timeframes to the proper recipients (on-time disbursement of these monies is now at approximately 99%). The corresponding interest that must be paid to States and Indians for late disbursement has decreased from over $1 million in FY 1985 to just over $58,000 in FY 1994. In addition, MMS has received independent unqualified opinions each year on the financial statements RAD prepared in accordance with the Chief Financial Officers Act.

RAD's **constituents** include: 38 States, 25 Tribes, and 20,000 Indian allottees receiving disbursements, as well as 8 Federal Agencies/Bureaus receiving fund transfers.

The Royalty Accounting Division (RAD) is responsible for a number of royalty accounting functions including the following:

- Distribute mineral revenues and interest payments to State, Indian, and General Treasury accounts on a monthly basis in accordance with FOGRMA
    - Disbursement to States are now monthly versus semi-annually prior to the formation of MMS. Indian disbursement is now daily to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) office in Albuquerque. States, Tribes, and BIA offices now receive explanation of payment reports which detail each payment.
    - Disbursement of revenues from oil and gas leases previously handled by the Forest Service and Army Corps of Engineers is now made by RAD. This means the States receive their money on a monthly basis rather than semi-annually and that all States receive mineral revenues from one, rather than several, bureaus.
- Identify and produce follow-up bills for delinquent receivables and take appropriate collection steps on unpaid balances from payors, lessees, and lessee sureties;
- Account for all mineral revenues in a system of accounts which enhances MMS' ability to explain in detail the source and types of mineral revenues collected as well as the distribution of those revenues. This information is vital for royalty policy decision makers;
- Provide royalty accounting information to those parties, including States and Indian Tribes, which have a need for such information in accordance with FOGRMA.
- Administer the Royalty-in-Kind (RIK) program as authorized by the OCSLA and MLA. Small refiners are able to remain in business due to the RIK program. The RIK program pays for itself through administrative fees charged to the program's users. These fees go to the General

Treasury Account.

The following activities also provide our constituents with additional benefits:

- ☞ RAD handles all billing actions to ensure payors comply with MMS regulations. These actions have increased dramatically since MMS was formed when almost no bills were issued to payors. These actions result in more revenue to our constituents as well as produce more up-front compliance as the companies learn what should be done to avoid these billing actions. Billing actions include: issuance of the invoice, debt collection activities, surety maintenance, and final collection.

- ☞ Electronic payments have been encouraged by RAD allowing constituents to receive funds faster, as well as more economically, and safer.

- ☞ RAD assists Tribes in administering the Indian Self-Determination Act which allows Indian Tribes to enter into contracts with the Secretary of Interior to plan, conduct, and administer programs, or portions of programs performed by RMP.

- ☞ RAD accounts for non-standard leases issued under the Indian Mineral Development Act which gave Indian Tribes the authority to generate unique lease agreements directly with oil and gas companies.

The following are indicators of RAD's workload and activities:

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
Number of Bills to Payors	14,637	12,600	13,000
Number of Checks received	64,345	64,000	63,800
Number of Wire Transfers received	7,084	7,200	7,300
Number of Refunds to Payors	915	1,000	1,000
Number of RIK contract	9	12	18

Other benefits to royalty recipients and the U.S. Treasury include:

- ☞ While heavily automated, manual intervention is needed in certain situations to match payables and receivables in order to meet disbursement deadlines — decreasing late disbursement interest to States and Indians, and costs to the taxpayer.

- ☞ The investment administration and accounting of over $1 billion in escrowed Alaska/Federal boundary dispute revenues.

- ☞ Calculates and administers the Net Receipt Sharing Program which recovers a portion of the annual operating costs of the Federal leasing program from States (refer to Permanents section). Recovered costs are deposited to the General Fund.

RAD has been able to downsize while still improving services to constituents through a continual effort to streamline processes to make each activity more efficient and effective.

Valuation and Standards Division

In general, royalty is based on the value of the commodity produced, the volume of production sold or otherwise disposed of, and the royalty rate applicable to the lease. However, several factors add to the complexity in determining the value of the commodity sold, such as sales to affiliates. The Valuation and Standards Division (VSD) uses product specific information provided by the lessee or operator and applies applicable laws and regulations, legal precedent, and/or Agency policy to prepare a decision document detailing the proper method to be followed in determining royalty value. VSD also determines if a lessee meets the regulatory requirements to claim allowances (reductions in royalty payments) for various types of transportation or processing costs.

The VSD is responsible for:

- Preparing product valuation regulations and guidelines for internal and external constituents;
- Interpreting and enforcing valuation regulations and guidelines;
- Providing valuation outreach;
- Approving transportation and processing/washing royalty deductions; and
- Providing technical support to government agencies and industry on valuation and related issues.

The VSD anticipates workload increases from FY 1994 levels during FY 1995 and FY 1996 for the following reasons:

- RMP's contract settlement initiative will increase VSD's technical advise and assistance workload.
- Publication of Payor Handbook valuation chapters will increase VSD's technical advise and assistance.
- RMP's expanded majority pricing coverage will increase VSD's appeal workload.

Other notable activities also impacting VSD's FY 1996 workload include the following:

Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee

In response to a recommendation from MMS's NPR Reinvention Laboratory, this committee has been tasked to simplify the valuation requirements for gas from Federal leases. Current valuation requirements are difficult for industry to comply with and equally troublesome for MMS to determine payor compliance particularly with the advent of deregulation brought about by FERC Order 636. Also, the current gas valuation regulations require lessees selling production to affiliates to have knowledge of what other companies are selling similar gas for under arm's-length contracts. The difficulty is that lessees do not always have access to this information. Seeking to involve all affected parties in the rulemaking process, the committee is comprised of MMS, State, and industry representatives. The report expected from this committee, while simplifying the burdensome and complex reporting currently required of payors, will necessitate continuous involvement of VSD personnel in both monitoring and execution.

Indian Gas Valuation Study Team

Also in response to the NPR Laboratory's 1993 recommendation for simplified gas valuation, RMP formed an Indian Gas Valuation Study Team. This study team was originally formed with members representing MMS, BIA, Indian Tribes, Indian allottee associations, and Indian mineral development support organizations. In FY 1995, the team will be chartered under the Negotiated Rulemaking Act and will include representatives from the gas industry. The team published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in August 1994. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is planned for FY 1996.

Valuation Outreach Efforts

In support of RMP's Strategic Plan, VSD's Tactical Plan calls for continuous improvement in the valuation guidance VSD provides to its internal and external customers and the communication of that guidance in an effective manner. While not eliminating enforcement actions, RMP's vision of achieving voluntary compliance with royalty regulations through educational outreach sessions will continue to be supported by VSD in FY 1996. In FY 1994, VSD provided 20 training sessions to over 578 attendees in addition to participating in AFS payor outreach seminars. Trainees at these nationwide sessions included industry, other agencies, foreign governments, and MMS employees. The VSD will continue its outreach efforts in FY 1995 and 1996. Industry training, through inflation alone, consumes a larger percentage of the RMP budget. However, as in the past, training seminars will be held; this effort will be supplemented with training targeted to individual companies that have high error rates.

Major Portion Pricing Initiative

Indian lease terms require payors to pay royalties on the higher of the price received or the highest price paid for the major portion of production from the field. The data necessary to determine this major portion price is often not obtainable by the payor. Therefore, the VSD collects the necessary information, calculates the major portion price, and bills the payor for any additional royalties due, if necessary. In FY 1994, $283,000 in additional royalties were collected for the Anadarko Area and Southern Ute Indians. In FY 1995 and 1996, VSD will expand its major portion coverage to include Shii Shi Keyah allotted, Navajo Nation, Jicarilla Apache, Blackfeet, Northern Ute, and Ute Mountain Ute Tribal leases.

Systems Management Division

The Systems Management Division (SMD) provides all information and data systems services for the Royalty Management Program and its constituencies (RMP, States, Tribes, BIA, BLM, and other agencies). Services include operations and maintenance of the RMP Mainframe Date Center, telecommunication network support, training, electronic data interchange, electronic messaging, and contract support. SMD efforts support all RMP functions. Without the fast, large computational systems in place today RMP could not meet the disbursement schedules and comprehensive accounting and production requirements mandated by FOGRMA. RMP mission accomplishment is dependent on the systems and technical infrastructure SMD maintains.

Royalty accountants, auditors, and production analysts completely rely on numerous application programs and resultant reports to correct errors, match payments to reports identifying recipient, and achieve compliance through numerous cross-check verification tests.

In FY 1994, this work is performed by 52 SMD systems staff working in conjunction with a single contractor firm AMS/OC employing approximately 146 employees. The SMD staff's functions are focused on providing strategic direction for RMP's information systems and managing the many projects involved in achieving these strategic goals. These functions include;

- ☞ strategic and tactical planing,
- ☞ technology assessment and planning,
- ☞ security and contingency planning,
- ☞ technical support to State and Tribal auditors,
- ☞ LAN/WAN network administration,

- ☛ procurement and contract management,
- ☛ training,
- ☛ coordination of systems and standards with Federal, State, Tribal, and private industry entities,
- ☛ electronic data interchange, and
- ☛ management of enterprise-wide electronic messaging and scheduling.

The contractor's role is primarily to operate the RMP mainframe data center, provide data entry support, develop and maintain RMP's application systems, and support RMP's telecommunications and hardware infrastructure. The distribution of duties are in line with current private industry practices of out-sourcing operations functions while retaining planning, procurement, and security functions.

Ongoing SMD Workloads:

Operations & Maintenance:

- ☛ Operations and maintenance of RMP's mainframe computer center. Operations and maintenance tasks range from data entry to final report distribution and all processes in between.

- ☛ Maintenance of all RMP's applications. This involves the maintenance of over 2.3 million lines of mission critical program code, 1,000 computer programs, and 1,800 unique data files.

- ☛ Maintenance of RMP's databases. SMD maintains over 50 billion characters of current and historic database information on such areas as royalties, production, billing, distribution, exceptions, leases, and, payors.

- ☛ Operations and maintenance of RMP's wide area telecommunications network that connects all of its offices and workstations. This network connects over 1,000 workstations within RMP and provides electronic messaging and scheduling, file sharing, mainframe access, and client/server access.

Training and Technical Support:

- ☛ Information systems training for RMP and constituencies including States, Tribes, and other federal agencies. In 1994 SMD provided 2,800 training sessions to its clients.

- ☛ Technical support and training for State and Tribal constituencies. SMD provides onsite training and support to 23 State and Tribal audit sites. This includes dialup network, mainframe, and electronic mail access to all RMP's state government and tribal clients. Over 4,000 electronic mail messages per month are exchanged with these important constituents.

Oversight and Planning:

- ☛ Contract services. In FY 1994 the SMD managed over 60 contracts and maintenance agreements totaling $10 million. These contracts and agreements range from a $7.7 million annual ADP operations and maintenance contract with American Management Systems Operation Corporation to a small local monitor repair contract. In addition SMD handles all major systems procurement actions for RMP.

- ☛ Strategic and tactical planning for information and telecommunications services.

Electronic Communications:

- Electronic mail to external constituencies. SMD provides two way electronic mail access to RMP's customers in private industry. Since implementation of RMP's X.400 mail gateway, 109 private industry clients have become active users. Besides private industry, the X.400 link has also been used to connect to other external agency clients.

- Electronic Data Interchange

SMD has taken a lead position in the implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). In 1994 SMD successfully installed and tested the baseline EDI technology thus enabling RMP to initiate EDI as operational processes. It also successfully completed a National Performance Review pilot project with Chevron and Amoco for the exchange of royalty data.

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) approved in June of 1994 the standard for the exchange of petroleum royalty information developed by RMP in coordination with other government and private industry standards groups. ANSI's approval represents the successful culmination of a three year effort spearheaded by SMD to develop a national standard for royalty data.

Justification of Program Changes
Automation Efforts

dollars in thousands

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change
$	50	1,380	+1,330
FTE	—	—	—

Background:

Information and data systems within RMP have successfully evolved since 1982 from a rapidly implemented, multiple minicomputer configuration to a well designed, stable central mainframe operation. In that time RMP has never missed a monthly royalty distribution to its constituencies. Although the mainframe operation is very reliable, RMP's clients found it difficult to access and use the over 50 billion characters of information stored on the mainframe.

The client is anyone who utilizes RMP's information services including employees, States, Tribes, private industry, and other Federal agencies. Therefore, client server technology has been identified as RMP's strategic vision to deliver improved services. All information services required by the client to perform their job will be available from their desktop workstation. From their workstation the client will be able to access all the stored information within RMP. This information includes, but is not limited to, historic mainframe and departmental databases, reports, and scanned source documents. The individual could select, manipulate, and display information specific to their function, through off-the-shelf application packages such as Microsoft Excel or Access. They could then communicate from their workstation with anyone they work with, both within the Program or world-wide by creating and sending electronic mail or routing electronic file folders containing various files and documents. Recurring information routing would be automated so that information would flow and be tracked automatically through defined work processes. From their desktop workstation they could also schedule resources (e.g. rooms, equipment, etc.) or meetings electronically and request or approve any action that now requires paper forms, electronically. Included in this strategy is RMP's rapid shift from paper documents and magnetic tapes to electronic data interchange (EDI) as the primary means for exchanging data and information between RMP, other Federal Agencies, State Governments, and private industry

In 1994 SMD successfully piloted, or put into limited production, all phases of its strategic vision except for document routing. The 1994 pilot included over 50 clients from throughout RMP, will be expanded to State and Tribal sites. A contract for an integrated document management system is scheduled for award in January 1995 and will be implemented over the next two years.

Because of the client server strategy, the requirement for a large scale mainframe systems will be systematically replaced by decentralized, client/server applications. The most significant benefit from this strategy will come from empowering RMP and contractor employees to be more productive by reengineering their current work processes. Efficiencies already gained since 1992 have allowed staff reductions of 30% in SMD and 15% in its contractor personnel with corresponding reductions in SMD's budget.

Requested Increase:

In 1996 RMP will require additional funding to expand the piloted client/server model to include all mainframe information systems and to expand the network infrastructure to all clients. It is important to note that the movement of mainframe information systems to the client/server model will be performed by reengineering RMP's business functions to take full advantage of the client/server technology.

RMP's increased desktop computing abilities will benefit all its clients including States and Tribal auditors, audit residency sites, industry reporters, and other Federal agencies. RMP must expand and maintain its wide-area telecommunications and client/server infrastructure which will also support the full implementation of the National Performance Review electronic data interchange (EDI) pilot project. Specifically, RMP is requesting this budget increase for:

- **Telecommunications Infrastructure**: Extend and upgrade RMP's telecommunications network. This effort will provide enhanced information and electronic commerce services to over 1,200 internal and external clients. The upgrade will provide high speed telecommunications channels to State and Tribal auditors and expand electronic data interchange to all royalty reporters. In addition, the existing local telecommunication network will be upgraded to fiber, to handle the increased traffic imposed by client/server applications, workgroup computing, and imaging.

- **Client/Server Hardware/Software**: As data services are transferred from the mainframe to network based information servers, additional client/server hardware and software will have to be distributed to 30 remote RMP, State, and Tribal offices. The distributed information servers will provide responsive, accurate, and user friendly information services to RMP's clients.

- **Reimplementation of Legacy Systems**: With full client/server implementation, RMP could be off the mainframe by 1998. The move to client/server computing will not only provide enhanced access to information services, but will eliminate the need for replacement of the current RMP mainframe and peripherals as they rapidly approach obsolescence toward the end of this decade. The elimination of the remaining mainframe legacy applications, through reengineering RMP business processes, is projected to take three years. This increase will be used to fund additional contractor personnel to provide systems support for the transition from a mainframe system to a client/server computing model via reengineering of RMP business processes.

Justification of Program Changes
Advisory Committee and Consultation Efforts

dollars in thousands

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change
$	0	100	100
FTE	—	—	—

The MMS proposes an increase of $100,000 to fund a growing need for consultation, assistance and guidance of chartered Federal advisory committees. This estimate is based on past experience with the Royalty Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) and the Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.

RMAC existed in the 1980's with a membership consisting of policy representatives from industry, States, Indian groups and the public. RMAC provided key constituent input to regulatory efforts as the royalty program progressed through its developmental stage. When the program stabilized in the early 1990's, the RMAC was discontinued. However, the Royalty Management Program's resulted in the need for a broad-based constituent advisory group. The need for such an advisory group has also resulted from several recent events including: the Indian Listening Conference, Self-Determination and Governance legislation, changes to industry structure caused by market forces, and other Government deregulation efforts.

Without a formal advisory committee, we have been able to obtain only voluntary input from interested parties through such mechanisms as Advanced Notice of Rulemakings and informal meetings. Input may not be representative of all groups or a group's management. These methods can be inefficient, time consuming, and are less likely to result in constituent support.

This increase will respond to continuing demands of the National Performance Review to involve RMP's customers in key planning and decision-making processes on issues of joint concern. Input from customers through a formalized discussion, analysis, and recommendation process has proven to be very effective in achieving consensus on RMP approaches to policy and procedural issues.

This fall, the Department approved MMS' plans to establish a broad-based royalty policy committee. This committee will be comprised of approximately 25 representatives or more from State Governors' offices, Indian groups, industry, other Federal agencies, and the public. It will provide input to royalty policy issues and will use smaller work teams who will report to the full committee in its efforts to achieve consensus on royalty issues.

For example, a small work team could be formed for MMS to have regular and full discussions with our Indian mineral owner customers. Their guidance will include identifying ways we can help them move toward self governance. These interactions will help MMS fulfill the goals of the Indian Self Determination Act and the Department's Trust responsibility. The increase will also fund the remaining work of the Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee and the soon-to-be chartered Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.

Mineral Revenue Compliance

Justification of Program and Performance

Subactivity Funding Summary

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Compliance	$	33,806	606	940	35,352	1,546
	FTE	393	—	5	398	5

Office of Indian Royalty Assistance (OIRA)

The OIRA is RMP's principal coordinator on Indian issues and its customer service office for Indian allottees. The OIRA mission includes: assisting Indian mineral owners by trouble-shooting individual problems and questions; conducting quick-turnaround, mini-audits on Indian leases; conducting outreach, consultation, and customer education seminars; and coordinating Indian issues and programs within MMS and with other DOI bureaus. OIRA operates field offices in Oklahoma City, OK, and Farmington, NM, to provide accessible service to major allottee populations. Northern tribes and allottees, which are more geographically dispersed, are serviced by a third field office operated out of RMP headquarters in Lakewood, CO.

Indian Mineral Owner Constituent Data	
Producing leases	
Allottee	2,725
Tribal	1,357
Customers	
Individual owners *(allottees)*	(est.) 20,000
Tribes	42
Mineral revenue payments to	
Individual owners	$20.9 million
Tribes	$151.2 million

Direct Customer Assistance

Through its field office structure, OIRA provides direct assistance to Indian mineral owners who have questions and concerns about their mineral revenue payments. Owners are invited to use the toll-free telephone lines or visit OIRA offices, or OIRA staff will travel to the owner's home if desired. Questions and concerns range from royalty payments to site security and even tax questions. Although many questions fall outside MMS responsibility, OIRA makes every effort to provide an answer without referring the customer to another office. This requires close coordination and effective working relationships with local BIA and BLM offices. The Farmington office is co-located with BIA and BLM staff in an effort to provide more timely and effective responses to Indian customers.

Lease Reviews and Referrals

Many of these owner inquiries generate OIRA lease reviews or "mini-audits" of the royalty and production reports and payments. These reviews can usually be conducted relatively quickly to provide timely feedback to allottees and will identify the more obvious royalty payment and reporting problems. More technical problems such as realty issues, well-site management, valuation, allowances, or other issues requiring access to source documents are referred to BIA, BLM, or MMS's Indian audit team.

Coordination and Liaison

Overlaying its customer service and outreach responsibilities, OIRA serves as MMS's principal coordinator and liaison for Indian issues, problems, and processes. OIRA coordinates within MMS and with BIA and BLM on operational and policy issues and on the fulfillment of the Secretary's trust responsibility to Indian owners. An important current OIRA focus is to encourage the establishment of regional interbureau networks to provide the best possible service to and communication with allottee populations.

OIRA Workload Measures	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Inquiries from individual owners *(allottees)*	884	1,000	1,100
Lease reviews	331	400	500
Allottee meetings	66	75	90
Tribal meetings	35	40	50

Justification of Program Changes

dollars in thousands

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change
$ FTE	1,700 23	2,140 28	+440 +5

Indian Royalty Management Activities

The Royalty Management Program's (RMP) Office of Indian Royalty Assistance (OIRA) uses the field office approach to improve communication with Indian mineral owners and to personally answer their questions about royalty payments. It also allows RMP to pursue more aggressively training and education initiatives for Indian mineral owners and to learn first hand about their interests and concerns. The OIRA also assists Indian mineral owners through its 1-800 telephone service and written communication.

The proposed request will allow MMS to meet several goals of the Memorandum of Understanding between the AS/Indian Affairs and AS/Land and Minerals. This MOU formalizes the efforts of the Indian Minerals Steering Committee to address concerns of the Indian mineral owner community, many of which were surfaced in the May 1994 joint Department of the Interior and Department of Justice Listening Conference.

Funding is proposed to address two of the concerns discussed in the Listening Conference and incorporated in the MOU. They are 1) increased contracting of natural resource functions as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638), and 2) more outreach and consultation with the Indian community.

- ☞ **Self-Governance/Determination:** MMS currently trouble-shoots problems and complaints and provides outreach and education. With the requested resources, MMS will work with interested Tribes to develop new analytical and procedural techniques that will allow them to manage their own mineral revenues while MMS ensures the continued fulfillment of the Secretary's Trust responsibility.

- ☞ **Outreach and Consultation:** The MMS will continue to enhance its outreach and consultation program by establishing regular outreach schedules, expanding to all allottee populations, making more frequent visits, improving quality of educational presentations, and involving our sister DOI bureaus—BIA and BLM—in all sessions. The Indian Minerals Steering Committee has endorsed this long term cooperative approach and members are planning to personally attend a series of meetings during FY 1995. The additional resources will be used to conduct more frequent meetings with a broader customer population base than is now possible and to improve education approaches to adapt to diverse cultures and regional differences.

This increase will support the Secretary of the Interior's policy of supporting and facilitating tribal self-determination efforts and Department efforts to improve communication, education, and assistance for the Indian community. It also continues the Secretary's Listening Conference consultation approach and supports E.O. 12862 on Customer Service.

Office of Enforcement

The Office of Enforcement (OE) encourages compliance with the requirements of mineral statutes, mineral leases, and regulations. We accomplish this by providing appropriate positive and negative incentives to lessees of Federal and Indian mineral resources. Much of the ground we tread is new. In the past 2 years we have instituted an aggressive program of using alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to resolve many old disputes. This workload could well increase through 1996. The OE also provides support for major litigation in Federal court cases when litigation occurs.

Most OE workload of open issues arises from RMP company audits or from RMP detection of potential underpayment via automated processes. To date, many cases involve uncertainty regarding the amount, if not the fact, of underpayment. Resolution of these disputes through ADR has been far more efficient than using administrative and judicial litigation because it saves the time and expense of litigation. Nearly three-quarters ($280 million) of all compliance collections in FY 1994 were through settlements.

Notices of Noncompliance

We have also become more aggressive in using Notices of NonCompliance (NONCs) and civil penalties. NONC's are issued when sufficient evidence exists that a lessee has not complied with an order, lease term, regulation, or statute. NONC's are authorized, for oil and gas leases only, by section 109 of FOGRMA.

The increased use of NONC's (11 issued in FY 1993; 79 issued in FY 1994) has encouraged increased voluntary compliance. Even the threat of penalties has increased the care taken by certain lessees that had not always exercised proper diligence. We have worked with several lessees to increase their timely and correct payment and have changed their behavior.

Alternate Dispute Resolution

Alternate dispute resolution (ADR) uses joint RMP-industry discussions to settle appealed royalty issues with mineral leasing companies. We conduct ADR with companies using a team composed of representatives including RMP Divisions, OE, other MMS and/or Solicitor officials and, if onshore or tribal monies are involved, a representative of affected states or tribes. We have resolved many of the outstanding issues involving production prior to 1988 (when new valuation regulations were issued) and expect to resolve a large portion of them by the end of FY 1996.

RMP has become quite proficient at resolving these disputes. This process decreases the time and effort for both RMP and the lessees to pay the correct amount in a relatively timely fashion. Settlements have both resolved the amount of money owed for past disputes, and have clarified the proper payment or valuation method for particular companies. This decreases the resources both the government and the companies must spend on accounting and auditing and may help avoid disputes in the future. In addition, we have worked out payment plans and other strategies for smaller companies to pay larger accrued debts.

In FY 1993, 39 settlements were concluded resulting in royalty payments of approximately $93 million. In FY 1994, 56 settlements were concluded and $280 million was collected. We expect to continue to increase the number of settlements while maintaining large collections for the next several years. We will have resolved most of the old issues with the larger companies by the end of FY 1995, while we expect in FY 1996 a noticeable increase in settlements that resolve the royalty due on contract settlements received by producers from gas purchasers.

Litigation Support in Federal Cases

The OE provides litigation support to the Office of the Solicitor (OS) and to the Department of Justice (DOJ) in major litigation implicating MMS. These cases include issues such as underpayment of royalties, undervaluation of minerals, misreporting of produced mineral volumes, and bankruptcies. The OE coordinates with the OS and DOJ attorneys in protecting and defending MMS. We have been very successful at advancing the Government's interests in these cases by our active cooperation.

Compliance Verification Division

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act mandated that "the Secretary shall establish a comprehensive inspection, collection, and *fiscal and production accounting and auditing system* to provide the capability to accurately determine oil and gas royalties".

The Compliance Verification Division (CVD) is responsible for meeting this mandate through a variety of automated and manual verification activities to detect an array of payor/reporter issues including among others, late payment of rents and royalties, royalty rate errors, improper recoupments and adjustments, noncompliance with allowance reporting requirements and Section 10 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), and underreporting of volumes subject to royalty.

During FY 1994, activities relating to fiscal compliance resulted in the collection of $19 million in additional revenues. Since its inception in 1985, this program has resulted in cumulative collections of $140 million.

During FY 1994 , production compliance activities resulted in collections of $19 million in 1994 and total accomplishments collected from 1985 through 1994 totals $144 million. The benefit-cost ratio for 1994 was 13:1.

In support of RMP's Strategic Plan, CVD's Tactical Plan calls for ensuring that mineral revenues are paid timely and correctly, by establishing and maintaining automated and manual processes. Regulatory enforcement actions are pursued as required to secure compliance. To improve internal/external customer communication and services, the Division provides expertise on technical-related exception problems and identifying potential audit prospects where an in depth review of a company's operations is necessary. The Division also processes appeals and resolves issues with rental and royalty payors and production reporters. These responsibilities are carried out through two operating Branches.

The Division also participates in various payor and operator outreach programs. These outreach programs provide a service to industry to educate and update them on current and changing RMP policies and procedures. The programs provide a benefit to RMP by clearing up questionable issues, resulting in better reporting and compliance. The Division participates in sessions on payor training, operator training, and allowances. During FY 1995 payor training efforts will include participating in conducting 18 sessions for royalty paying and production reporting companies. There are plans to continue this program in FY 1996.

Financial Compliance Branch

Specific duties of the Financial Compliance Branch (FCB) include: Interest Assessments, Lease Financial Terms Exception Processing, Indian Recoupment Monitoring, Adjustment Monitoring, Royalty Rate Monitoring, Severance Tax Monitoring, OCSLA Section 10 monitoring, and Allowance Monitoring.

Production Accountability Branch

The Production Accountability Branch (PAB) ensures that all volumes reported for royalty purposes match reported production. The Branch resolves differences (exceptions) that are identified during the automated comparison of oil and gas sales volumes reported by royalty payors to the AFS and the sales and transfer volumes reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS) by lease and agreement operators (AFS/PAAS Comparison). Resolution of these exceptions entails comprehensive analysis of AFS and PAAS reporting requirements, database set up and extensive communication (both written and verbal) with operators and payors, as well as other RMP offices and other Govemment agencies.

The number of exceptions worked and additional royalties collected is dependent on the amount of resources applied. It is estimated that resources in addition to those currently available for AFS/PAAS comparison work would achieve a benefit-cost ratio of 10:1

Recent initiatives include the resolution of exceptions identified by the Offshore Minerals Management's Liquid Verification System and injection balance exceptions, and the review and verification of reduced royalty rates applied for by onshore Federal oil and gas lease operators under the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) rule entitled "Promotion of Development, Reduction of Royalty on Stripper Wells."

Appeals

The appeals function is an administrative review of MMS decisions whereby an appellant files an appeal challenging an order to pay or perform. The appeal process involves researching the issues raised and either resolving them or preparing the document for rendering a decision. To streamline the process, the authority to issue the final agency's decision has been delegated to RMP for certain routine issues.

Audit Divisions

The Audit Divisions are responsible for:

- ☞ the development, direction, and conduct of a comprehensive compliance audit program for royalty management activities, and
- ☞ providing technical assistance to payors.

These responsibilities include recommending audit and related program policy as well as managing policy implementation. They are carried out through four Compliance Divisions (Dallas and Houston, TX; and Lakewood, CO) and a State and Indian Compliance Division in Lakewood, CO.

Some accomplishments of the Audit Program are:

Royalty Compliance Collections by Land Category
FY 1992-1994
millions of dollars

	Federal Onshore	Federal Offshore	Indian	Total
FY 1994	104	158	5	268
FY 1993	21	114	5.5	140.5
FY 1992	84	30	5.5	119.5
Total	209	302	16	528

Historical Collections Since 1982
millions of dollars

	Additional Royalties, Interest Payments and Liquidated Damages	Refund Denials	Total
DAD - Compliance	952	139	1,091
State & Indian Audit Program	139	0	139
Total	1,091	139	1,230

The function of audit is to conduct audits by utilizing Federal resources and resources from States and Tribes participating in the cooperative and delegated audit program. This audit function is based on the Audit Strategy and is guided by the annually updated 5-Year Audit Work Plan. The current FY 1995 Audit Work Plan integrates analysis of royalty data for the FY 1990 - FY 1994 period, audit resources available, and areas and issues requiring audit. The FY 1996 plan will cover FY 1991 - FY 1995. Due to the impact of additional funding and FTE for the Contract Settlement Initiative in FY 1994 and 1995, and also due to the enormous workload of this initiative, the Audit Program is currently updating the FY 1995 Work Plan to ensure resources are utilized efficiently.

Following completion of the Contemporaneous Audit Initiative in September 1992, the audit strategy was enhanced to include additional areas and issues requiring audit. These areas and issues were identified through past audits completed by the Royalty Compliance Division, by States and Tribes participating in the cooperative audit program, by the RMP Compliance Action Plan, by the Office of Inspector General and by the General Accounting Office. Contract Settlements audits have been included in the FY 1995 Audit Workplan as well as those through 1998.

Other audit related activities include referrals from MMS and other agencies, litigation/appeals/FOIA, and various special projects.

The audit function is grouped into the following main workload categories:

Ongoing Workloads *Number*			
Company Audits	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Residency Audits	Continue with the audits of the 1990-1992 period at all 11 residencies.	Complete the FY 1990-1992 audits by September, 1995.	Begin audits for the 1993-95 period at all 11 residencies.
Major Payors and Other Company Audits	20 audits carried over from FY 1993. Initiated 29 new audits.	Initiate 34 new audits.	Initiate 36 new audits.

Residency audits are full-time continuous audits at the largest companies, whereas major company audits are still large but do not require full-time MMS presence.

Companies designated as "other payors" are companies whose total royalty payments do not total enough to qualify for major payor status. Typically States and Tribes will select those companies who pay higher royalties to that State or Tribe. States and Tribes will continue to conduct these types of audits, and RMP will assist as resources permit.

The 5-Year Audit Work Plan will provide audit coverage of over 80 percent of royalties paid. While major payor company audits provide coverage for the largest share of royalties, RMP seeks to ensure that all payors are subject to audit through a random selection process.

Ongoing Workloads *Number*			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Random Company Audits	14 audits carried over from 1993. Initiated no new audits and completed 11.	Continue work on 3 audits-in-process. Initiate new audits as resources complete prior workload*	Continue work on audits-in-process. Will initiate new audits as resources complete prior workload.
**46 random companies have been pre-selected; as resources become available, audits will occur.*			

Random companies are selected at random from the universe of reporters (excluding major payors).

Contract Settlements Audits

This audit area is of utmost importance due to the potential limitation of the 6-year billing status, the potential revenue involved, and the continuing attention by many oversight and constituent groups.

Ongoing Workloads *Number*			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Contract Settlements	Began Initiative. Initiated 533 contract settlement audits and completed 330.	Start 292 contract settlement audits.	Start 300 contract settlement audits.

In FY 1994 and FY 1995 RMP's audit program received a total of $4.160 million and 25 FTE. The State and Indian Compliance Division received $1.0 million and the remaining funds were dedicated to the 5-Year Contract Settlement initiative.

Audit initiatives to establish the contract settlements universe have identified an additional 883 settlements totalling over $2.2 billion. Of these settlements, 544 totalling almost $1.2 billion will reach their 6-year maturity in FYs 1994 and 1995. Over 2,530 contract settlements have been assigned to audit offices. These settlements amount to a recently revised figure of almost $14 billion with almost 60 percent of them amounting to $8 billion reaching maturity in FY's 1994 and 1995 which equates to about $70 million collected in FY 1994 and an estimated $82 million of additional royalties in FY 1995. Total additional royalties are currently estimated at $252 million.

Ongoing Workloads *Number*			
	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Other Lease, Unit, Gas Plant, and Referral Audits	Continued work on the 154 audits-in-process. Initiated 220 and completed 171 audits.	Continue work on 203 audits-in-process. Initiate 20 Indian lease audits and 4 other audits.	Continue audits-in-process. Initiate new audits as resources permit.

Other Audits are non-company based audits. They provide enhanced royalty coverage, increased utilization of resources, and streamlining audit procedures. The advantages and efficiencies of combining multiple companies into a single comprehensive issue-based audit are also realized. These other audits include:

- offshore transportation systems,
- onshore and offshore gas processing plants,
- audits of major properties (units and leases),
- possible major production fields and specialized coverage for Indian reservations, and
- referrals from RMP systems exceptions, non-scheduled company audits, refund requests, administrative issues, and special projects.

State and Indian Audit Activities

States and Indian Tribes participating in FOGRMA Sections 202/205 audit program conduct audit activities in accordance with the RMP Audit Procedures Manual and other audit regulations and policy. They have responsibility for all phases of audit excluding issuances of enforcement documents and appeal administration.

Ongoing Workloads
Number

State & Indian Audit Agreements	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Section 205 Delegated Audits	10	10	10
Section 202 Cooperative Audits	6	7	7
Unfunded Oil & Gas Audit Agreements	2	1	1

Participants in the Program - California, Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming have 100 percent funded delegated audit agreements under the provisions of Section 205 of FOGRMA.

The Navajo Nation, Ute, Ute Mountain Ute, Shoshone/Arapaho, Blackfeet Nation, and the Southern Ute Tribes have 100 percent funded cooperative audit agreements un the provisions of Section 202 of FOGRMA. As of November 1, 1994, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe joined the cooperative audit agreement program at 100 percent funding.

The Fort Peck Indian Tribe has a memorandum of understanding (unfunded agreement) to train and develop Indian auditors. The RMP anticipates that the Tribe could be ready for a funded agreement in FY 1997.

The Ute Distribution Corporation (UDC) has submitted an application for a Section 202 cooperative agreement. We are awaiting a decision from the Solicitor's Office on whether UDC, not being an Indian Tribe, qualifies for a Section 202 cooperative agreement.

The RMP has two Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) agreements in place (with the Navajo Nation and Oklahoma) and a third (UDC) to be implemented in FY 1995. The IPA agreements bring State and/or Indian auditors into MMS as employees for a term of no longer than 2 years. During their IPA assignment, the participants learn MMS processes and procedures, become familiar with MMS systems, and sharpen their auditing skills through intensive on the job training.

The RMP has also initiated projects to improve State and Tribal access to our automated systems. These projects include purchases of computers and telecommunications equipment, installing the appropriated equipment at each location and training the end users.

Improving the Program - The RMP has initiated a number of activities to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the State and Indian Program. A goal of redirecting RMP resources to more productive audit and service activities will be cooperatively assessed at least quarterly by RMP and the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee (STRAC) officer group. All parties have approved steps that are designed to delegate more responsibility and accountability to STRAC participants, requiring far less oversight by MMS's audit organization. In addition, the RMP is placing special emphasis on working with Indian Tribes to increase their expertise, staff, and expand the number of audits within their boundaries. We believe this effort will improve and strengthen our commitment to the Tribes.

Justification of Program Changes

dollars in thousands

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change
$ FTE	6,490 —	6,990 —	+500 —

State and Indian Audit Activities

The RMP requests an increase of $500,000 to expand, wherever possible, the number of audit projects and increase support for currently funded States and Tribes, to add new States and Tribes to the cooperative audit program, and to fund any additional IPA agreements. Funding has been at the $6.490 million level since FY 1994.

While this increase will be used by both State and Tribal governments, MMS is particularly interested in further developing the royalty management capabilities of Indian Tribes. The Fort Peck Tribe is a candidate for future funded agreements. By moving toward greater proficiency in managing their audit programs, Tribes will also move toward broader royalty self-governance capabilities. Consequently, this proposed increase in funds will help the MMS fulfill the intent of the Indian Self Determination Act and the Department's Trust responsibility.

Interest on Late Disbursements

Justification of Program and Performance

Subactivity Funding Summary

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
	$	—	—	—	—	—
	FTE	—	—	—	—	—

The FOGRMA changed the distribution of payments to the States for their share of mineral leasing revenues from a semi-annual to a monthly schedule. For States, payments must be made by the last business day of the month in which receipts are warranted by the United States Treasury. In addition, FOGRMA provides that deposits of any royalty funds from oil or gas production on Indian lands will be made to the "appropriate Indian account" at the earliest practicable date, but in no case later than the last business day of the month in which such funds are received. Sections III (b) and (d) of the Act provide that interest computed at a rate applicable under Section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is owed if the payment schedules listed above are not met.

However, receipts cannot be disbursed to State accounts until a proper determination can be made of the lease source of all incoming royalties. For example, a payor error which prevents a royalty accounting line from processing through the system may result in an MMS interest liability. Thus, in this instance, MMS has the revenue collected, but cannot determine to whom the revenue belongs until the error is corrected.

In contrast to money due the States, Indian lease revenues are deposited in the Treasury the same day they are received and transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) as soon as practicable (normally within 2 working days). Therefore, no interest is accrued on Indian lease revenues.

MMS has undertaken several initiatives to reduce errors and keep interest owed on late disbursements to a minimum. These efforts have resulted in late disbursement interest payments being reduced from $1.16 million in FY 1985 to $58,000 in FY 1994. Given the difficulty in determining the exact amount, during FY 1995 and FY 1996, RMP proposes to reprogram funds on an as-needed basis.

Refunds on Behalf of Allottees

Justification of Program and Performance

Subactivity Funding Summary

ollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Reques	Change from 1995
Compliance	$	15	—	—	15	—
	FTE	—	—	—	—	—

Uncontrollable changes include: additional payraise costs, other cost charges, and the effects of Executive Order 12839 on FTE usage and Executive Order 12837 on Administrative expenses.

MMS proposes to continue to pay refunds to companies on behalf of Indian allottees when recoupment of company overpayments from future royalties is not feasible. In these cases, allottees are unable to refund overpayments to the companies because production is too low to generate sufficient royalties or there is no production (in cases where the payment was made to an incorrect lease).

The need for these refunds arises from past policy that required a payor who appealed a bill to pay the bill, pending the outcome of the appeal. Additionally, the policy required MMS to distribute BIA's portion of an appealed bill to BIA regional offices as soon as possible so they could subsequently disburse the revenues to the individual Indian royalty owners. In cases where the payor's appeal was upheld and the allottee was not able to repay the company, recoupment was made against future royalty payments. To mitigate these situations, the BIA changed its policy in FY 1987 and the MMS implemented new procedures. These new procedures allow the companies to post bonds for the disputed amounts and to have MMS suspend the payment. Only after the appeal is settled would MMS distribute BIA's portion. However, the need occasionally arises for settlements and refunds on pre-1987 bills.

In FY 1996, RMP requests authority to use appropriated funds to pay underpaid allottees and to make adjustments to BIA accounts for prior unrecoverable erroneous payments. Since 1983, minor errors have occurred in the distribution process that have caused net negative amounts to be held or suspended from distribution. Specifically,

- Seven instances have occurred where RMP reports advised BIA to incorrectly distribute money which was not received, and

- Two instances occurred where RMP reports advised BIA to distribute money to the incorrect allottees.

The requested authority will allow RMP to correct these minor errors, as well as make currently authorized refunds to payors on behalf of allottees.

General Administration

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Executive Direction	$	3,416	68	0	3,484	68
	FTE	42	0	0	42	0
Policy & Management Improvement	$	3,812	74	0	3,886	74
	FTE	47	0	0	47	0
Administrative Operations	$	11,242	-177	606	11,671	429
	FTE	204	-12	0	192	-12
General Support Services	$	14,823	-347	205	14,681	-142
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0
Total	$	33293	-382	811	33,722	429
	FTE	293	-12	0	281	-12

Mission

The General Administration activity provides support for the program responsibilities of MMS and is divided into four subactivities: Executive Direction, Policy and Management Improvement, Administrative Operations, and General Support Services.

Executive Direction

The Executive Direction subactivity is comprised operationally of the Office of the Director, the Office of Communications and Governmental Affairs, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, and the Office of the Deputy Associate Director for Budget and Finance. These functions provide for overall program leadership and direction, budget formulation and execution, and management coordination of all the responsibilities of MMS.

Policy and Management Improvement

The Policy and Management Improvement (PMI) subactivity performs policy review and development; adjudicates appeals; conducts and coordinates reviews and audits of MMS programs; manages the regulatory development process; and develops and organizes the Bureau's strategic planning, management improvement and reinvention efforts.

Administrative Operations

The Minerals Management Service provides administrative support to its mission programs under the Administrative Operations subactivity. Organizationally, this support is provided by the Associate Director for Administration and Budget, as follows:

- oAll financial management activities, conducted under the direction of a Deputy Associate Director for Budget and Finance; and

- oA broad range of administrative services, provided under the direction of a Deputy Associate Director for Administration. These services include records, space, and facilities management; the safety and health program; personnel, document, and physical security; management analysis functions; human resources management; procurement, property, office services, and printing activities; and information resources management.

General Support Services

The General Support Services subactivity includes funding for support services and fixed costs, such as rent, Federal Telecommunications System (FTS), postage, and commercial communications for MMS nationwide.

Executive Direction

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity
dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Executive Direction	$	3,416	68	0	3,484	68
	FTE	42	0	0	42	0

Uncontrollable Changes include: additional pay raise cost and other cost changes.

Objective

- ✓ To provide executive leadership, policy direction, and program management for all programs and mission responsibilities.

Program Description

The Executive Direction subactivity is comprised operationally of the Office of the Director, the Office of Communications and Governmental Affairs, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, and the Office of the Deputy Associate Director for Budget and Finance.

The Office of the Director, which includes the Director, the Deputy Director and their immediate staff, is responsible for providing general policy guidance and management of the organization.

The Office of Communications and Government Affairs (OCGA) was created through reorganization to achieve streamlining goals and to enhance supervisory ratios. The Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, and the Office of External Affairs were combined to form the new OCGA. The reorganization was approved on May 27, 1994, and has been implemented. The reorganization increased the supervisor to employee ratio from 1:4 to 1:12. The Office is led by one GS-15 supervisor and two non-supervisory team leaders. The organizational change was accomplished within the existing FTE ceiling (17 FTE) and utilizes existing staff at their current grades in organized flexible project and task oriented teams. Since the reorganization, OCGA has reduced its total staff from 17 FTE to 11 FTE.

The OCGA serves as the primary point of contact with Congress, the press and news media, external constituencies and the general public, providing information and assistance in response to inquiries. The Office serves as the primary liaison with Congress on congressional activities and legislative proposals that affect or may affect MMS. This activity includes evaluation of legislative proposals; communications regarding programs and policies and statement of positions on matters under consideration by the Congress; preparation and coordination of testimony for MMS witnesses; and coordination of arrangements for MMS' involvement in congressional meetings and committee hearings. In addition, the Office serves as primary point of contact and bridge-builder with our external constituencies, including the natural gas and oil industry, state and local governments, and the Indian and Native Alaskan and environmental communities. The Office facilitates dialogue, and establishes ongoing, two-way communication with constituencies to ensure informed participation from all stakeholders in the decision making process. OCGA provides advice to the Director and other officials on policy and procedures for disseminating information and responds to inquiries from the print and news media.

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity develops, directs, monitors, and operates the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, Executive Order 11478, departmental directives, and other related statutes and orders. Specifically, these duties include the discrimination complaint system, counseling and mediation, development and implementation of equal employment opportunity and affirmative action plans, and programs for minority higher education and partnerships.

The EEO program is responsible for special initiative programs which are underway to involve more women, minorities, and people with disabilities in the program areas and throughout all levels of management. In cooperation with MMS' Personnel Office, emphasis will be placed on training managers and supervisors in employee development and human resources planning. In addition, efforts will be made to increase the participation of women, minorities, and people with disabilities in the Cooperative Education Program, upward mobility program, and the management development programs of the MMS.

The EEO Office also provides expertise and leadership for other civil rights matters and technical assistance to supervisors and managers.

The Office of the Deputy Associate Director for Budget and Finance (DAD/B&F) is responsible for the planning and effective utilization of budgetary and financial system resources in support of the varied operating and support programs. The DAD/B&F serves as the focal point for the implementation of the provisions of the CFO Act including liaison responsibilities for the annual audit of the combined financial statements contained in the Annual Financial Report.

- ☛ The Budget Division provides analysis, budget guidance, and recommendations regarding budget and program formulation and justification; assures proper funding and staffing allocation and budget execution in accordance with the law, congressional, departmental, and bureau program directives, goals, and objectives; develops, prepares, and maintains budget data; and provides analysis of financial and other resource use reports. The Division is also responsible for assisting in the presentation and explanation of budget submissions to the Department, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Congress.

- ☛ The Financial Management Division (FMD) is responsible for the administrative accounting operations of the Bureau. The FMD operates the administrative accounting system, audits and schedules bills for payments, collects debts, manages imprest fund activities, develops financial data, prepares financial reports, provides advice and assistance on financial matters, and maintains liaison with Departmental offices and other Government agencies. The Financial Management Division is funded under the Administrative Operations subactivity.

Policy and Management Improvement

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Policy & Management Improvement	$	3,812	74	0	3,886	74
	FTE	47	0	0	47	0

Uncontrollable Changes include: additional pay raise cost changes, and other cost change.

Mission

The Office of Policy and Management Improvement (PMI) provides the Director, the Department, and other sources a single point of contact for a broad range of functions and initiatives that fall outside of the responsibilities of MMS' two major program operations (i.e., the Royalty Management Program and the Offshore Minerals Management Program).

PMI provides a review and assessment capability within MMS to ensure the proper application of sound policy and management within the Royalty Management and Offshore programs. It fosters performance improvement, strategic planning, streamlining, customer service, regulatory reduction and reinvention efforts. PMI initiates pilot and laboratory projects for the Director. It assures implementation of the recommendations derived from internal reviews and the Inspector General and GAO audits. PMI adjudicates administrative appeals; conducts internal reviews; coordinates audits by the Office of the Inspector General and GAO; and manages MMS' compliance with the Departmental regulatory process.

Objectives

- ✓ promptly identify emerging issues and provide a focal point for policy development, review, and application, thereby ensuring comprehensiveness and consistency within the Bureau;
- ✓ enable the Bureau to improve its effectiveness and efficiency through strategic planning, performance improvement and measurement, streamlining, internal evaluations, and response to external suggestions;
- ✓ provide timely and appropriate resolutions of administrative appeals and disputes; and
- ✓ ensure that MMS safeguards its assets, is efficient, and accomplishes its objectives through analysis of management control reviews and other special studies.

1995 and 1996 Organizational Responsibilities

PMI is organized to cover a wide range of responsibilities with a minimum of staff. The Associate Director of PMI is charged with evaluating MMS' existing and proposed policies and programs through economic and programmatic analyses. This is accomplished through the work of the Offshore Minerals Management Analysis Division and the Royalty Management Analysis Division. Administrative Appeals, from orders primarily issued by the Royalty Management Program, are adjudicated by PMI's Appeals Division. The

Policy Coordination Staff supports the Associate Director's efforts to provide the Directorate with strong, cross-cutting analyses of Bureau-wide issues and to be the focal point for initiating and managing the Bureau's National Performance Review and Reengineering Government endeavors. A description of these basic organizational responsibilities follows:

Policy Reviews and Program Analyses

PMI is responsible for the review and analysis of a broad range of royalty and offshore matters in MMS. Staff provide policy analysis and apply expertise to special studies in support of proposed and existing activities. Special studies sometime involve major analytical efforts, usually long-term in nature, to examine technical issues relevant to the program, analyze policy implications, and provide recommendations to the Director. These efforts may encompass both program specific subjects and developments elsewhere that may have an impact on the programs. For example, staff are currently studying alternative approaches to natural gas product valuation and deepwater incentives. PMI staff also provide technical assistance to the programs by leading or participating on Bureau task forces or by directly supplementing staff of the office responsible for specific projects.

PMI is responsible for ensuring that programmatic plans and policies are consistent with and integrated into the overall Bureau mission and responsibilities, as well as the Department and Administration policy framework. To accomplish this, PMI assists the Royalty Management and the Offshore Minerals Management Programs in developing, implementing, and then evaluating program initiatives, including the development and review of regulations.

In addition, PMI organizes and coordinates most of the Bureau's crosscutting issues and activities, such as:

- ☞ oadvising the Office of Communications and Government Affairs and the Royalty Management and Offshore Minerals Management Programs in the development and evaluation of legislative proposals;

- ☞ oassisting the Budget Division in the review and analysis of proposed programmatic initiatives;

- ☞ oserving as the focal point within the Bureau for other Federal agencies, the private sector, and other groups on general energy and economic issues; and

- ☞ operforming the Bureau's audit liaison work with the Department which includes the response and follow-up on OIG and GAO audits.

Appeals

Any party adversely affected by a final order or decision issued by an officer of MMS has a right under 30 CFR Part 290 (1992) to appeal to the MMS Director; or, if Indian land is involved, the appeal is filed with the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The decisions on these appeals are prepared by PMI's Appeals Division. About 99% of the appeals filed are challenges to orders issued by MMS' Royalty Management Program (RMP). PMI's staff is insulated from the RMP so they can render an independent review of the issue under appeal. The staff is largely professional, trained in legal research, and their work load is dedicated almost solely to reviewing appeal information and writing decisions. Technical expertise and coordination in support of MMS settlement activities of royalty appeals and litigation with oil companies is provided by other personnel in PMI.

Management Controls and Improvement

PMI is responsible for preparing and managing the MMS Director's Management Control Plan (MCP). The Management Control Review (MCR) process is meant to identify and correct any waste, fraud, or abuse in bureau programs and to determine that adequate controls are in place to provide reasonable assurance that government resources are protected. The Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) requires an annual evaluation of the financial and program controls. PMI staff either lead or participate in individual management control reviews.

PMI is responsible for overseeing the Bureau-wide improvement undertakings by supporting the MMS Quality Council's planning and leadership efforts; coordinating training; providing internal consulting services; and implementing Bureau-wide improvement initiatives after approval by the Director or by the Quality Council. In FY's 1995 and 1996, the staff will continue to focus on techniques and methodologies that achieve performance measurements. The staff will also provide technical assistance in the form of training and consulting engagements for those MMS offices that are pursuing performance improvement initiatives. The staff serve as the clearinghouse for disseminating improvement information, resources, and expertise throughout MMS and in cooperative departmental and government initiatives.

PMI manages the MMS regulatory program and serves as liaison to the Department's Office of Regulatory Affairs. In this capacity, it plays a major role in the Bureau's efforts to coordinate MMS policy and implement the requirements of:

- ☞ Executive Orders (Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 12861) directed towards the reduction and improvement of federal regulations;
- ☞ The Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (ADR Act) PL 101-552; and
- ☞ The Negotiated Rulemaking Act (Neg-Reg Act) PL 101-648.

In this regard, PMI will be very active in MMS' conflict resolution program where a spectrum of alternative dispute techniques are being used to resolve disagreements without litigation or administrative adjudication and to try to prevent conflicts from occurring by collaborative decision making.

PMI is also responsible for managing the Bureau's strategic planning process and for providing a transition from executive level policy decisions to functional implementation. In addition to assisting in the development of 2- and 5-year strategic plans for MMS programs, PMI staff analyze and research the merits of proposed operational modifications necessary to implement new or revised program objectives and policies and pilot those concepts. Program offices have a primary responsibility to continue operations on current requirements. PMI assists those offices in making a transition to new or increased responsibilities through analysis of the impacts of proposed changes, research of potential automated techniques, and investigation of workload efficiencies. Office staff will provide liaison and leadership in the performance of tasks associated with Government Performance Results Act requirements and assist in the development and implementation of MMS' portion of the Department's Strategic Plan.

1995 and 1996 Ongoing Workloads

In FY 1996, PMI anticipates being involved in numerous issues directed towards reinventing and reengineering Departmental and Bureau programs and/or processes. Considerable time and effort will also be devoted to improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and overall performance of the Bureau and the Federal Government. PMI has a major role in initiatives started during the 1994 fiscal year involving the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 requirements, setting customer service standards, improving communications, reducing regulations, streamlining the administrative appeals process, and improving the royalty compliance and collection process. Considerable review and analyses work will be required to evaluate existing procedures and implement the changes. The following describes PMI's major ongoing workload functions (in Fiscal Years).

Ongoing Workload			
	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Policy Reviews & Program Analyses	125	133	141
Management Improvement Efforts	57	60	63
Appeals Resolved	386	320	350
Management Control Reviews	18	22	25

Policy Reviews

PMI staff provide technical assistance to the programs by leading or participating on Bureau task forces or by directly supplementing staff of the office responsible for specific projects. Some examples of projects that PMI staff are involved in include: the review of the MMS administrative appeals process, methods of valuing gas production, the level of bonding requirements, and the determination of lease owner/payor liability.

PMI reviews legislation, regulations, and other documents for their policy content and provides analysis of proposals from outside MMS that affect Bureau programs. PMI also reviews internally generated regulations and documents to ensure adherence to Bureau, Departmental, and Administration policy. In addition to reviewing specific documents, such as legislation, Congressional correspondence, and agreements, this component includes the preparation of issue summaries or briefings for senior management. PMI coordinates the efforts of different parts of MMS in developing Bureau policy on specific issues. PMI plays both a substantive role in these efforts and coordinates input from the program offices in performing this task. It also works closely with other bureaus such as BLM and BIA. During FY 1995 and into FY 1996, PMI will be coordinating the development of policy options and analyses on such items as:

- ☛ Deepwater legislation;
- ☛ Royalty settlement procedures;
- ☛ Clarification of transportation systems and allowable costs;
- ☛ Valuation of gas on Federal and Indian lands;
- ☛ Use of FERC tariffs in royalty obligations;

Program Analyses

PMI staff conduct, lead, or assist in a variety of program analyses of many of the controversial, complex issues facing MMS. PMI staff develop or assist in developing new programs or regulations, especially when program responsibility is fragmented or unclear. For example, PMI staff developed an automated document search and retrieval system for MMS Director's appeals decisions. This system now permits more thorough research, with significant reductions in time and effort, than was previously available and is readily available to all MMS employees. PMI staff also worked with the Royalty program and the Solicitor's office to clarify and document credit adjustment rules and procedures and determine appropriate actions concerning FERC tariffs. PMI also conducts major analytical efforts, usually long-term in nature, to examine technical issues relevant to the program, analyze policy implications, and provide recommendations to the Director. These efforts may encompass both program specific subjects and developments elsewhere that may have an impact on the programs. Some examples of current projects examining MMS processes:

- ☛ Evaluation of MMS' settlement process for disputed issues;

- ☞ Redesigning of RMP's information collection process for lease owners and payors of royalties;
- ☞ Comparison of MMS' standard lease acquisition and operating terms to alternative methods.

Management Improvement Efforts

PMI will be leading MMS' organizational improvement efforts into the current fiscal year. Several long term projects have been underway from the previous fiscal years but others will be starting implementation in FY 1996.

PMI had overall management responsibility for the Compliance Action Plan (CAP), which is a three year effort to implement the recommendations of the joint ASLM/MMS Task Force on Royalty Compliance. The CAP has implemented a range of improvements targeted at encouraging voluntary compliance by companies through clarification of policies and requirements and more aggressive enforcement; has integrated audit with other compliance activities; and expanded automated systems use in the royalty verification process.

PMI develops and administers a program of 2-year planning reviews of 5-year Strategic Plans for MMS functions and closely coordinates these with other ongoing strategic planning processes such as the MMS Strategic Plan on Information Management prepared by the Office of Administration. Through this process, 5-year strategic plans are evaluated at the end of the second year of implementation to refine steps planned for subsequent years and to extend the improvement process through additional steps for an extra two years. In addition, PMI oversees the planning processes and assists programs with the development of annual performance plans and the submission of performance reports.

PMI also develops and facilitates major improvement initiatives for the Bureau, providing the Director with options for decisions on key issues. It prepares detailed implementation plans, coordinating these with other MMS entities. PMI implements and manages pilot operations to effect the transition of major MMS initiatives from current to future issues, monitoring resulting resource utilization issues, legislative revisions, as well as functional and organizational realignments. In this regard PMI is currently leading and/or participating in several National Performance Review laboratories, which include:

- ☞ Directing MMS current and future efforts to develop and implement a Plan to improve Customer Service;
- ☞ Directing the Bureau's efforts to reduce and improve internal and external regulations;
- ☞ Employing the use of "Plain English" regulation writing when regulations are necessary (PMI introduced the plain English style to the Department and Bureau);
- ☞ Operating and evaluating the results of the gas marketing pilot which tests new concepts for collecting the government's royalty share of federal resources; and
- ☞ Developing a common reference data base to improve the accuracy and efficiency of obtaining lease and royalty payor data.

In FY 1996 PMI will continue to lead MMS' implementation of the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA). In particular, PMI will assist in the performance planning and measurement phases of MMS' GPRA pilot project and the Bureau-wide Strategic Plan.

Appeals

The resolution of cases generally results in the collection of additional revenues for the States, Tribes, individual Indian allottees and the Federal government. The appeals process has been restructured, in that routine decisions are being prepared by the RMP. This allows the Appeals Division staff to focus their efforts on complex cases. Because the total workload of the Appeals Division will consist of complex cases, the number of cases resolved for the fiscal year may be slightly lower. PMI, however, has taken several administrative steps to speed up processing of appeals. These include:

- ☛ lowering the signature level for many appeals decisions,
- ☛ implementing an improved appeals tracking system, and
- ☛ imposing stricter timeframes on internal and external parties involved in the appeals process.

PMI is also pursuing several pilot programs to expedite the processing time of appeals. One pilot involves the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution techniques earlier in the appeals process. Another involves reformatting the decisionmaking process to speed the issuance of shorter, more timely decisions. And the third is focused on reducing the time and expense involved in the preparation of an appellant's administrative record. All of these efforts are directed toward providing better service for our customers (private industry).

Management Control Reviews

In coordination with the programs and the Management Control Council, PMI annually prepares the Director's new 5-year MCP. Each year, as the Management Control reviews are completed, PMI manages the scheduling, performing, and reporting of the reviews and the results and subsequently tracks the implementation of the review recommendations.

PMI will lead, assist, or monitor, each team in performing each management control review. Participation will include ensuring that each review is planned, conducted, documented, and reported in accordance with MMS and departmental procedures and in compliance with the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act. PMI also monitors systems controls, including the fiscal integrity of royalty, offshore, and management accounting systems, as well as the environmental and fiscal integrity of the offshore leasing and inspection systems.

Administrative Operations

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Administrative Direction & Coordination	$ FTE	401 5	13	0	414 5	13 0
Financial Management	$ FTE	1,035 21	-23 -1	0	1,012 20	-23 -1
Management Services & Security	$ FTE	1,196 24	-12 -2	72	1,254 22	58 -2
Personnel Management	$ FTE	1,178 26	-13 -1	245	1,410 25	232 -1
Procurement & Property Management	$ FTE	2,113 31	-90 -3	166	2,189 28	76 -3
Information Resource Management	$ FTE	1,612 23	-12 -1	63	1,663 22	51 -1
Field Administrative Services	$ FTE	3,707 74	-38 -4	60	3,729 70	22 -4
Total	$ FTE	11,242 204	-177 -12	606	11,671 192	429 -12

Uncontrollable Changes include: additional pay raise cost changes, other cost changes, and the effects of Executive Order 12839 on FTE usage and Executive Order 12837 on administrative expenses.

Objective

- ✓ To provide continuing administrative direction and coordination to support the Outer Continental Shelf Lands and Royalty Management programs of the MMS.

1995 and 1996 Ongoing Workloads

The Administrative Operations subactivity consists of the following functions: Administrative Direction and Coordination, Financial Management, Management Services and Security, Personnel Management, Procurement and Property Management, and Information Resources Management. These functions are directed and carried out at headquarters and nationwide through two Field Administrative Service Centers (ASC's).

The following is a description of the major functions/program elements' workload.

Administrative Direction and Coordination

This function provides for oversight of all administrative activities of the MMS, including all of the functions. Liaison is maintained with Departmental offices in order to effect a coordinated and unified administrative program consistent with the mission and goals of the Department. The two Deputy Associate Directors provide direct financial management guidance and administrative support to managers.

This oversight ensures compliance with laws relating to administrative activities; provides for the review, interpretation, and implementation of Federal executive branch administrative policies and procedures; and develops appropriate organizational guidance to ensure compliance with Department, Office of Management and Budget, General Services Administration, and other executive branch administrative policies and regulations. It also provides the structure for managing the Bureau's financial resources consistent with the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990.

Financial Management

Mission

- The Financial Management Division (FMD) is responsible for the administrative accounting operations of the Bureau.

- The FMD operates the administrative accounting system, audits and schedules bills for payment, collects debts, manages imprest fund activities, develops financial data, prepares financial reports, provides advice and assistance on financial matters, and maintains liaison with Departmental offices and other Government agencies.

- The FMD has the lead responsibility under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 to prepare a combined Annual Financial Report for the Bureau. In addition, the FMD serves as the focal point for the implementation of the provisions of the CFO Act including liaison responsibilities for the annual audit of the combined financial statements contained in the Annual Financial Report.

Accounts Payable Processing. The estimated workload for FY 1996 in the accounts payable function includes the recording of 13,000 obligations, the auditing and paying of 18,000 invoices (about 60% by EFT), the auditing and paying of 9,000 travel vouchers, and the processing of 3,000 miscellaneous financial documents. This projection is consistent with planned streamlining initiatives proposed by the MMS Streamlining Plan.

Financial Reports Processing. MMS produces 427 Financial reports monthly, quarterly and annually for distribution internally to MMS managers and to external agencies as required by regulation or law. The CFO Act requires an annual combined financial report to be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget each March 1st following the close of rhe fiscal year.

Financial Policy and Procedures Development. Develop and issue policies and procedures on such matters as temporary duty and permanent change of station travel, use of the American Express government card, closing instructions at fiscal year end, and accounting for prior year funding.

Review Policy Documents. Review and implement regulations and procedures issued by agencies having regulatory oversight of government financial activities including the Department of the Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, and the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

Management Services & Security

Mission

- The Management Services and Security Division (MSSD), reporting to the Deputy Associate Director for Administration, is responsible for all management analysis activities, support services, and security operations of the Bureau and is responsible for budget planning and formulation and allocation of personnel and funding for the Office of Administration and the Associate Director for Administration and Budget.

- Management analysis functions include management studies and reviews, organizational design and review, delegations of authority, and related activities, and special projects such as improvement initiatives.

- Support services functions include facilities (31 buildings in 18 cities) and space management, mail, courier, and records management activities (such as directives, Information Collection, Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act), and health and safety program management.

- The security program encompasses all activities relating to personnel security, physical security, and document security Bureau-wide.

Management reviews, Studies, Projects and Organizational Proposals. Management analysis activities will be performed at an enhanced level in such areas as management reviews, projects, and studies, and organizational studies. The need for significant organizational analysis is anticipated in FY 1996 to accomplish FTE reductions, streamline and flatten organizations, and achieve higher employee to supervisor ratios. Further, related activities such as updating delegations of authority, will continue to be a high priority.

Space Utilization Studies and Space Layout and Reconfiguration. In FY 1996, as staff realignments and reductions continue in the MMS, the Division will continue to conduct space utilization studies and layouts. These studies should result in more efficient utilization of space and increase energy conservation.

Office Relocations. Planning and implementing in-house moves will be at a continued level due to implementation of Executive Order streamlining activities, and continued downsizing of MMS programs.

Records Management Activities. Records and information management activities will remain constant. However, streamlining initiatives will continue with emphasis on re-engineering records management practices to enhance the MMS systematic approach to information dissemination and use.

Other Management Services and Security Functions. Security investigations will continue to be reviewed, initiated, and adjudicated and are expected to remain at constant levels.

Personnel Management

This Justification supports the Departmental proposal to consolidate the EEO and Personnel functions to effectuate certain streamlining efficiencies. The following information is provided to indicate the responsibilities and workloads which MMS currently provides under the existing structure.

Mission

- The Personnel Division is responsible for developing and implementing bureau-wide policies, procedures, guidelines, and standards related to general personnel management; recruitment and employment; position management and classification; compensation; training and career development; personnel program evaluation; labor/management relations; employee relations and services; performance management; incentive awards; the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP); public policy programs; and conflict of interest and ethics.

- The Personnel Division provides assistance and guidance on personnel matters to all levels of management in developing and administering personnel programs as well as personnel program direction to field personnel offices located in Lakewood, Colorado, and Jefferson, Louisiana.

- Liaison is required with the Office of Personnel Management, the Department of the Interior, the Office of Inspector General, the Office of Hearings and Appeals, the Merit Systems Protection Board, and the Federal Labor Relations Authority on personnel management and related issues.

Employee Relations Cases Processed/Guidance Given. The high level of employee relations cases will continue as a result of the downsizing and anticipated actions effected because of reduced FTE and budget within the MMS. During downsizing and organizational realignments, more employees request information on their rights, on retirement issues, etc.

Procurement and Property Management

Mission

- The Procurement and Property Management Division is responsible for entering into and administering contracts, small purchases, grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements essential for fulfilling the mission of the MMS.

- Other responsibilities include managing the Business and Economic Development Program; conducting acquisition management and internal control reviews of procurement activities; managing the Contracting Officers Technical Representative training program for all regions; and issuing policy guidance to a variety of target groups.

- The property program maintains accountability records of all controlled property in the possession and control of custodial property officers and contractors within the MMS as well as managing the Bureau Vehicle Fleet; managing a printing and publications activity; managing the Bureau museum property; and issuing policy guidance on property, vehicles, supplies, museum property; and printing, duplicating, and copying.

- This office is also responsible for the implementation of the Arts and Artifacts program MMS-wide by establishing MMS regulations and procedures for assessing Bureau collections, providing guidance to field locations and conducting property management reviews emphasizing artwork and artifacts. This includes MMS' continued support of a central staff capability with the National Park Service (NPS), that provides Department-wide policies and procedures for use by and in support of all the bureaus.

Contracts totalling over $1 million dollars were awarded to provide support services for MMS. Contract administration continues for the $5 million contract for management and operation of OHMSETT requiring daily communication with the program office, contractor, and other Government agencies in an effort to evaluate and/or develop efficient oil spill cleanup technologies. In Fiscal Year 1994, $19.6 million was awarded in support of the Environmental Studies Program. Of this amount approximately $17 million was incremental funding for multiyear contracts. MMS is in the process of awarding a multiple year $18 million contract for microcomputers, of which $15 million will be available for MMS and $3 million for other bureaus within the Department. Technology refreshment and repricing provisions will insure the contract stays current with the evolving industry.

MMS has consistently awarded over 30 percent of the discretionary procurement dollars to small and disadvantaged businesses. For the past 3 years MMS exceeded all of its Business and Economic Development Program (BEDP) goals and received the Department's unit award for excellence and the MMS nominees for the Department's Minority Entrepreneur of the Year FY 1991 and 1992 won the award.

MMS was the first Bureau in the Department to implement a property management program using bar code technology. We have upgraded the bar code hardware to include a new bar code printer which uses the latest technology. We have also implemented new bar code scanners which are smaller and more efficient, giving better scanning range. MMS has placed several new compressed natural gas vehicles in their fleet. MMS continues to provide technical support and system maintenance for the property and vehicle management systems for OSM. MMS continues to update the museum property system for arts and artifacts.

- ☞ •Contracts Awarded-Administered. The estimated increases in FY 1994 include modifications and close out modifications to previously awarded contracts, cooperative agreements, and inter/intra-agency agreements. The increase in number of actions for FY 1995 reflect new awards due to the increase in environmental studies funding.

- ☞ •The Department awarded a contract to Price Waterhouse to develop the mandated Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS). IDEAS will require software enhancements and maintenance to include a module for the Property Management System and a bridge to our financial system. Maintenance will be performed by the Contractor.

Information Resources Management

Mission

- ☞ The Information Resources Management (IRM) Division has responsibility for providing coordination and direction for bureau-wide IRM activities in subject matter areas such as data administration, computer security, Federal Information Processing (FIP) resource acquisition management, voice and data telecommunications, FTS2000 services, Local/Wide Area Networks (LAN/WAN), IRM policy and procedures development, and reviewing policy documents from the Department and/or other Bureaus.

- ☞ The IRM Division will provide administrative and technical support to the MMS IRM Review Council in the planning and oversight of information systems. The IRM Division will participate in implementing and executing the Departmental IRM Strategic Plan for FYs 1994-1998 to increase productivity, improve the management and delivery of information, and increase customer effectiveness in the use of new and sophisticated technology.

- ☞ The IRM Division will perform the annual update to the MMS Strategic Plan for Information Management, providing the Department consolidated budgetary and planning information on the Bureau IRM activities and future initiatives. The Division will participate in bureau-wide efforts identified in the Strategic Plan such as cyclical reviews of current systems; telecommunications activities; common data element standardization, electronic data interchange, and standards between program areas; ADP hardware, microcomputer, and electronic mail policy; and analysis of IRM roles and responsibilities.

- ☞ The IRM Division is responsible for developing and maintaining the Bureau administrative information systems and providing support for the Office of Administration computer installation and LANs maintained at three geographic sites. Ongoing application maintenance efforts and redesign or re-engineering of administrative systems will provide improved responsiveness and flexibility within the Office of Administration and the Bureau as a whole.

Bureauwide Planning and Coordination Activities: The MMS Strategic Plan for Information Management provides a statement of the goals, strategies, and objectives as approved by the MMS top level IRM Review Council. The Plan establishes long term goals and provides for overall guidance for information resources management to achieve cost effective use of information technology to support Bureau programs for the next 5 years. Other Bureauwide planning activities include the development of the Bureauwide ADP Security Plan, participation in Departmental and Bureauwide IRM projects, work groups, and reengineering efforts, and performing management control and security reviews.

Telecommunications Activities: A video conference facility in Lakewood, CO, will continue to be used as an alternative method of holding meetings with the accompanying benefits of increasing productivity and reducing travel in the Bureau. Other telecommunications activities include the support of the Bureauwide CC:Mail for electronic mail between all MMS locations for 2,200+ users and between other DOI Bureaus; provide administrative and technical support for the Department of Interior Network (DOINET) as well as the MMSNET; perform studies of Bureau and/or Departmental telecommunications projects ; and, process telephone orders in the Washington Metropolitan area and provide telephone coordination of FTS2000 services.

Develop/Enhance/Maintain Administrative ADP Systems: In FY 1993, MMS was the first Department of Interior Bureau to implement the Federal Personnel/Payroll System (FPPS). As the first DOI Bureau to convert to FPPS, MMS assists other Bureaus in their FPPS conversion efforts. The IRM Division continues to maintain the existing suite of administrative information systems while actively planning for a new generation of LAN-based applications. Many of the systems to be replaced are now technically obsolescent and are not capable of delivering the level of responsiveness and accessibility that is now expected by the user community. Development, maintenance, and redesign efforts associated with the administrative systems will continue and result in improved support to users. Another high priority item is the support of the Bureau's use of Departmental administrative systems.

MMS Data Network (MMSNET): The IRM Division will continue to use fiber optic cable in the Atrium Building, Herndon, VA, to improve the performance and speed of the Atrium Building LAN and to create a "campus" LAN. A survey of the Atrium Buildings wiring system and associated infrastructure will be conducted in FY95. High speed network routers at the Atrium and Main Interior Buildings were upgraded in FY 1994 resulting in greater efficiency and improved throughput. As more users require greater throughput in the LAN environment, the need for connectivity of computer resources at MMS and Departmental locations has become a top priority which has lead to the establishment of an MMS WAN. With increased reliance on MMSNET, DOINET, and the Internet, its operation, administration, and user assistance become more resource intensive. Additional resources proposed in FY 1994 will provide increased support for the operation and management of the LANs and related services.

FIP Resource Acquisition Activities: FIP resource acquisition requirements are broken down into three categories: (1) requirements less than $25,000 (250), (2) requirements greater than $25,000 and only requiring MMS approvals (30), and, (3) requirements requiring Departmental and/or GSA approval (5). The acquisitions assigned to the above 3 categories vary in technical complexity and effort. Therefore, FIP acquisitions requiring higher approval authorities are more labor intensive because of the assistance needed to provide the customer the specific request as well as newly delegated FIP thresholds.

Field Administrative Services

This Justification supports the Departmental proposal to consolidate the EEO and Personnel functions to effectuate certain streamlining efficiencies. The following information is provided to indicate the responsibilities and workloads which MMS currently provides under the existing structure. (The consolidation will impact both Southern and Western Service Centers.)

Mission

- ☞ Direct administrative support is provided to program managers through two Field Administrative Service Centers (ASC's). These offices provide services to all field activities of the MMS, except for those offices in the Washington, D.C., area which receive support directly from the Office of Administration in Herndon, Virginia.

- ☞ The Office of the Deputy Associate Director for Administration and the ASC's are structured to assist managers in matters related to personnel, space and property management, procurement and contracting, safety and security, information resources management and support services activities.

- ☞ The Southern Administrative Service Center (SASC), located in New Orleans, Louisiana, provides direct administrative support, direction, and coordination to programs in the Gulf of Mexico OCS Region (GOMR), the Offshore Systems Center (OSC) and a resident Royalty Management Office. In addition, full support is provided to five outlying District/Subdistrict GOMR Offices.

- ☞ The Western Administrative Service Center, located in Denver, Colorado, supports the Royalty Management Program and its field entities, the Office of Policy and Management Improvement, the Offshore Program's Mapping and Survey Staff and, the Alaska and Pacific OCS Regions.

Southern Administrative Service Center

Major thrusts of FY 1993 involving the downsizing and realignment of the Offshore Program, continued implementation of the automated Federal Payroll/Personnel System (FPPS), and space activities will continue to impact the Southern Administrative Service Center in FY 1995. In addition, changes due to implementation of the National Performance Review (NPR) will likely have a major impact upon this office in FY 1995 and 1996. Major actions anticipated include:

Staffing/Classification Actions. Personnel will continue the implementation of FPPS. Downsizing efforts are in process and staff time will continue to be required to reassign MMS employees from other Offshore offices and determine any personnel impacts related to downsizing. Currently, reorganizations of some serviced offices are being considered.

Of significant impact will be an emphasis in special recruitment activities to further EEO and minority goals and to attract and retain qualified employees through extensive outreach efforts. Emphasis is continuing on cooperative efforts with Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). This office continues to play a major role in a multi-agency/University cooperative effort under the auspices of the local Federal Executive Board. A major conference was held in January 1994 to share information on human, physical, and fiscal resources among HBCU and Federal agencies.

Employee Relations and Training. Employee development, training, and cross training will increase particularly as NPR initiatives in this area are implemented. Employee "retraining" has been identified as a major thrust of utilizing personnel on board in view of the changes occurring as a result of the NPR. An increase in employee relations activities has already been experienced and is expected to increase due to further downsizing and anticipated actions caused by reduced budgets and FTE levels within the MMS. Additional emphasis is being experienced in the area of management/union cooperation. All of these activities are expected to continue and increase in number during FY 1995 and 1996. Implementation of the alternate dispute resolution will result in an additional workload for the personnel specialists.

Space Acquisitions. Construction of newly acquired additional space in the New Orleans office and modification of the existing space will begin in approximately mid-FY 1994. This will be a major effort requiring relocation of the majority of MMS employees in the current space. These efforts will likely continue until the end of 1994. The new lease will be an 8-year firm term. A large coordination effort of this task will continue to require a dedicated staff member until it is completed.

The current security system is obsolete and a replacement for the entire New Orleans facility will be analyzed and plans developed for replacement of the system. This will be a major effort as it is closely tied to the space activities as described above.

In addition, there will also be a multi-year effort to accomplish the renewal of office space for the Lake Jackson District Office requiring utilization studies, layouts, and a possible office relocation occurring in FY 1995.

Accountable Property Inventoried. The accountable property inventoried is anticipated to remain at a high level for several years based on projected ADP equipment needs as the TIMS project is implemented and with the continued increase in personnel in the GOM OCS office.

Western Administrative Service Center

Staffing and Classification Actions. In addition to the continuing processing of actions resulting from approved organization changes in RMP, PMI, and POCS, we will have significant additional activity from resulting substructure changes which will continue into FY 1996. Other impacts will include the continuing and additional downsizing activities in the OCS programs during FY 1995; the initiative to reduce supervisory ratios requiting classification reviews, position management activities and staffing assistance; the reducing of levels of GS(GM)-14's and 15's; and additional recruitment and placement support required due to the increased auditor positions anticipated as a result of the contract settlements workload in the audit function.

Employee Relations and Training. There will be a need for increased training for employees due to increased automation and better analysis of training needs as greater focus and attention is given to employee development and training. As a result of anticipated continuing RMP reorganizations and the Offshore downsizing, there will be additional performance and conduct cases; grievances; appeals; and EEO complaints resulting in an increased employee relations workload. Another impact will be the increased staff time required to represent the agency in third party cases since the Solicitor's Office will no longer handle the cases if the employee is not represented by an attorney. Also, if legislation is passed allowing the buy-out provision for early retirement, there will be a significant impact on resources. In addition, the union organizing activities currently underway will require considerable continuing resources.

Space Acquisitions and Office Relocations. The specific space activities include: finalization of space reduction for Camarillo, California; acquisition of space and relocation of offices in Anchorage, Alaska; Santa Maria, California; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Dallas and Houston, Texas; and acquisition of temporary and permanent office space for the new Albuquerque Indian Audit Office including developing layouts and special space requirements and coordinating design of voice/data communication systems.

Contracts Awarded/Administered. RMP's continuing efforts to improve their operations rely heavily upon acquiring additional contractor suppott and the acquisition of additional ADP resources. The RMP is implementing a migration from a Legacy system to a LAN/WAN based system to facilitate access to databases by a large, diversified group of users. Significant procurement resources will be required to support RMP in these areas. This will also increase the administration of the major Accounting Support Services contract for RMP. Support of the 202/205 cooperative agreement program will continue with the addition of the Arapahoe, Shoshone, and Blackfeet Tribes to the program and additional funds being made available to the existing States and Tribes. Other activities include continuation of the Buy Indian authority with ongoing efforts to identify Indian vendors capable of furnishing supplies and services to the RMP, along with implementation of the Department of the Interior's automated acquisition system (IDEAS).

Justification of Program Changes.
Administrative Operations
dollars in thousands

	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Request	Change
$	——	606	+606
FTE	——	——	——

Several of the new Department-wide financial systems such as the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) have been designed for Federal Finance System (FFS). The MMS along with the Office of Surface Mining (OSM), and the Office of the Secretary (OS) will not be converting to the FFS. Instead these three offices will continue to use an enhanced version of the ABACIS financial software.

The bulk of the requested increase will be used for maintenance of software and hardware for the Hewlett-Packard (HP) minicomputer which supports ABACIS. Financial systems are mission critical and need high priority service. A maintenance contract is the most cost efficient means to secure these services. Eliminating HP software maintenance, the MMS would not be able to avail itself of hot line support or receive system software upgrades and patches.

IDEAS is a major component of the Department's procurement streamlining effort. IDEAS however, has been designed to run only on the FFS software. The requested funds will allow MMS to develop a bridge or interface which would permit MMS as well as the OSM and the OS to use IDEAS. Although MMS will provide the funding fot this task (MMS is scheduled to upgrade to IDEAS before OSM and the OS) all three ABACIS offices will participate in the development of the interface.

The requested increase will also begin the development of the computing environment within Administrative Operations necessary to effectuate the streamlining initiatives. Additional hardware and software maintenance to existing Administrative systems is required.

General Support Services

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
General Support Services	$	14,823	-347	205	14,681	-142
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0

Uncontrollable Changes include: Executive Order 12837 on administrative expenses and other cost changes.

Program Description

The General Support Services subactivity includes funding for fixed costs and related support services for all of the MMS. Fixed costs include expenses for rental of office space, Federal Telecommunications System (FTS) service, and postage, etc. Rent, which is estimated at $12.1 million in FY 1995 is the payment for all Federal building space rental and associated expenses for the normal 40 hour, 5-day workweek.

The FTS cost of $0.7 million is based on data developed by the Department and actual FY 1991 costs. Commercial communication expenses of $0.5 million are based on FY 1994 actuals and include operations and maintenance and local and long distance telephone and telecommunications expenses for headquarters offices located in the Washington, D.C. area.

Objectives

- ✓ Provide adequate and safe work space and facilities that will contribute to the productivity and efficiency of the employees of the MMS in achieving goals and objectives.
- ✓ Provide appropriate services to

A summary of the expenses for General Support Services is shown below:

	dollars in thousands
Rent	$10,957
Unemployment Compensation	54
Mail Service	413
Commercial Communications	594
Department of the Interior Working Capital fund, Printing & Miscellaneous Charges	726
Federal Telecommunication System	709
Reimbursable Services	381
Employees' Compensation Fund	423
Miscellaneous Cost	424
Total	$14,681

Justification of Program Changes. Administrative Operations

dollars in thousands

	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Request	Change
$	——	205	+205
FTE	——	——	——

The MMS continues to expand the utilization of Local Area Network (LANs) and Wide Area Networks (WANs). As Bureau-wide E-mail, file transfer, and data communications capabilities increase dramatically the management of the WAN resource will require day to day operations, monitoring, and troubleshooting. The networks' traffic will be greatly increased as more DOI administrative systems (i.e., IDEAS, FPPS) are integrated with existing systems. These operations will require highly trained contractor support to effectively operate the systems. As the WAN expands within the Bureau, between the DOI Office of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals, and other bureaus, the role of managing day to day operations will become critical.

Maintenance of the systems includes router software, hardware and equipment upgrades, LAN architecture and applications troubleshooting, and Internet access and address management.

Oil Spill Research

Justification of Program and Performance

Analysis by Subactivity

dollars in thousands

		1995 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Programmatic Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995
Oil Spill Research	$ FTE	6,440 26	40 —	1,412 —	7,892 26	1,452 —

Budget Resources will be derived from the existing Department of Transportation's Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Resources from this trust fund will be used to finance the oil spill response research and financial tesponsibility activities assigned to the Minerals Management Service (MMS).

The research objectives supported by funds derived from the Trust Fund for Oil Spill Research are:

- ☛ Provide continued research leadership to promote oil spill response capabilities in the event of an oil spill in the marine environment.
- ☛ Conduct studies that will increase the understanding of the fate of oil spilled and the effects occurring within the marine environment.
- ☛ Comply with Title VII of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 and cooperate with the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Pollution Research, as called for in the OPA.
- ☛ Continue operation and maintenance of Ohmsett - The National Oil Spill Response Test Center, in Leonardo, New Jersey.

Oil Spill Response Research

The MMS is the principal U.S. Government agency sponsoring offshore oil spill response research. The MMS and its predecessor organization, the Conservation Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, have sponsored oil spill research since the late 1970's. For the past 10 years, MMS has maintained a comprehensive international applied research program to improve oil spill response technologies and procedures and thus enhance capabilities to respond to an open ocean oil spill. These efforts focused on improving: capabilities to burn oil in situ; modeling the dispersion pattern of smoke emissions from in situ burns; updáting the performance database for new and improved booms and skimmers by reopening Ohmsett - The National Oil Spill Research Test Facility, located in Leonardo, New Jersey; remote sensing and measurement of spilled oil; oil spill chemical treating agents including dispersants; understanding the properties and behavior of spilled oil in the marine environment; and shoreline cleanup strategies.

The MMS Oil Spill Response Research Program operates through contracts to universities, private industry, State governments, Government laboratories, and foreign countries to perform the necessary applied research. The program is cooperative in nature and provides as much as a 4:1 leverage to the program budget. These cooperative research and technology assessment projects involve MMS as a project initiator, participant, co-funder, and supporter providing scientific input. The Oil Spill Response Research Program seeks to leverage its funding to the fullest extent possible and to encourage innovation and creativity to accomplish its mission. The cooperative nature of the program ensures both of these objectives.

Through funding provided by MMS, scientists and engineers from the public and private sectors worldwide are working to address outstanding gaps in information and technology concerning the cleanup of oil spills. Credible scientific investigations and technological innovation is considered a key element in improving the future capabilities of minimizing damage from spills. While there clearly exists a need for pure research, it is essential that the focus of much of the future research be targeted to ensure that improvements are made in operational spill response capabilities. Promising results have been obtained in many technology areas such as the burning of spilled oil, mechanical containment and storage devices, airborne and satellite remote sensing, and oil spill chemical treating agents such as dispersants.Knowledge, both scientific and operational, gained through funds derived from the OSLTF have significantly improved the ability to reduce the impact and damage caused from oil spills. One example is the use of in situ burning of spilled oil. This was an experimental concept at the time of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska. It is now an established oil spill response technique, used throughout the United States, which has the potential to remove up to 98 percent of the spilled oil from the water's surface.

Current research projects are described below:

In Situ Burning of Spilled Oil

The Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Pollution Research, created by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, has designated MMS as the lead agency for research on in situ burning of spilled oil in the marine environment. Results from controlled tests in the United States, Canada, and Europe demonstrate that in situ burning is an effective oil spill response technique with minimal air and water quality impacts. Burning offers a way to remove large quantities of oil from the water's surface very quickly (100 to 1,000 times more rapidly than with conventional equipment), thereby minimizing the long-term effects which can persist for years.

MMS has funded the development of the Large Eddy Simulation (LES) smoke plume trajectory and dispersion model. The LES model addresses the need to protect human and wildlife health during in situ burning operations by providing accurate predictions of downwind smoke dispersion. The Alaska Regional Response Team has used this model to establish guidelines for the safe and effective use of in situ burning.

MMS conducted an In Situ Burn Oil Spill Workshop January 26-28, 1994 in Orlando, FL, to ensure the relevance of MMS-funded oil spill response research to the user community. MMS is using the list of identified information gaps/improvement needs as input for planning future research efforts. The research results from MMS-funded oil spill research will continue to be disseminated at numerous major conferences, domestically and internationally. MMS will continue to participate in these conferences and conduct regional seminars which are attended by a wide range of participants.

In 1995, MMS will continue development of the LES smoke plume trajectory model and conduct laboratory, mesoscale, and field experiments on the burning of emulsions. In 1996, MMS will complete development of the LES smoke plume trajectory model and work towards approval of the LES model by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Ohmsett - The National Oil Spill Response Test Facility

MMS reopened Ohmsett - The National Oil Spill Response Test Facility - in Leonardo, New Jersey, in August 1992, to provide an environmentally safe facility to conduct testing and development of devices and techniques for the control of oil spills. Approximately 95 percent of all performance data for oil spill containment booms and skimmers was obtained at Ohmsett. Eleven tests have been conducted on oil spill response booms, skimmers, collection systems, and temporary storage devices.

In 1995, work will continue to define the state of the art for various oil spill response equipment and to conduct research to improve innovative oil spill response strategies. In 1996, MMS is anticipating controlled burn tests of emulsions and weathered oils in waves to be accomplished at Ohmsett.

Airborne Remote Sensing

The development of new laser fluorosensor technology for the detection of oil on water, ice, shorelines, and among debris, is a cooperative project with the Canadian Government and private industry. The primary mission of the fluorosensor is to detect and map oil spills, especially on shorelines, and provide oil spill responders, in near real-time, hardcopy maps of oil coverage and related information. The secondary mission of the fluorosensor is to serve as a research tool for environmental and resource applications. Examples are mapping of chronic pollution, spilled pollutants other than oil, and generalized assessment of water quality and productivity.

In 1994, the Laser Environmental Airborne Fluorosensor (LEAF) was successfully flight-tested in several field trials and was able to classify the types of oils detected. The LEAF was developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) under the direction of the U.S. Coast Guard. The LEAF sensor was then fitted with a dye laser module to produce blue-green light and collected extensive data along the St. Lawrence River to monitor chlorophyll and phytoplankton.

In 1995, a contract was signed to construct a Scanning Laser Environmental Airborne Laser Fluorosensor (SLEAF). The SLEAF will employ a state-of-the-art laser and have an adjustable scanning capability that will allow selection of the optimum swath to respond to various spill scenarios. The SLEAF will produce a geo-referenced map showing areas of oil contamination, that can be faxed or downlinked to responders on scene. In 1996, the SLEAF will undergo acceptance testing, both in the factory and in an airborne environment.

MMS continues to publish the results of its spill response research program at major conferences and workshops. In addition, researchers make approximately 50 annual submissions to major public and trade journals. The MMS biennial report Technology Assessment and Research Program for Offshore Minerals Management, due for updating in 199,5 contains summaries of oil spill research projects.

Mitigation of Pollution Associated with Pipelines

Pipelines are the source of about 97 percent of oil-spill volume associated with OCS oil and gas operations. The MMS is actively pursuing research to ascertain the integrity of the 20,000 miles of oil and gas pipelines on the OCS. A like number of miles of pipeline exist in state waters and with MMS's additional responsibility for pollution control in state waters, these projects will serve a dual purpose.

The objectives of this program are to improve leak detection capabilities, improve internal and external inspection practices, improve shutdown systems, and develop a better understanding of the environmental forces active on pipelines. In addition to these technology developments, a risk analysis and management database is being devised to provide valid assessments of the conditions of aging pipeline systems as well as the probabilities and consequences of leaks.

Environmental Fates and Effects Projects

The MMS has conducted studies of the fates and effects of oil in the marine environment since the 1970s through the Environmental Studies Program. In FY 1994 and FY 1995, MMS continued efforts to develop and test satellite-tracked drifters designed to behave like oil slicks on the ocean surface. These drifters will be a valuable tool in both applied and modeling situations. The NOAA Hazardous Materials Group is cooperating in the project by deploying MMS drifters in actual spills. The Risk Assessment Modeling Verification Study is ongoing, and like the previous study, is intended to improve oil spill trajectory analysis and modeling for use in spill contingency planning. MMS, in collaboration with the Office of Naval Research, continues to carry out experiments to develop a better understanding of very near surface ocean physics so that oil spill motions may be better quantified and simulated. These efforts will continue in FY 1996.

Oil Spill Financial Responsibility

As discussed under Offshore Operations Program Priorities, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 brought two oil spill financial responsibility intitiatives to MMS. The first, promulgation of regulations to implement the increased level and coverage, has been a considerable effort. However, even if new regulations are not promulgated, the second, administration of the financial responsiblility program that began under the U.S. Coast Guard, will continue for all facilities located on the OCS at a level of $35 million.

Administration of existing oil spill financial responsibility (OSFR) requirements:

- Lessees/owners/operators of offshore facilities are required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) to establish and maintain proof that they can pay the costs of cleanup and damages caused by oil spills from their facilities.

- The OPA replaced Title III of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, (OCSLA), but provided that existing financial responsibility regulations under OCSLA would continue in effect until new regulations were promulgated under OPA.

- The OSFR program created under the OCSLA was administered by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). Under OPA, the responsibility for offshore facilities was transferred to the Department of the Interior (DOI) pursuant to Executive Order 12777, and delegated to the MMS under DOI Manual (218 DM 2.1).

- The MMS continues to process new facility applications for facilities that are newly installed, or assigned or otherwise transferred between companies.

- Existing Certificates of Financial Responsibility (COFR's) are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that evidence of financial responsibility is maintained by the responsible party. This includes a detailed analysis of company financial statements and/or recertification of insurance documents.

- Training sessions are being planned to help affected companies and their agents better understand the current COFR application requirements.

Developing regulations to implement the OSFR requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

- The MMS published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) in the *Federal Register* on August 25, 1993, to initiate public review of OSFR implementation issues. More than 1,700 written comments were received before the comment period closed. The MMS also received letters from 135 members of Congress representing 40 States highlighting constituent concerns about the issues raised in the ANPR.

- The MMS conducted five meetings around the country between November 2, 1993, and February 16, 1994, to help the public understand the potential implications of the OPA OSFR requirements. The meeting transcripts were made part of the ANPR administrative record.

- The MMS Director testified before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on October 26, 1993, regarding the ANPR and the issues raised.

- The OCS Policy Committee approved on November 2, 1994, the establishment of a subcommittee to assist the Secretary of the Interior and the MMS in resolving issues related to implementing the OPA OSFR requirements. The first subcommittee meeting is scheduled for

January 19th and 20th, 1995. The subcommittee will report its findings and recommendations to the full committee in May 1995.

- The Department of the Interior Solicitor issued a formal opinion on November 29, 1994, which holds that the MMS has little flexibility in interpreting which facilities are covered by the OPA OSFR requirements, how much financial responsibility must be evidenced, and whether exemptions are allowable for minimum risk facilities.

Justification of Program Change
State Cooperative Program
dollars in thousands

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Change
$	0	1,112	+1,112
FTE	—	—	—

The MMS implementation strategy for State waters is to strengthen existing or develop State programs to ensure that State and Federal programs are effective and complementary and to minimize redundant efforts. Funds were requested in the FY 1995 President's Budget specifically for Oil Pollution Act-related oversight activities to be performed by MMS (pg. 215, FY 1995 Justification), with both the House and Senate concurrence.

Funding is requested to provide State implementation grants for personnel and helicopter support for this Coastal State participation regulatory responsibility. The requested personnel would be recruited by State offices to perform the following tasks:

- assist in the development of State spill prevention and response planning programs;
- assure that State and MMS programs are compatible;
- assist in developing and implementing State inspection and enforcement programs for facilities and response equipment; and
- assist in state spill response exercise programs.

The total amount requested is $1,112,000, and will be used to provide grants for personnel and helicopter support to the following coastal states:

Louisiana: 3 positions 1/2 year of helicopter time
Texas: 2 positions 1/4 year of helicopter time
California: 1 position
Alaska: 1 position

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been signed with the Texas General Land Office to develop State programs to ensure that State and Federal programs are effective and complementary. A similar draft MOU has been prepared with the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator and is currently under review. Draft MOU's with the California Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response and Alaska's Department of Natural Resources are almost ready for signing. In FY 1995, States will plan details of program implementation.

Justification of Program Change
Oil Spill Research
dollars in thousands

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request	Change
$	0	300	+300
FTE	—	—	—

The $300,000 is requested in FY 1996 to study how the regulation of operations varies between state and federal waters and to assess efficiencies and environmental risks. The assessment will focus on the disparities of technology, equipment and procedures. At the completion of this task a workshop will be presented to the affected state officials and state operators to suggest methods to initiate improvements.

This cooperative effort with States will ensure consistency across state waters and the Federal OCS, and will result in more efficient standards of safe and environmentally clean operations.

Permanent Appropriations

This section addresses permanent appropriations which are administered by the MMS. These appropriations provide for the sharing of mineral leasing receipts collected from the sale, lease, or development of mineral resources located on Federal lands. Revenues for these payments are derived from payor late payment interest, bonuses, rentals, and royalties collected from Federal onshore mineral leases. MMS distributes these funds in accordance with various laws that specify the basis for and timing of payments.

MMS disburses all the monthly mineral leasing payments to States. All States' monthly payments include late disbursement interest. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) disburses those payments which are made semi-annual or annually. The largest in this category (about $25 thousand/year) is the payment made by BLM to Alaska for its share of National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPRA) receipts.

Included under this heading are the following permanent appropriations:

Permanent Appropriations
dollars in thousands

Appropriation	States Share	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate	Change from 1995 Estimate
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments (MLAP)	50%	519,636	547,509	559,911	12,402
National Forest Fund, Payments to States (Forest Fund)	25%	2,228	1,764	1,765	1
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes (Flood Control)	75%	1,229	836	844	8
Total		523,093	550,109	562,520	12,411

Note: For an explanation of how mineral leasing collections are distributed among the various State and Federal accounts, please refer to the following section titled Receipts. This section also includes details on the assumptions used to develop the gross mineral receipt estimates such as additional amounts due to the audit of contract settlements, and production and price forecasts.

Distribution Statutes

For MLAP, the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA), 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq., provides that all States be paid 50 percent of the revenues resulting from the leasing of mineral resources on Federal public domain lands within their borders (except Alaska which receives 90 percent).

Forest Fund payments to a State are determined by the total revenues collected from mineral leasing and production within its boundaries except for the Forest Fund payments. Law requires a States' payment be based on national forest acreage and where a national forest is situated in several States, an individual State's payment is proportionate to its area within that particular national forest.

Flood Control payments to States are shared according to the Flood Control Act of 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) which provides that 75 percent of revenue collected be shared with the State in which it was collected to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and roads in the county from which the revenue was collected or for defraying any of the expenses of county government including public obligations of levee and drainage districts for flood control and drainage improvements.

Calculation of States' Payments

The total amount for each of the three appropriations is calculated as follows:

- ☞ For each land category - public domain, Forest Fund, Flood Control and National Grasslands administered and distributed by the Forest Service, a three-year average for each source type (oil and gas rents, coal royalties, other minerals royalties, etc.) is developed.
- ☞ Within each land category, each source type's three-year average is applied to the three-year average for all source types to determine the percent that each source type within each land category contributes to total collections.
- ☞ This percent is applied to the gross revenue estimate for each source type to determine, for each land category, its share of the gross revenue estimated for that source. This ensures that the source type revenue estimates are distributed to the correct land category and therefore to the proper accounts.
- ☞ For each land category, the appropriate distribution formula are applied to each source type and summed into the various account totals. For example, Public domain lands: the MLAP Account 5003 (States' share) calculates and sums 50% from all source types; the General Fund Account 1811 (Federal share of rent and bonuses) calculates and sums 10% of all rents and bonuses, and the General Fund Account 2039 (Federal share of royalties) calculates and sums 10% of all royalties.

The estimate of the gross payment to a State for any future fiscal year is based on the percent of mineral receipts disbursed to that State to the total mineral receipts disbursed to all States in the prior year. However, when an unusually large one-time adjustment is made for a State in the prior year, the actual for the year before that is substituted and the total amount adjusted accordingly.

After a gross payment is estimated, the States' net receipts sharing (NRS) deductions are applied to arrive at the final fiscal year estimate. NRS refers to the recovery of approximately 50 percent of the Departments' of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management and MMS) and Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) mineral leasing administrative program costs before statutory distribution of mineral revenues to States and Treasury. In the past, NRS was enacted through appropriations acts.

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA) amended the Mineral Leasing Act and other applicable statutes to permanently provide for NRS. The OBRA adjusted the methodology for calculating a State's NRS deduction.

In the past, program costs were allocated to each State based on the monies disbursed to the State during the current fiscal year as compared to total disbursements (this is called the "Revenue-based method").

The OBRA changed the revenue-based approach by 1) recovering the prior year's enacted budget authority in the current year, and 2) prorating costs to States based on the previous year's disbursements. Additionally, OBRA added a ceiling to this calculation which provided that a State's NRS deduction cannot exceed the Secretary of the Interior's estimated cost to administer each State's onshore mineral leases (this is called the "Cost-based method").

In FY 1995, $51.1 million of program costs are to be recovered through NRS with the Federal share totaling $25.4 million and the States' shares totaling $25.6 million. The NRS deductions determined by the revenue-based method were used fot all States except Missouri, New Mexico, and Wyoming which were computed under the cost-based method.

Mineral Revenue Payments to States *

dollars in thousands

State	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Alabama	296	337	345
Alaska	4,623	5,237	5,355
Arizona	94	107	109
Arkansas	1,201	1,368	1,398
California	21,589	24,584	25,138
Colorado	34,417	39,191	40,075
Florida	81	92	94
Idaho	2,509	2,857	2,921
Illinois	207	236	241
Kansas	1,057	1,204	1,231
Kentucky	70	80	82
Louisiana	531	605	618
Michigan	754	859	878
Minnesota	24	27	28
Mississippi	486	553	566
Missouri	599	682	697
Montana	23,994	27,322	27,939
Nebraska	6	7	7
Nevada	7,540	8,586	8,780
New Mexico	143,455	163,354	167,040
North Carolina	1	1	1
North Dakota	2,504	2,851	2,916
Ohio	207	236	241
Oklahoma	1,963	2,235	2,286
Oregon	56	64	65
Pennsylvania	18	20	21
South Carolina	1	1	1
South Dakota	348	396	405
Tennessee	1	1	1
Texas	515	586	600
Utah	31,119	35,436	36,235
Virginia	117	133	136
Washington	138	157	161
West Virginia	246	280	286
Wyoming	242,356	230,422	235,621
Total	523,123	550,109	562,520

* Includes BLM payments to Alaska for National Petroleum Reserve leases but excludes payme made to coastal states under OCS Lands Act as they are direct, unappropriated payments.

Receipts

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is responsible for the collection of all mineral leasing receipts collected from Indian, and Federal onshore and offshore (Outer Continental Shelf) lands. Mineral leasing receipts are derived from rents, bonuses, minimum royalties, royalties, and payor late payment interest. The disposition of these collections between the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, other Federal funds, and the States and counties is determined by statute which in most part is based on land category (various types of public domain and acquired lands) and source type (oil and gas rents, coal royalties, etc.).

MMS is responsible for the disposition of all OCS collections and about 97 percent of all Federal onshore collections into receipt accounts. The remaining 3 percent of collections are from acquired national grasslands administered by the Department of Agriculture (USDA). As these collections are shared between the General Fund and counties (versus States), the policy has been to transfer them to the USDA for disposition. All monies collected on Indian lands are transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for distribution to Tribal and Indian Allottee accounts.

Legislation also determines how receipts are classified for budgetary purposes. Mineral leasing receipts are classified as offsetting receipts because they arise from business-type transactions with the public versus governmental receipts which arise from the Government's power to tax or fine. Offsetting receipts are further defined as: 1) Proprietary receipts which offset budget authority and outlays (most onshore receipts fall into this category), or 2) Undistributed proprietary receipts which are offsetting against total Federal budget authority and outlays as a bottom-line adjustment (currently, all OCS receipts fall into this category).

This Receipts section includes:

- ☞ An explanation as to the distribution of onshore and offshore royalty revenues into receipt accounts.
- ☞ A discussion of the changes between the FY 1995 and FY 1996 receipt estimates.
- ☞ A summary description of current onshore and offshore royalty and rental rates, and bonus criteria and other lease information.

For FY 1994 - FY 1999, tables of the:

- ☞ estimated receipts by source type and by account,
- ☞ detailed backup information from which the gross estimates are developed (estimated price, production, etc.)
- ☞ transfer payments made to coastal states under section 8(g) of the OCSLAA (payments to onshore states are provided in the Permanents section).

Distribution of Receipt Accounts

The following flowcharts describe the flow of onshore (Diagram 1) and OCS (Diagram 2) mineral leasing collections into receipt accounts. First, as checks or electronic transfer payments are received from payors, they are deposited into a holding or suspense account until the accounting system has identified the payments by the:

- ☞ Source type (oil and gas rents, coal royalties, other minerals bonuses, etc.);

- ☞ Land category (acquired Forest, public domain, OCS, etc.); and
- ☞ Location (to determine recipient States' or counties' shares if applicable).
- ☞ If reports are filed correctly by payors, this process usually takes about one month.

Onshore Accounts

After the payments are identified by the above three criteria, they are redirected immediately into all accounts based on land category and source type. Detailed State information is necessary to disburse States' shares to States' treasuries. The acquired lands collections shared with counties are electronically transferred to the USDA for disposition into receipt accounts.

The collections from public domain lands leased under Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) authority are shared 50% with the States (Account 5003), 40% with the Reclamation Fund (Account 5000.24) which funds western water projects, and 10% with the General Fund. The General Fund share is deposited into two accounts depending on whether the collections are from rents and bonuses (Account 1811) or from royalties (Account 2039). Because by law, Alaska receives no funds from the Reclamation Fund, Alaska receives a 90% share of mineral leasing receipts.

MMS transfers to the Bureau of Land Management, for distribution, the monies collected from public domain lands not leased under MLA authority, such as the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPRA) lands from which Alaska and the General Fund receive 50 percent shares. Since there is no production from the NPRA, all the General Fund share is deposited into Account 1811 (rents and bonuses). MMS transfers Alaska's share (account 5045) to Bureau of Land Management for semi-annual disbursement.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 requires the Secretary of the Interior to disburse monthly to States all mineral leasing payments authorized by Section 6 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands. Therefore, MMS is now reporting additional accounts: Accounts 5008.1 and 5243.1 are the Federal and States' shares (25 and 75 percent respectively) of receipts collected from National Forest lands, and Account 5248.1 is the States' 75 percent share of receipts collected from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes. The Government's 25 percent share of these collections will be deposited to the General Fund (either Account 1811 or 2039). In the past, MMS transferred these collections to USDA and the Corps of Engineers for annual disbursement to States and Treasury.

As required by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the amount deducted from onshore mineral leasing receipts prior to the division and distribution of such receipts between the States and the Treasury (net receipts sharing) is credited to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. For tracking purposes, this amount is deposited into the General Fund Account 2039. The previous section, Permanents, provides details on net receipts sharing.

OCS Accounts

OCS receipts are deposited into accounts depending on source: rents, bonuses, or royalties. Also, interest earned on collections held in escrow are deposited to a separate account. Amounts held in escrow accounts are not included in receipt totals.

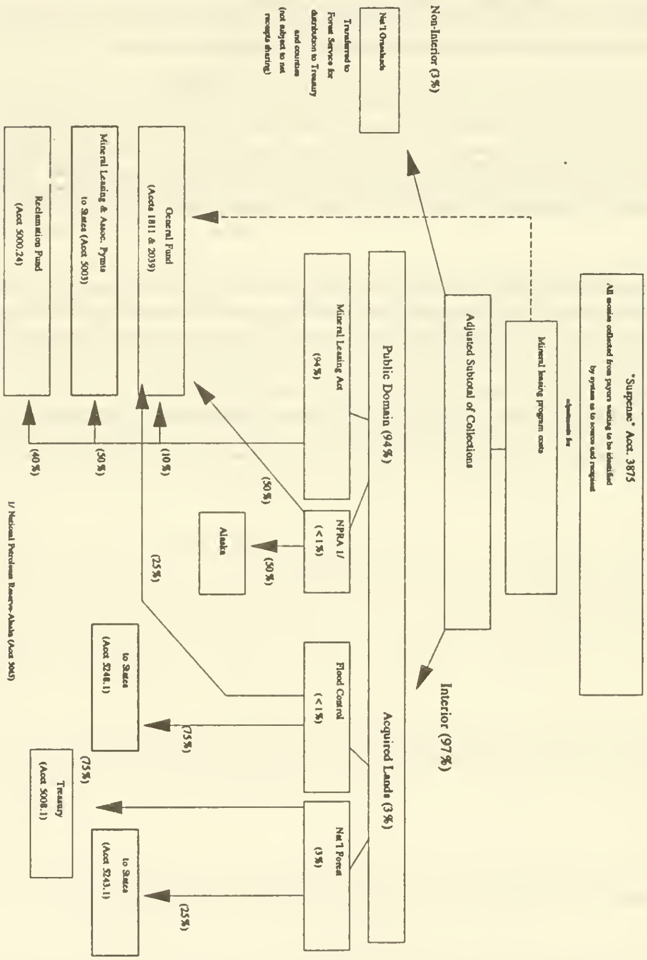
In order to bid on an OCS lease tract offered for sale, a bidder must submit an upfront cash deposit equal to 1/5 of the entire proposed bid. This money is deposited into escrow (account 6705), accruing interest, until MMS has determined the proposed bonus is at least equal to the fair market value of that tract. If rejected, the 1/5 upfront deposit, plus interest, is returned to the bidder. If the bid is accepted, the 1/5 bonus, the remaining 4/5 bonus, and the first year's rent are deposited into the receipt account for OCS rents and bonuses (Account 1820). Accrued interest is deposited into Account 1493. Future OCS rents, due on the anniversary date of lease issuance, are also deposited into Account 1820. OCS royalties, due from payors at the end of the month following the month of production, are deposited into the OCS royalty account (Account 2020).

The payments made to coastal states for their 27 percent share of OCS collections within the 8(g) zone, the area approximately 3 miles seaward from the State/Federal boundary, flow through Escrow Account 6707. The last table provides information as to actual and estimated payments for these states.

Deposits are also made into Escrow Account 6704 pending the resolution of a dispute between Alaska and the Federal Government as to the location of the State/Federal boundary in the Beaufort Sea. Sale bonuses collected between 1979 and 1991, as well as rental payments, total over $485 million. The legal issues have been analyzed by a Special Master appointed by the United States Supreme Court. Based on the current schedule subsequent legal processes, a Supreme Court decision will mostly likely be reached in FY 1996. After resolution, an estimated $922 million will be deposited into a Treasury interest account (Account 1493) and the $485 million in principal will be deposited into the Treasury account for rents and bonuses (Account 1820).

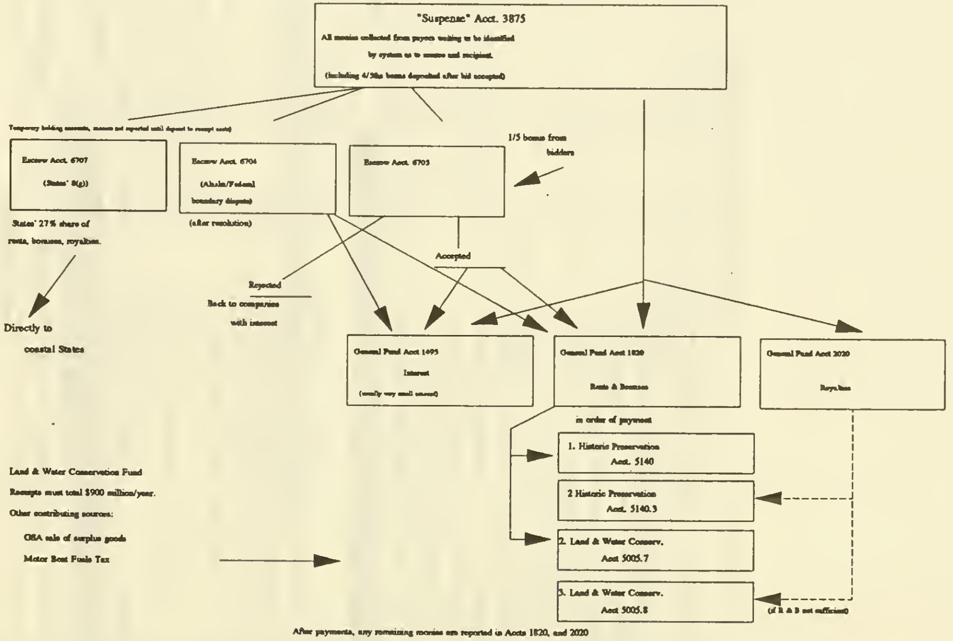
Most of the OCS receipts accumulated throughout the year in General Fund accounts is transferred at the end of the fiscal year to the National Park Service administered Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) (Account 5140 and 5140.3) and the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) (accounts 5000.7 and 5000.8). OCS receipts are the sole funding source of the HPF ($150 million) and the major funding source (about 85 percent) of the mandated $900 million required for the LWCF. The other two sources for the LWCF are $1 million from motor boat fuel taxes and receipts from the sale of surplus government property and materials. Because the HPF was enacted first, the HPF and then the LWCF must be funded from OCS receipts. Accounting procedures require payments be made first from rents and bonuses and then any further needed payments should be made from royalties. The HPF and LWCF are subject to appropriation and the amount of States' grants is determined by various criteria which are not related to the amount of OCS receipts collected offshore their coastlines.

Distribution of Onshore Receipts


"Suspense" Acct. 3875
All monies collected from payors waiting to be identified by system as to source and recipient
adjustments for
Mineral leasing program costs
Adjusted Subtotal of Collections
Non-Interior (3%)
Nat'l Grasslands
Transferred to Forest Service for distribution to Treasury and counties (not subject to net receipts sharing)
Interior (97%)
Public Domain (94%)
Acquired Lands (3%)
Mineral Leasing Act (94%)
NPRA 1/ (<1%)
Flood Control (<1%)
Nat'l Forest (3%)
General Fund (Accts 1811 & 2039)
Mineral Leasing & Assoc. Pymts to States (Acct 5003)
Reclamation Fund (Acct 5000.24)
Alaska
to States (Acct 5248.1)
Treasury (Acct 5008.1)
to States (Acct 5243.1)
(10%)
(50%)
(40%)
(50%)
(50%)
(25%)
(75%)
(75%)
(25%)

1/ National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (Acct 5045)

Distribution of Offshore (OCS) Receipt Accounts



Onshore Mineral Receipts
FY 1995 Estimates vs. FY 1996 Estimates

dollars in thousands

	1995	1996	Change	Explanation
DOI Proprietary Onshore Mineral Receipts				
Rents & Bonuses				
Oil & Gas	57,675	54,266	-3,409	Continued relinquishment of leases. Level bonus activity
Coal	57,983	60,982	2,999	Continued leasing in Powder River Basin. Level rent
Geothermal	838	838	0	Level interest in leasing and rentals
Oil Shale	5	5	0	Expect constant rental level.
All Other	32	32	0	Anticipate level interest in leasing and rentals
Royalty & Bonuses	116,533	116,123	-410	
Royalties				
Oil & Gas	684,272	686,724	2,452	Increase is due to higher gas royalties based on increasing price (+2.79%) and production (+1.37%). Oil royalties will remain stable due to price increases offsetting a continued decline in production.
Coal	289,378	311,092	21,714	Increases in production (+4.6%), and price (+2.4%)
Geothermal	21,700	21,900	200	Small increase based on production increases at some locations which offset almost a corresponding amount of decline at other facilities.
All Others	33,650	34,548	898	Small increases in lead, potash, sodium and zinc
Royalties	1,029,000	1,054,264	25,264	(Audit collections included in above figures)
Total	**1,145,533**	**1,170,387**	**24,854**	

Outer Continental Shelf Mineral Receipts
FY 1995 vs. FY 1996 Estimates

Dollars in thousands

	1995	1996	Change	Explanation
DOI Undistributed Propriety OCS Mineral Receipts				
Rents	42,000	44,000	2,000	Due to anticipated new leasing
Bonuses	170,000	139,000	-31,000	The Western Gulf sale held in FY 1994, whose receipts are received in FY 1995, had higher bonuses than estimated for later years. Also, the bonus trend is slightly downward as better prospects are leased first.
Subtotal Rents & Bonuses	212,000	183,000	-29,000	
Royalties				
Oil	887,400	897,800	10,400	Increase based on 3% price increase which offsets a 1.75% decline in production
Gas	1,234,300	1,210,000	-24,300	Decrease based on decline in production (-4.65%) which is partially offset by price increase (+2.79%)
Other (audits, suspense, sulphur, etc.)	357,800	292,400	-65,400	Decrease due to contract settlement audits and other settlements being more complex.
Subtotal Royalties	2,479,500	2,400,200	-79,300	
Escrow (principle and interest)		1,445,551	1,445,551	Anticipated resolution of Alaska/Federal boundary dispute
Total	2,691,600	4,028,751	1,337,151	

Mineral Leasing Receipts by Account

Account	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Onshore Mineral Leasing						
1811.00 Rents and Bonuses	10,955	10,936	11,122	7,917	7,357	7,370
2039.00 Royalries	148,123	150,629	154,059	158,555	162,945	168,479
5000.24 Reclamation Fund	431,052	441,009	455,493	460,644	475,952	498,139
5003.02 Payments to States	547,509	559,911	577,973	584,412	603,547	631,281
5243.10 Forest Fund, states share	1,764	1,765	1,752	1,746	1,778	1,814
5008.10 Forest Fund, Govt share	5,292	5,293	5,256	5,238	5,333	5,442
5248.10 Flood Control (States share	836	844	843	852	864	866
Subtotal, onshore	1,145,532	1,170,386	1,206,498	1,219,365	1,257,777	1,313,392
2419.1 Royalty-in-kind fees	400	400	400	400	400	400
Outer Continental Shelf						
1820.00 OCS Rents and Bonuses	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020.00 OCS Royalties	1,644,513	1,989,198	1,435,000	1,376,400	1,342,800	1,353,200
5005.70 LWCF (OCS R & B)	62,000	485,987	34,000	25,000	15,000	6,000
5005.80 LWCF (OCS royalties)	834,987	411,002	866,000	875,000	885,000	894,000
5140.00 Hist. Pres. (OCS R & B)	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
5140.02 Hist. Pres. (OCS Roy)	0	0	0	0	0	0
1493.00 OCS Escrow Interest	0	992,564	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, OCS	2,691,500	4,028,751	2,485,000	2,426,400	2,392,800	2,403,200
TOTAL, Mineral Receipts	3,837,432	5,199,537	3,691,898	3,646,165	3,650,977	3,716,992

Mineral Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Onshore Mineral Revenues						
Rents and Bonuses						
Oil and Gas	57,675	54,266	50,947	48,361	49,453	49,453
Coal	57,983	60,982	65,981	34,990	27,992	27,992
Geothermal	838	838	838	838	838	838
Oil Shale	5	5	5	5	5	5
All Other	31	31	31	31	31	31
Subtotal, R & B	116,533	116,122	117,802	84,225	78,319	78,319
Royalties						
Oil and Gas	684,272	686,724	698,397	721,546	737,534	760,291
Coal	289,378	311,092	334,551	360,046	387,577	417,434
Geothermal	21,700	21,900	21,200	18,700	19,300	22,900
Oil Shale	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other	33,650	34,548	34,548	34,848	35,048	34,448
Subtotal, Royalties	1,028,999	1,054,264	1,088,696	1,135,139	1,179,458	1,235,073
Subtotal, Onshore	1,145,532	1,170,386	1,206,498	1,219,365	1,257,777	1,313,392
Royalty-in-Kind admin. fee	400	400	400	400	400	400
Outer Continental Shelf						
OCS Rents and Bonuses	212,000	183,000	184,000	175,000	165,000	156,000
OCS Royalties	2,479,500	2,400,200	2,301,000	2,251,400	2,227,800	2,247,200
OCS Escrow Payout	0	452,987	0	0	0	0
OCS Escrow Interest	0	992,564	0	0	0	0
Total, OCS receipts	2,691,500	4,028,751	2,485,000	2,426,400	2,392,800	2,403,200
TOTAL, Mineral Receipts	3,837,432	5,199,537	3,691,898	3,646,165	3,650,977	3,716,992

Onshore Rents and Bonuses

dollars in thousands

	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Oil and Gas						
Rents:						
NPRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower 48	37,093	33,513	30,028	27,276	28,438	28,438
ANILCA	97	48	0	0	0	0
Bonuses:						
NPRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower 48	24,200	24,200	24,200	24,200	24,200	24,200
ANILCA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, O & G	61,390	57,761	54,228	51,476	52,638	52,638
Coal						
Rents	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bonuses	57,000	60,000	65,000	34,000	27,000	27000
Total, Coal	58,000	61,000	66,000	35,000	28,000	28,000
Oil Shale						
Rents	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bonuses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, oil shale	5	5	5	5	5	5
Geothermal						
Rents & bonuses						
Total, geothermal	838	838	838	838	838	838
Other Minerals						
Rents & bonuses	32	32	32	32	32	32
TOTAL, R & B	120,265	119,636	121,103	87,351	81,513	81,513

FY 1996 President's Budget
Onshore Royalties

dollars in millions

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate	FY 1997 Estimate	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
Oil (mil. barrels)	132.7	128.1	123.4	117.7	115.3	111.8	111.5
Actual/OMB Price	12.21	16.69	17.19	17.70	18.23	18.78	19.35
Royalty rate	11.30%	11.30%	11.30%	11.30%	11.30%	11.30%	11.30%
Oil royalty	$183.1	$241.6	$239.7	$235.4	$237.5	$237.3	$243.8
Oil minimum royalty	$3.2	$3.2	$3.2	$3.2	$3.2	$3.2	$3.2
Subtotal, oil	**$186.3**	**$244.8**	**$242.9**	**$238.6**	**$240.7**	**$240.4**	**$247.0**
Gas (mil mcf)	1,766	1,745	1,769	1,802	1,855	1,882	1,899
Actual/OMB Price	1.73	1.79	1.84	1.9	1.96	2.01	2.07
Royalty rate	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Gas royalty	$366.6	$374.8	$390.6	$410.9	$436.3	$453.9	$471.7
CO2 (mil mcf)	152.2	157.0	162.0	167.0	170.0	170.0	170.0
Estimated Price	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.80
Royalty rate	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
CO2 royalty	$6.4	$6.6	$7.0	$7.4	$7.8	$8.0	$8.2
Gas Plant	$17.3	$18.7	$19.7	$20.9	$22.3	$23.4	$24.4
Gas minimum royalty	$7.0	$6.3	$6.3	$6.3	$6.3	$6.3	$6.3
Subtotal, gas	**$397.3**	**$406.5**	**$423.6**	**$445.5**	**$472.6**	**$491.6**	**$510.6**
Total, oil & gas	**$583.5**	**$651.2**	**$666.5**	**$684.0**	**$713.3**	**$732.0**	**$757.6**
Coal, mil tons	287.1	300.2	314.0	328.6	344.0	360.2	377.3
Price	$10.01	$10.24	$10.49	$10.74	$11.01	$11.29	$11.58
Royalty rate	9.90%	10.01%	10.03%	10.04%	10.05%	10.06%	10.07%
Litigation	80						
Coal	$364.5	$307.8	$330.2	$354.4	$380.7	$409.1	$439.9
Geothermal	$22.2	$21.7	$21.9	$21.2	$18.7	$19.3	$22.9
All other minerals	$32.8	$33.7	$34.6	$34.6	$34.9	$35.1	$34.5
Adt/Cntr&Neg Settlmt	*in above*	$46.3	$34.3	$28.7	$23.0	$20.7	$18.3
1 time acctg adjstmt	-25.6						
TOTAL, Current Serv	$977.5	$1,060.7	$1,087.6	$1,122.9	$1,170.7	$1,216.3	$1,273.2

OCS Rents and Bonuses

dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	Area	High Bids	% in FY	Total 8(g)	8(g) to States	Receipt Estimate
late 93	Western Gulf of Mexico	64	100%	3	1	63
mid 94	Central Gulf of Mexico	277	100%	14	4	273
late 94	Western Gulf of Mexico	60	0%	0	0	0
	Bonus Total			17	5	336
	Rents					48
	Suspense, ROW, etc.					(26)
	Total, FY 1994 Actual Receipts					**359**
late 94	Western Gulf of Mexico	60	100%	3	1	59
mid 95	Central Gulf of Mexico	112	100%	6	2	110
late 95	Western Gulf of Mexico	37	0%	0	0	0
	Bonus Total			9	2	170
	Rents					42
	Total, FY 1995 Receipt Estimates					212
late 95	Western Gulf of Mexico	37	100%	2	0	37
mid 96	Central Gulf of Mexico	102	100%	5	1	101
mid 96	Cook Inlet	1	100%	0	0	1
late 96	Gulf of Alaska-Yakutat	1	100%	0	0	1
late 96	Western Gulf of Mexico	36	0%	0	0	0
	Bonus Total			7	2	139
	Rents					44
	Total, FY 1996 Receipt Estimates					**183**
early 97	Western Gulf of Mexico	36	100%	2	0	36
early 97	Beaufort	1	100%	0	0	1
early 97	St George	1	100%	0	0	1
mid 97	Central Gulf of Mexico	98	100%	5	1	97
late 96	Chukchi	1	100%	0	0	1
late 97	Hope	1	100%	0	0	1
late 97	Western Gulf of Mexico	36	0%	0	0	0
	Bonus Total			7	2	136
	Rents					48
	Total, FY 1997 Receipt Estimates					**184**
late 97	Western Gulf of Mexico	36	100%	2	0	36
mid 98	Central Gulf of Mexico	94	100%	5	1	93
late 98	W. Gulf of Mexico	36	0%	0	0	0
	Bonus Total			7	2	128
	Rents					47
	Suspense, ROW, etc.					0
	Total, FY 1998 Receipt Estimates					**175**

OCS Rents and Bonuses

dollars in millions

Fiscal Year	Area	High Bids	% in FY	Total 8(g)	8(g) to States	Receipt Estimate
late 98	W. Gulf of Mexico	36	100%	2	0	36
mid 99	C. Gulf of Mexico	90	100%	5	1	89
late 99	W. Gulf of Mexico	35	0%	0	0	0
	Bonus Total			6	2	124
	Rents					41
	Total, FY 1999 Receipt Estimates					165
late 99	Western Gulf of Mexico	35	100%	2	0	36
mid 00	C. Gulf of Mexico	85	100%	4	1	84
late 00	W. Gulf of Mexico	33	0%	0	0	0
	Bonus Total			6	2	119
	Rents					37
	Total, FY 2000 Receipt Estimates					156

Outer Continental Shelf Royalties

nominal $ in millions

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Oil (Million bbls)							
Total Production	366.0	342.0	336.0	329.0	322.0	318.0	312.0
Royalty Rate	15.38%	15.38%	15.38%	15.38%	15.38%	15.38%	15.38%
Actual/OMB Price	13.90	16.69	17.19	17.70	18.23	18.78	19.35
Oil Royalty	$782.4	$877.9	$888.3	$895.6	$902.8	$918.5	$928.5
Gas (Billion cu ft)							
Total Production	4,701	4,300	4,100	3,900	3,750	3,680	3,610
Royalty Rate	15.90%	15.90%	15.90%	15.90%	15.90%	15.90%	15.90%
Actual/OMB Price	2.20	1.79	1.84	1.90	1.96	2.01	2.07
Gas Royalty	$1,644.4	$1,223.8	$1,199.5	$1,178.2	$1,168.7	$1,176.1	$1,188.2
Basic royalty	$2,427	$2,102	$2,088	$2,074	$2,071	$2,095	$2,117
Minimum royalty:							
Oil	$9.3	$9.5	$9.5	$9.5	$9.5	$9.5	$9.5
Gas	$12.7	$10.5	$10.5	$10.5	$10.5	$10.5	$10.5
Total min roy	$22.0	$20.0	$20.0	$20.0	$20.0	$20.0	$20.0
Audits/Misc Settlemts	$220.0	$218.8	$131.3	$87.5	$50.0	$23.1	$21.0
sulphur/suspense	$54.0	$214.5	$234.1	$189.7	$178.4	$178.0	$178.0
states' share	($79.7)	($75.4)	($73.0)	($70.0)	($68.5)	($87.9)	($88.5)
Totals	$2,643.2	$2,479.5	$2,400.2	$2,301.0	$2,251.4	$2,227.8	$2,247.2

Actual and Estimated Payments to Coastal States Under Section OCSLA 8(g)

actual dollars

FY 1994 Actual Payments

	Royalties Annual Rents	Sale Bonuses	Mandated Payment	Total
Alabama	7,939,617	0	490,000	8,429,617
Alaska	138,125	0	9,380,000	9,518,125
California	3,977,389	0	20,230,000	24,207,389
Florida	14,307	0	0	14,307
Louisiana	12,797,865	1,913,681	5,880,000	20,591,546
Mississippi	311,946	0	140,000	451,946
Texas	10,734,479	0	9,380,000	20,114,479
Total	35,913,728	1,913,681	45,500,000	83,327,409
FY 1995 Estimated Payments				
Alabama	6,610,134	0	490,000	7,100,134
Alaska	114,996	no sales	9,380,000	9,494,996
California	3,311,378	no sales	20,230,000	23,541,378
Florida	11,911	no sales	0	11,911
Louisiana	10,654,872	1,512,000	5,880,000	18,046,872
Mississippi	259,711	0	140,000	399,711
Texas	8,936,998	810,000	9,380,000	19,126,998
Total	29,900,000	2,322,000	45,500,000	77,722,000
FY 1996 Estimated Payments				
Alabama	6,079,555	0	490,000	6,569,555
Alaska	105,766	/1	9,380,000	9,485,766
California	3,045,582	no sales	20,230,000	23,275,582
Florida	10,955	no sales	0	10,955
Louisiana	9,799,631	1,087,968	5,880,000	16,767,599
Mississippi	238,865	0	140,000	378,865
Texas	8,219,647	499,500	9,380,000	18,099,147
Total	27,500,000	1,587,468	45,500,000	74,587,468

1/ Two sales (Cook Inlet,Gulf of AK/Yakutat) are scheduled; however no tracts within the 8(g) zone are expected to be leased.

Summary Description
Federal Onshore Leases

Royalty Rate	Rents	Lease Duration	Bonus
Oil & Gas			
Competitive: Leases issued under MLA (Prior to 12/23/87), royalty assessed on amount of production and ranges from 12.5% to 33%.	Under MLA, for leases 1-5 years, rate is $2/acre/yr. Secretarial Order on 12/92 reduced to $1/acre/yr through 2/98.	5 years: continued if capable of commercial production. 10 years: for leases after enacted after the Nat'l Energy Policy Act of 1992. After commercial production, the lessor pays minimum royalty.	
Competitive: Leases issued under LRA are set at 12.5%.	Under LRA, rent is $1.50/acre/yr for years 1-5 and $2.00/acre/yr for years 6-10.	see above	Under LRA, bonus is not less than $2.00/acre.
Non-Competitive: Based on 12.5% of production.	Under MLA, rent is $1/acre/yr for years 1-10. SOG leases are $3/acre/yr and KGS $2/acre/yr but are subject to above rental reduction.	10 years: continued if capable of commercial production (than lessor pays minimum royalty)	All leases are now offered only by competitive means
NPRA: Set by regulation at 16.66%. However, no production anticipated.	$3/acre/yr	10 years or less	
Coal			
Post-FCLAA (1976): 12.5% of value. Secretary may set lower rate for underground mines. Currently 8%	Rental rate is $3/acre/yr.	Indefinite period with 20-year readjustments.	Bid amount must be equal to or greater than fair market value. At least 1/2 the amount for lease in a year must be offered through deferred bonus bidding.
Pre-FCLAA: $.15/ton underground and $.175/ton surface mines	Rental rate is $1/acre/yr	see above	see above
Geothermal			
Generally set for individual leases. By statute it may not be less than 10% nor more than 15% of the value of steam & not less than 5% of the value of demineralized water.	Competitive: $2/acre/yr or $5/acre/yr for yrs 1-5 if choose not to file report showing significant expenditures to develop. Non-Competitive: $1/acre/yr for yrs 1-5 and $4/acre/yr for subsequent years.	10 years; continued if capable of producing commercial quantities.	**Competitive** if within a Known Geothermal Resource Area, lease is by sealed bid **Non-Competitive:** if outside KGRA, lease is by over-the-counter basis.

Summary Description
Federal Onshore Leases

Royalty Rate	Rents	Lease Duration	Bonus
Other Minerals			
Royalty is paid based on lease terms and varies by commodity.	Based on statute and regulation, rent varies by commodity and ranges $0.25 - 1/acre/yr	Varies by commodity. 20 years subject to readjustment every 10-20 years	Competitive (vs non-competitive) leases are awarded to highest qualified bid exceeding fair market value.

MLA - Mineral Leasing Act; LRA - Leasing Reform Act; NPRA - National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
FCLAA - Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976

Summary Description
Federal OCS Leases

Royalty Rate	Rents	Lease Duration	Bonus
Is set for each sale area in its Final Notice of Sale. It may be: 1.Based on water depth **Leases issued after 1/93 on a sale by sale basis:** 12.5% for Gulf water depths 200m or 16.66% for water depths 200m. **Issued before 1/93:** 12.5% for water depths 400m or 16.66% for water depths 400m. The 12.5% is also used for Alaska & certain parts of California 2.Sliding-scale (12.5-65%) based on average of all production 3.Step-scale which increases by steps as production increases 4.Flat rate of 33.33% + 5.Net profit share which require royalty only after certain expenditures are recovered	Pre-1993: $3/acre/year with a few $10/acre/yr for drainage sales. Past-1993: on a-sale-by-sale basis, the Secretary may charge $5/acre with $2/acre transferred to OCS ADP project (TIMS). Most post Minimum royalty at above rate after lease deemed capable of commercial production.	5 years (not to exceed 10 yrs). Continued if capable of commercial production.	Based on fair market value. Minimum bid of $25 to $150/acre subject to sale by sale review.

For both onshore and OCS leases, once a lease has been drilled and a commercial discovery been made, a minimum royalty is paid until production actually begins. The minimum royalty rate is the same as the rental rate.

Explanation of Authorizing Statutes

Outer Continental Shelf Lands:

43 U.S.C. 1331, et seq.	The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended, extended the jurisdiction of the United States to the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and provided for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals.
43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 required that Federal agencies consider in their decisions the environmental effects of proposed activities and that agencies prepare environmental impact statements for Federal actions having a significant effect on the environment.
16 U.S.C. 1451, et seq.	The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, established goals for ensuring that Federal and industry activity in the coastal zone be consistent with coastal zone plans set by the States.
16 U.S.C. 1531-1543	The Endangered Species Act of 1973 established procedures to ensure interagency cooperation and consultations to protect endangered and threatened species.
42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.	The Clean Air Act, as amended, was applied to all areas of the OCS except the central and western Gulf of Mexico. OCS activities in those non-excepted areas will require pollutant emission permits administered by the EPA or the States.
16 U.S.C. 470-470w6	The National Historic Preservation Act established procedures to ensure protection of significant archaeological resources.
30 U.S.C. 21(a)	The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 and the Materals and Minerals
30 U.S.C. 1601	Policy, Research and Development Act of 1970 set forth the continuing policy et seq. of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.
33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq.	The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 established a fund for compensation of damages resulting from oil pollution and provided for interagency coordination and for the performance of oil spill prevention and response research. It also expanded coverage of Federal requirements for oil spill response planning to include State waters and the transportation of oil. The Act also addressed other related regulatory issues.
43 U.S.C. 1301	The Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 provided that the Secretary of Commerce must consult with the Secretary of Interior prior to designating marine sanctuaries. MMS provides information and comments regarding the mineral resource potential in areas being considered for designation as marine sanctuaries.
16 U.S.C. 1361-1362, 1371-1384, 1401-1407	The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 provided for the protection and elfare of marine mammals.

Royalty Management Program:

25 U.S.C. 397, et seq.	The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1891, as amended, authorizes mineral leasing on lands bought and paid for by Indians.
25 U.S.C. 396, et seq.	The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1909 authorizes oil and gas leases on Indian allotted lands.
25 U.S.C. 396-396(g), et seq.	The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938 authorizes oil and gas leases on Indian Tribal lands and provides uniformity with respect to leasing of Tribal lands for mining purposes.
30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.	The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, potassium, sulphur, and sodium and the payment of bonuses, rents, and royalties on such leases.
43 U.S.C. 1331, et seq.	The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 provides for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals; provides for bonuses, rents, and royalties to be paid in connection with such leases; and calls for sharing certain revenues with coastal states.
30 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.	The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal energy and provides for receipt sharing with the States.
30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.	The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 provides for combined hydrocarbon leases and receipt sharing with the States for such leases within their boundaries.
25 U.S.C. 2101, et seq.	The Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 provides that any Indian Tribe may enter into lease agreements for mineral resources within their boundaries with the approval of the Secretary. Allotted land owners may join Tribal mineral agreements.
30 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.	The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA) provides for comprehensive fiscal and production accounting and auditing systems to provide the capability to accurately determine oil and gas royalties, interest, fines, penalties, fees, deposits, and other payments owed and to collect for such amounts in a timely manner.
106 Stat. 1374	The FY 1993 Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill requires the deduction of $68.2 million from mineral receipts before their distribution to States and Treasury to recover a portion of the government's mineral leasing program costs.

General Administration:

31 U.S.C. 65	Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950
31 U.S.C. 3901-3906	Prompt Payment Act of 1982
31 U.S.C. 3512(c)	Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982
5 U.S.C. 552	Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended

31 U.S.C 7501-7507	Single Audit Act of 1984
41 U.S.C. 35-45	Walsh Healy Public Contracts Act of 1936
41 U.S.C. 351-357	Service Contract Act of 1965
41 U.S.C. 601-613	Contract Disputes Act of 1978
44 U.S.C. 35	Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980
44 U.S.C. 2101	Federal Records Act of 1950
40 U.S.C. 486(c)	Federal Acquisition Regulation of 1984
31 U.S.C. 3501	Privacy Act of 1974
31 U.S.C. 3501	Accounting and Collection
31 U.S.C. 3711,3716-19	Claims
31 U.S.C. 1501-1557	Appropriation Accounting
5 U.S.C. 1104 et seq.	Delegation of Personnel Management Authority
31 U.S.C. 665-665(a)	Anti-Deficiency Act of 1905, as amended
41 U.S.C. 252	Competition in Contracting Act of 1984
18 U.S.C. 1001	False Claims Act of 1982
18 U.S.C. 287	False Statements Act of 1962
41 U.S.C. 501-509	Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977
41 U.S.C. 253	Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949
41 U.S.C. 401	Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1974, as amended
15 U.S.C. 631	Small Business Act of 1953, as amended
15 U.S.C. 637	Small Business Act Amendments of 1978
10 U.S.C. 137	Small Business and Federal Competition Enhancement Act of 1984
15 U.S.C. 638	Small Business Innovation Research Program of 1983
10 U.S.C. 2306(f)	Truth in Negotiations Act of 1962 Authorization
Secretarial Order No. 3071	The order established the Minerals Management Service in January 1982, under authority provided by Section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262).

Oil Spill Research:

33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq.

	Title VII of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 authorizes the use of The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, established by section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, for oil spill research.
33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq.	Title I, section 1016, of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 requires a certification process which ensures that each responsible company, with respect to an offshore facility, has established, and maintains, evidence of financial responsibility in the amount of at least $150,000,000 to meet potential pollution liability.
43 U.S.C. 1331, et seq.	Section 21 (b) of the Outer Continental Lands Act, as amended, requires the use of the best available and safest technologies (BAST) and assurance that the use of up-to-date technology is incorporated into the regulatory process.
Executive Order 12777	E.O. 12777, signed October 18, 1991, assigned the responsibility to ensure oil spill financial responsibility for OCS facilities to the Secretary of the Interior (Minerals Management Service).

Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments:

P.L. 106-33	The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 requires the recovery of one-half of the Federal Government's mineral leasing program costs; before distribution of receipts to States and the Treasury.
30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.	The Mineral Leasing Act, as amended by the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (see 30 U.S.C. 191, as amended) provides for the sharing of receipts with States on a monthly basis from various mineral leasing activities under that stature on Federal lands within their boundaries.
30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.	The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands as amended, provides for leasing coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium on acquired lands and the sharing of receipts in the same manner as other receipts from the leased lands; receipts from such leasing on military acquired lands are shared with the State.
30 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.1721(d), 30 U.S.C. 191,	The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 authorizes Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal energy and provides for receipt sharing with the States.
30 U.S.C. 1714, 1721(b), 30 U.S.C. 191,as amended	Federal Oil and Gas Management Act of 1982 provides for timely payments of royalty funds and from gas and production on Indian lands to Indian accounts and for payments of interest to States and Indian accounts when funds are not disbursed by the date required under 30 U.S.C. 191 and 1714.
30 U.S.C. 104(a), 30 U.S.C. 191, as amended	The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management of 1982 authorizes the sharing of oil and gas royalties with States and all other charges collected from oil and gas leases located on public domain lands.
30 U.S.C. 191a	This law authorizes the sharing of all late payment interest collected on all Federal Government lands and from all minerals categories. This law applies to all interest paid to the Federal Government on or after July 1, 1988. Any interest the Federal Government has improperly shared prior to July 1, 1988, shall not be recouped from any recipient.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1996

MARCH 3, 1849

BUREAU OF MINES

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

Fiscal Year 1996 Budget Justifications

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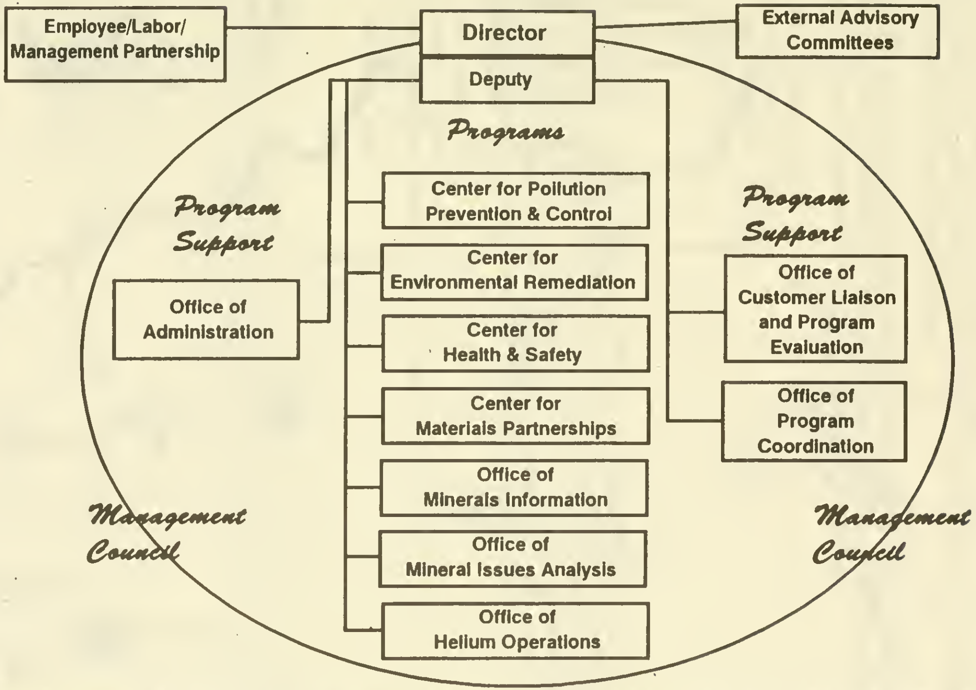
New Bureau of Mines Organizational Structure

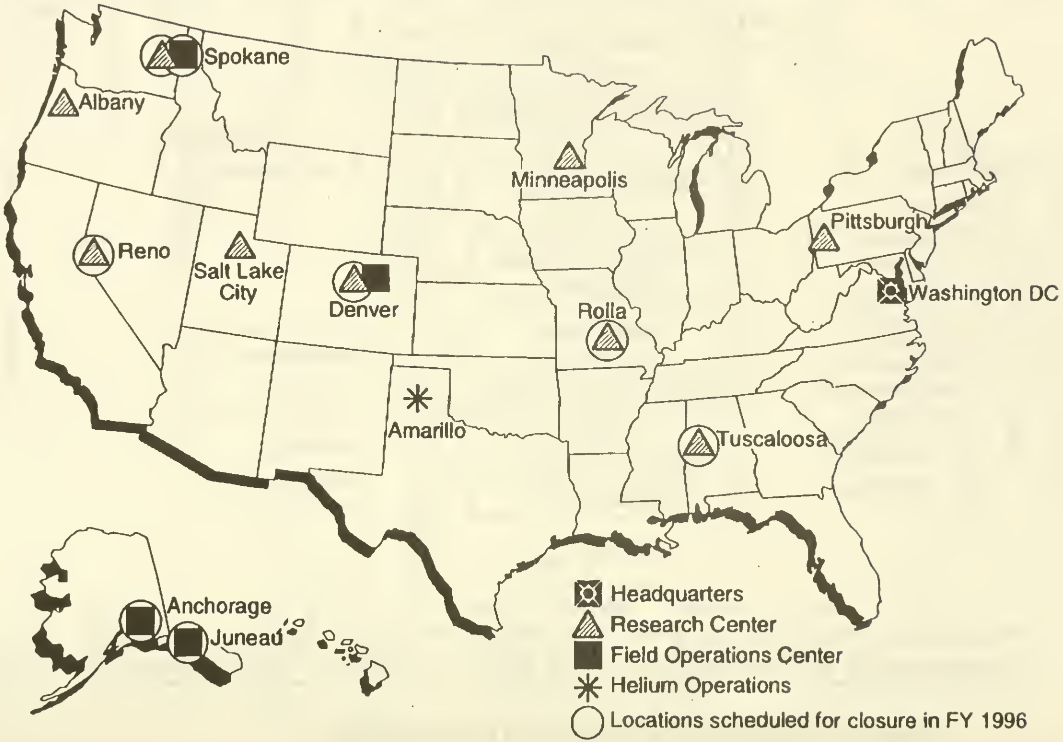

Employee/Labor/ Management Partnership
Director
External Advisory Committees
Deputy
Programs
Program Support
Office of Administration
Center for Pollution Prevention & Control
Center for Environmental Remediation
Center for Health & Safety
Center for Materials Partnerships
Office of Minerals Information
Office of Mineral Issues Analysis
Office of Helium Operations
Program Support
Office of Customer Liaison and Program Evaluation
Office of Program Coordination
Management Council
Management Council

Notes:

Management Council. The Bureau Director, the Deputy Director, the seven Program Directors, the three Program Support Office Directors, the Human Resources Division Chief, and the Budget Division Chief are members of the Management Council.

Program Support. The three program support offices provide essential services to the seven programs.

Location of U.S. Bureau of Mines Facilities



"We need better technologies now to clean up existing pollution. We need still better technologies for tomorrow to prevent pollution. And we need to establish the United States as the world leader in the environmental industry...

"We will build on our national and global information infrastructure. We are creating a global information network for environmental technologies designed to support collaborative work on new environmental solutions and to help connect with capital and markets."

Vice President Al Gore,
White House Conference
On Environmental Technology,
Washington, D.C.
December 12, 1994

* * *

"Bureau scientists are working to develop technologies to protect miners from continuing hazards involving roof falls, explosions, fire, and exposure to coal dust and other contaminants. This research is not being done--and will not be done--by industry. In addition, much of the damage from past mining activities exists on public lands. The Bureau is using its metallurgical expertise to find ways to solve the acid mine drainage problem created by past mining practices and to extract dangerous metal and other contaminants from our land and water."

Bruce Babbitt,
Secretary of the Interior,
Before the House Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.,
January 18, 1995

* * *

"The challenge that all of us in the mining community face today is to figure out how to make the transition to the next level of health and safety. The fact is that miners die who didn't have to, that lives can still be ruined by the hazards of a career in the mines, and mines remain dangerous and sometimes deadly places to work."

J. Davitt McAteer,
Assistant Secretary of Labor
For Mine Safety and Health,
25th Annual Institute On Mine Safety, Health, and Research,
Virginia Polytechnical Institute and University,
Blacksburg, VA,
August 29, 1994

GENERAL STATEMENT

In 1994, fueled by a growing economy, production of processed materials made from minerals grew by more than 10 percent, contributing to an estimated $360 billion to the Nation's pocketbook. Minerals are used to grow food; to build homes, workplaces, and roads; to manufacture automobiles, airplanes, and electronic equipment of all kinds.

As the Nation's minerals consumption continues to grow, the job of the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) is to develop new materials and processes to foster sustainable development and resource conservation. The Bureau solves problems in water contamination, waste production and management, and develops clean technologies in mining and mineral processing.

Founded in 1910 to counter a wave of catastrophic mine disasters, the Bureau's mission has expanded to include:

- Research to enhance the safety, health, and environmental impact of mining and mineral processing.
- Collection, analysis, and dissemination of information about the mining and processing of more than 100 mineral commodities across the nation and around the world.
- Analysis of the impact of proposed mineral-related regulations upon the national interest.
- Production, conservation, sale, and distribution of helium for essential government activities and to foster helium production by the private sector. These objectives have been met. The private sector production of refined helium now serves more than 90 percent of customer demand. Accordingly, the Administration proposes to close the Federal helium refinery.

USBM programs serve a broad spectrum of clients, including the minerals sector; academia; the banking, investment, and international trading communities; state and local governments; other federal agencies, and the Nation's citizens. The Bureau's Helium Field Operations (HFO) currently make direct shipments of gaseous and liquid helium to Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense (DOD), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Department of Energy (DOE), and others. HFO also provides storage and redelivery of crude helium for private helium companies through its pipeline and underground storage facilities.

Comparison of 1996 estimate with 1995 enacted level:
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) from FY 1995
Mines and Minerals	$	152,427	132,507	-19,920
	FTE-T	1,785	1,634	-151
Contributed Funds	$	1,250	1,250	---
	FTE-T	16	16	---
Miscellaneous	$	---	---	---
Accounts [1]	FTE-T	283	300	+17
Total, U.S. Bureau of Mines	$	153,677	133,757	-19,920
	FTE-T	2,084	1,950	-134

[1] Miscellaneous accounts include the Helium Fund and reimbursements from other Federal agencies.

REINVENTING THE U.S. BUREAU OF MINES IN 1996

Nearly two years ago, the Bureau embarked upon a comprehensive internal reexamination of its operations.and an external canvass of customer satisfaction. These activities were intensified to meet the expectations of the Administration's National Performance Review (NPR). As a result, the Bureau is one of the first DOI agencies to have made adjustments to maintain the capabilities essential to good government and discontinue others. The Administration supported our review by asking the Congress to reduce appropriations for the Bureau by 12 percent for Fiscal Year 1995. The Congress agreed.

The Administration's budget request for Fiscal Year 1996 asks that the Congress impose the same fiscal restrains for a second, consecutive year. The result will place the Bureau more than 20 percent below the amount enacted for Fiscal Year 1994 and make it observe the June 1994 instruction of the House Committee on Appropriations that the Bureau "move aggressively to implement its consolidation plan."

The changes proposed in this consolidation plan will maximize the application of the Bureau's programs and staff to the priorities of the Department of the Interior, develop programs to help solve national problems related to past mining activities and other environmental needs, improve programs by project redirection and cost sharing, and formalize internal and external peer review. To achieve these goals, the Bureau is reshaping its ongoing activities to support three program areas:

Health and Safety

- Concentrate on mine accident prevention and risk reduction.
- Work with the Department of Labor to solve the serious health and safety problems still threatening mine workers, especially respirable dust.
- Develop "breakthrough" technologies that result in safer mining systems.

Environment

- In partnership with Federal land management agencies, develop technologies for cleaning up mineral-related waste and demonstrate them on public lands.
- In partnership with private industry, develop techniques to minimize the production of wastes and pollutants, and find better ways to recycle mineral-related waste.

Minerals Information

- Continue to gather and report basic statistics for all commodities and mineral-producing countries, but focus the greatest level of effort on major minerals and countries.
- Rebuild the Bureau's core capabilities in metals and nonmetals information, and increase the timeliness and accuracy of its statistical reporting.
- Focus analysis on major national policy issues, such as those involving the economy and the environment.

Consolidation

As part of the reorganization mentioned above, in keeping with the recommendations of NPR, the Bureau is consolidating its facilities. It is one of the first Departmental bureaus to commit to consolidation and closure of offices. When the consolidation is complete at the end of FY 1996, the Bureau's previous field organization of three Field Operations

Centers, one Minerals Availability Field Office, and nine Research Centers will be replaced by four centers, each one seeking solutions to specific national problems. These are:

- Health and Safety, Pittsburgh, PA.
- Environmental Remediation, Minneapolis, MN.
- Pollution Prevention and Control, Salt Lake City, UT.
- Materials Partnerships, Albany, OR.

The Bureau is closing its offices in Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Missouri, Nevada, and Washington State. Specifically, the Bureau will close Research Centers in Denver, CO; Reno, NV; Rolla, MO; Spokane, WA, and Tuscaloosa, AL, as well as Field Operations Centers in Alaska (with offices in Anchorage and Juneau) and Spokane. Field operations in Denver and Minerals Information components in Washington, D.C., will be streamlined. Legislation will be proposed to cease Federal refining of helium based in Amarillo, TX.

Streamlining

The reorganization also includes the following administrative changes, as called for by NPR and associated executive orders: streamlining of administration functions, a shift in management emphasis from control to program assistance, increased use of remote automated systems, an overall reduction in headquarters staff of 50 percent, decentralization and delayering of program management, and a reduction in management layers both in the field and headquarters.

Overall, the Bureau will reduce its staff nationwide by more than 25 percent, from 2,368 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) in FY 1993, the base year, to 1,760 such FTEs by the beginning of FY 1997, including helium privatization. By then, the Bureau will have met the NPR planned 1999 goals. The Bureau plans to reduce its headquarters-related staff from 156 in FY 1993 to 81 by FY 1998. Through FY 1995, the U.S. Bureau of Mines has made the largest percentage reduction of any Bureau in Interior.

Another objective is to pare down the Bureau's personnel management function to achieve a 1:100 ratio of personnel specialists to employees serviced. Since FY 1993, 10 positions have been pared from the rolls, representing a 16.6 percent reduction. To reach the 1:100 ratio will require a further reduction of 24 positions from the current on-board number of 50 personnel FTEs. However, to attempt such a major reduction in the midst of a reorganization with so many personnel issues requiring attention would hamper the chances for success. With this in mind, Bureau management decided to reduce personnel FTEs by 4, rather than 24, in FY 1995. Further reductions to achieve the planned 1:100 ratio will be made as the Bureau's personnel needs change.

Staff also is being reduced in the Bureau's procurement function. Since 1993, 16 percent of procurement FTEs have been eliminated in Washington, D.C.; Denver, CO; Pittsburgh, PA, and Minneapolis, MN. These reductions have been made through attrition and voluntary buyouts, with minimal impact upon customer service.

As part of this streamlining effort, the Bureau will reduce the supervisor-to-employee ratio at its facilities. Currently, this ratio is about 1:4 or 1:5. A supervisor-to-employee ratio of 1:15 was proposed, but the Bureau's Center Realignment Action Team conducted a nationwide study of successful private and federal technical and research organizations. The team concluded that the average number of employees under one supervisor should be less than 10. When the number of employees per supervisor exceeded 10, supervisors did not have sufficient time to provide the technical "mentoring" to employees that is needed in scientific research. Managers of Bureau facilities will be given the findings of the study, along with broad guidance, and allowed to decide which supervisor-to-employee ratio best suits their needs.

In order to reach lower FTE levels with as few involuntary separations as possible, under the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994, thus far, the Bureau has conducted three buyout programs, leading to more than 300 buyouts since April 1994.

Labor-Management Partnership

Consistent with NPR and Executive Order 12871, the Bureau is establishing Labor-Management Partnership Councils at its facilities across the country. A Bureauwide council has been established, serving the entire agency, and local councils have been set up in Headquarters; Albany, OR; Amarillo, TX; Pittsburgh, PA, and Tuscaloosa, AL. Additional councils are contemplated at other facilities. The councils involve employees and their union representatives as full partners with management representatives to identify problems and craft solutions to better serve the agency's customers and mission.

Reducing Internal Regulations

Executive Order 12861, implementing another NPR recommendation, calls for each federal agency to undertake a thorough and systematic review of its internal regulations, with a goal of reducing those regulations by at least 50 percent within three years. In compliance with the executive order, the Bureau has completed an inventory of its internal management regulations and eliminated 1,248 of them. A second round of reductions will be completed in FY 1995. An electronic mailbox has been established for all Bureau employees to use to identify burdensome requirements and processes. During the first two months of the mailbox's operation, more than 30 suggestions were received.

Reinvention Laboratory

The Department of the Interior has chosen the Bureau's Pittsburgh Research Center, the Government's premier center for mine health and safety research, as one of seven reinvention laboratories. As part of the NPR process, these reinvention laboratories are to build on past efforts, while experimenting with novel management systems, new technology, and fresh ideas. A Bureau-appointed Reinvention Laboratory Team (RLT) has conducted an intensive study of research activities at Pittsburgh. The team recommended that the Bureau:

- Revise the methods used to identify research initiatives for the Center.
- Shift the principal focus for selection of research initiatives from headquarters to the field.
- Increase the involvement of multi-disciplinary teamwork in the research process.

These recommendations are consistent with the Bureau Program Review Team. They are being applied in the selection of new initiatives for the Health and Safety Program for FY 1996. In this selection process, focus groups, each consisting of four to six people, will be appointed to identify gaps in the Bureau's health and safety research.

Peer Review

The Bureau's Program Review committed the agency to the establishment of and adherence to formal systems of external and internal peer review for each of its programs. The Bureau already has a formal system of internal peer review for research programs. Intensive, periodic reviews are conducted by specially selected headquarters staff and research center personnel who have no recent, substantial responsibility for the research being reviewed. Reviewers examine program documents, visit work sites, and receive briefings. They report program strengths, weaknesses, gaps, duplications and potential improvements.

To provide for a system of external review, the USBM has contracted with the National Research Council to establish a visiting committee to assess the Bureau's research and its infrastructure. The committee membership, from academia, industry, and the Federal Government, encompasses a broad range of disciplines, including mining engineers, metallurgists, chemical engineers, chemists, and specialists in computers, materials, and management. The initial reviews are focusing on the Bureau's Occupational Health research and on three of the Bureau's facilities. The committee is scheduled to complete its work within 3 years.

The Bureau also has formed an External Advisory Committee to assist the Director with strategic planning and program content and direction. This committee, made up of representatives from various customer groups, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Congressional oversight committees have been notified. The committee should begin operations in early 1995.

Customer Service

The President's Executive Order 12862, Setting Customer Standards, mandates that all Federal Agencies create and implement plans that will allow the agencies to become customer-driven enterprises, as recommended by NPR. In response to this order, the USBM has prepared a Customer Service Plan and Customer Service Standards. As part of the plan, the Bureau has established a USBM Customer Working Group (CWG), consisting of members from the Washington Headquarters Office and field facilities. The CWG's assignment is to review and find ways to strengthen the Bureau's relations with its customers. To accomplish this goal, the CWG established a Bureau-wide external data base of 4,600 USBM customers.

The Bureau is the first to implement the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) for small purchasing and contracting. It now is operating at two locations, Pittsburgh and Denver. The remaining Centers will be using the system by the end of FY 1995. The Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) portion of IDEAS permits Bureau procurements to be posted on an electronic bulletin board, where vendors can quote on the items posted, thus reducing procurement time and expense. Use of IDEAS has resulted in a dollar savings of approximately $50,000 in the past year. Savings may exceed that amount in FY 1996.

In keeping with NPR recommendations, Procurement has expanded the Bureau's use of credit cards, based upon bona fide need. Training is conducted for card holders and approving officials before cards are issued. During the fourth quarter of FY 1994, 2,740 transactions were processed by card holders in the amount of $526,768.

The USBM is the first DOI Bureau to fully implement the NPR recommendation to automate timekeeping and time certification. The Bureau has adopted a remote-entry time and attendance record system. This system, known as the Standardized Time and Attendance Reporting (STAR) System, permits time and attendance information to be entered into a computer at one location and sent electronically to another location for processing. This eliminates the need to manually record data, mail the documents to another location, and have the information entered by a key entry contractor into PAY/PERS. The savings to the Bureau resulting from this change are estimated at more than $100,000.

Helium

Consistent with the President's State of the Union address, the Administration's FY 1996 budget request assumes revenue from crude helium sales and refinery closure. The Administration is preparing a legislative proposal to terminate the Federal Helium program. The draft bill will have the following components:

- Helium would cease to be refined by the Federal Government within a period allowing sufficient time for Federal customers to negotiate contracts with private sector suppliers. Disposal of facilities and equipment would occur after the refinery closes.

- After the refinery closes, Government agencies would purchase all of their refined helium from commercial sources. The existing statutory requirement that Federal customers purchase helium only from Federal stocks would cease upon enactment of the proposed legislation.

- Orderly sales of crude helium would begin by January, 1996. Following the transition, these sales would be conducted much in the same manner used by the Department of Defense's National Defense Stockpile program, without causing undue market disruption.

- While some costs would be incurred in generating revenues, the draft bill provides a fiscal mechanism so that enactment would not result in any requirement for appropriations.

- All revenues would be deposited in the helium disposal fund to be established as an account in the Treasury, and net revenues would be paid into the Treasury's general fund.

- Accordingly, and consistent with the NPR, the helium debt originating with and accruing compound interest pursuant to the 1960 Act would be cancelled.

NPR outlined five initiatives that should be undertaken by USBM Helium Operations. Two of these, debt elimination and reduction of helium prices to federal customers, were linked together, and debt elimination requires Congressional action. A third initiative, sales of crude helium, is being studied by a committee appointed by the Deputy Director. The two remaining initiatives and the actions implementing them are discussed below:

- **Reduce costs and increase efficiencies**

  Effective July 1, 1994, the Amarillo Helium Plant discontinued the sale, filling, and shipment of Grade A helium in small containers. Maintenance and testing of small cylinders in connection with those sales ceased. Approximately 12,250 Bureau-owned small cylinders were sold by competitive bid. Military and customer-owned small cylinders used in Grade A helium service were removed from Helium Field Operations premises.

As a result of the buyout program and attrition, the number of Helium Operations employees has declined from 229 to 181.

The Bureau's fleet of railroad tankcars has been reduced from 137 to 114. This was done by converting 23 tankcars to rolling stock storage cars, which will not require maintenance or retesting.

A study is being conducted to determine whether consolidating trailer-filling operations in Amarillo would offer any cost savings.

► **Increase fees for the storage of privately owned helium**

Those companies with contracts that can be cancelled on Oct. 1, 1995 were notified that the USBM will terminate the contracts on that date. Those with contracts that can be cancelled after Oct. 1, 1995 were asked to terminate their contracts voluntarily.

All private helium companies were invited to submit written comments on the proposed new storage contracts. A meeting with all of the companies will be held in mid-FY 1995 to reach a consensus on the new contracts.

An architectural and engineering study is underway to determine additional costs to the Government caused by private storage operations (cycling of gas) in Bush Dome, near Amarillo, TX. At the same time, an internal review is being conducted to determine costs that are directly related to private storage contracts.

PROGRAM REDIRECTIONS

To achieve the plans described above, the following shifts from the FY 1995 enacted appropriations will occur:

Health and Safety

The Health and Safety program is proposed to decrease by $5.6 million. Of this, $3 million is from the Worker Safety element, $2.3 million is from Worker Health, and $324,000 is from Disaster Prevention.

Although USBM research has helped make mines safer places to work, mining remains among the most hazardous of all occupations. Workers still are killed or injured in fires, explosions, roof falls, and other accidents. They still are exposed to lung disease caused by coal dust, diesel soot, and other contaminants. Beyond the human suffering, the cost to the nation runs into the billions of dollars for health care and compensation costs.

This program will continue to work with the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to solve these serious health and safety problems, especially respirable dust. Respiratory dust still is the number one health problem for the Nation's mine workers. One goal is to develop an "around-the-clock" monitor that measures miners' exposure to dust. Such a monitor would make it easier to know when dust is exceeding health standards so that corrective action can be taken immediately.

Emphasis also is being placed on developing effective accident prevention programs in partnership with MSHA, labor, mine operators, and equipment manufacturers. New efforts will target safety improvements and training for workers in small mines--settings where they are far more likely to be killed or injured. Ergonomic studies and new machine designs will create a better, less hazardous fit between mine workers and their equipment. New ways to detect and control flammable gases and eliminate ignition sources will help prevent fires and explosions. Development of sophisticated fire detection and suppression systems will help turn potentially devastating disasters into easily controllable incidents.

The Health and Safety program consists of research formerly included under the Health, Safety, and Mining Technology subactivity in FY 1995, except for the in situ and hard rock mining technologies, which were transferred to the new Pollution Prevention and Control program. Health and Safety also included the programs of the Generic Centers for Respirable Dust and Mine Systems Design and Ground Control, formerly in the Mineral Institutes program, and a share of the Mineral Institutes program administration resources. USBM-funded research at these Centers will be terminated in FY 1996.

Environmental Remediation

A net decrease of $2.3 million is proposed for the Environmental Remediation (ER) program. This will be accomplished mainly by cutting the elements of Contaminated Material Technology by $2.7 million, Inactive/Abandoned Mine Inventory by $0.6 million, and Restoration of Hazardous Mineral Sites by $74,000. Efforts under Remediation of Contaminated Drainage and Technology Base for Mining Regulations will be increased by a total of $1 million. Most of these program reductions are related to the termination of funding for the university-based National Mine Land Reclamation and the Mineral Industry Waste Treatment and Recovery Centers, under the Mineral Institutes program, or to the closure of Bureau facilities discussed above.

ER research seeks, in partnership with Federal land management agencies, to develop technologies for cleaning up mineral-related waste and to demonstrate those technologies on public lands. There are hundreds of thousands of inactive and abandoned mine sites on public lands. The Department of the Interior alone has an estimated 500,000 of such sites on lands held by the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Park Service. Others exist on lands of other Federal agencies such as the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and U.S. Forest Service. Since there are, for the most part, no longer private parties responsible for contamination at these sites, the public liability for correcting them is enormous.

The Bureau offers unique technical capabilities to identify and solve environmental problems stemming from minerals and coal production. These skills have been applied to studies ranging from basic research through applied research to site demonstrations. Bureau evaluations and analyses of minerals production potential, characterization studies. and research to develop new minerals production technology make it uniquely qualified for a lead role in identifying, prioritizing, and developing technology for remediating minerals-related sites. The Bureau works in concert with academia, Federal and state agencies, and private companies to evaluate alternative strategies for solving minerals-related problems. Bureau personnel provide hands-on technical assistance to Federal and other organizations engaged in remediating problem sites. The Bureau's knowledge of field characterization techniques, excavation methods, beneficiation processes, and innovative in-place treatment systems is an invaluable natural resource in solving many problems of contamination from both mineral and non-mineral sources.

The ER activity is new for FY 1996. It consists of elements of the former Environmental Technology (ET) program, the Generic Center Program, and the Mineral Environmental Studies (MES) Program formerly conducted under the Bureau's Information and Analysis Directorate. The ER program consists of five elements. The Inactive/Abandoned Mine Land-Site Characterization element is comprised almost entirely of work formerly conducted under the MES Program and remains consistent with the partnership character of that effort. The Remediation of Contaminated Drainage element is founded largely on redirected components of the former Control of Mine Drainage and Liquid Wastes element of the former ET program. The Restoration of Hazardous Mineral Sites element is based on the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Research, Hazardous Waste Treatment Technology, and Control of Mine Drainage and Liquid Wastes elements of the ET Program, and work from the MES Program. The Technology Base for Sound Mining Regulations element is drawn from the Control of Mine Drainage and Liquid Wastes and Solid Waste Management and Subsidence elements. The Contaminated Materials Treatment Technology element was formed from the Hazardous Waste Treatment Technology and Solid Waste Management and Subsidence elements.

Pollution Prevention and Control

The Pollution Prevention and Control program is planned to decrease by $9.2 million. Research in the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) program supports the Administration's goals of environmental stewardship and concomitant competitiveness in technology. It is aimed both at alleviating current environmental problems resulting from resource use and at creating the technologies needed for long term sustainable development.

The program emphasizes industrial ecology--preventing pollution, rather than cleaning it up, and the efficient processing of minerals to reduce the demand for non-renewable resources. A new generation of mining and processing technologies is being developed that produces less waste and pollution and has less impact upon other land uses. Recycling is promoted through helping manufacturers design products that are more easily recycled. As the PPC program becomes aligned with the urgent needs of industry, research increasingly will be conducted cooperatively with other agencies and industry. A long-term goal is to have 30 percent of the cost of PPC research covered by cash and in-kind contributions from partners.

Pollution Prevention and Control includes projects formerly in the Minerals Research element of the Minerals and Materials Science research activity. It also incorporates research related to in situ mining and other hard rock mining technologies, previously included in the Advanced Mining Systems element of the Health, Safety, and Mining Technology subactivity. USBM-funded research in the Mineral Institutes program under the Comminution, Pyrometallurgy, and Marine Generic Centers will be terminated.

Materials Research Partnerships

The Materials Research Partnerships program will be increased by $242,000. This is a new USBM program in FY 1996. It consists of the Materials Research element of the FY 1995 Minerals and Materials Science Program. This program addresses two major priorities of the Department of the Interior--natural resource conservation and environmental protection. Research seeks to find ways to increase the service life of materials and to identify substitute materials and processing paths for those that are resource inefficient or environmentally hazardous.

Research is accomplished through cost-shared cooperative efforts with the private sector, as well as with other Federal and state agencies. Specific research provides the scientific basis for measuring and understanding wear, corrosion, and breakage of particular materials. It also determines how to modify the structure and properties of materials to achieve better performance.

Minerals Information

The Minerals Information program will be decreased by a total of $1.7 million. This includes a reduction of $2.7 million for the Mineral Issue Analysis element and an increase of $1 million for Minerals Information.

The Minerals Information element collects and analyzes mineral supply and demand information for more than 190 countries, 50 U.S. states, four U.S. territories, and 100 commodities. This element studies flows of minerals-based materials from resource extraction through processing, manufacturing, consumption, and recycling or disposal. Information is provided electronically and in print. This element supports the technical, mineral, economic, and policy needs of Congress; the Departments of the Interior, State, Defense, and Commerce; the Trade promotion Coordination Council; the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and others.

The Mineral Issues Analysis element assists Federal land management agencies by providing analyses of the mineral resource values, environmental disturbances, and liabilities from past mining. These analyses help provide a basis for ecosystems management and for compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An extensive minerals data base and geographic information systems (GIS) capability provides support for mineral and ecosystem issues analyses. This data also supports other Bureau activities, such as the Environmental Remediation program.

The Mineral Issues Analysis element also studies the impact of Federal, state, or local minerals-related regulations and legislation upon potential compliance costs, technical feasibility, jobs, local economies, government revenues, minerals production, materials recycling and substitution, and U.S. competitiveness in the international marketplace. Effective working partnerships have been formed with the Federal land management agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and other U.S. Government agencies.

The Minerals Information program includes all continuing activities of the former Information and Analysis Directorate, except the mineral environmental studies projects, which are being transferred to Environmental Remediation.

Uncontrollable Costs

Within the amounts discussed above, the Bureau will have to fund fixed cost increases totalling about $3.3 million. These costs include a minimum 2.4 percent government-wide pay raise expected in January 1996, additional CSRS/FERS retirement and health insurance costs, and an increase in GSA rent and various other costs. At least $1.2 million of these increases will be offset by the savings achieved by the Bureau's internal Program Review, administrative streamlining, and staffing efficiencies as part of the implementation of NPR.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

	1994 (Actual)	1995 (Est.)	1996 (Est.)
Patents, Patent Applications, Reports of Inventions	44	36	30
Publications and Research Reports	952	920	880

USBM is viewed both nationally and internationally as the focal point for new and emerging science and technology in the minerals field. The Bureau, since entering competition in 1978, has won 32 R&D-100 Awards, which are given annually for the 100 most important research innovations in the world. The Bureau ranks 13th in the world in the number of R&D-100 Awards. The Department of Energy (DOE), with the largest research budget and the most awards, is a benchmark for Federal research. Only four of the DOE labs have received more of these awards than USBM. This is a significant achievement, given the Bureau's comparatively small research budget.

The Bureau's considerable success in achieving noteworthy research has been accomplished during a period of uncertainty, which has included a renewed focus on applied research as opposed to basic research, downsizing, streamlining, and cost effectiveness. The quality of the Bureau's performance is amply illustrated by its ability to provide necessary research and minerals data with fewer resources.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

MINES AND MINERALS

For expenses necessary for conducting inquiries, technological investigations, and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs; to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of mineral resources and the prevention of waste in the mining, minerals, metal, and mineral reclamation industries; to inquire into the economic conditions affecting those industries; to promote health and safety in mines and the mineral industry through research; and for other related purposes as authorized by law, [$152,719,000] $152,507,000 of which [$100,065,000] $130,089,000 shall remain available until expended.

(16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(2), 3150(a); 30 U.S.C. 1-16, 21(a), 861(b), 951(a), 1221(a)(1), 1221(a)(2)(A), 1222(a)(c), 1226(d)(1)(2), 1602, 1603; 43 U.S.C. 1782(a); 50 U.S.C 98g(a)(1), 2062; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995, as included in Public Law 103-332.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

Appropriation: Mines and Minerals

1. For expenses necessary for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs.

30 U.S.C. 3
30 U.S.C. 1602
30 U.S.C. 1603

30 U.S.C. 3 provides that "It shall be the province and duty of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning mining, and the preparation, treatment, and utilization of mineral substances..."

30 U.S.C. 1602 provides for "...Federal agencies to facilitate availability and development of domestic resources to meet critical materials needs."

30 U.S.C. 1603 provides for "...improved methods for the extraction, processing, use, recovery, and recycling of materials which encourage the conservation of materials, energy, and the environment;"

2. To foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of mineral resources.

30 U.S.C. 21(a)
30 U.S.C. 1602

30 U.S.C. 21(a) states that "...it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government in the National interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in...the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources..."

30 U.S.C. 1602 provides for the promotion and encouragement of private enterprise in the development of economically sound and stable domestic materials industries.

3. And the prevention of waste in the mining, minerals, metal, and mineral reclamation industries.

30 U.S.C. 3
30 U.S.C. 21(a)

30 U.S.C. 3 provides for the conservation of resources through the prevention of waste in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries.

30 U.S.C. 21(a) provides for the encouragement of private enterprise in the development of economically sound and stable metal and mineral reclamation industries and in the study and development of methods for the disposal, control, and reclamation of mineral waste products.

4. To inquire into the economic conditions affecting those industries.

30 U.S.C. 3
30 U.S.C. 21(a)
30 U.S.C. 1603

30 U.S.C. 3 provides for inquiry into the economic conditions affecting the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries. This section also provides for the dissemination of information concerning these industries.

30 U.S.C. 21(a) provides for an annual report on the state of the domestic mining, minerals, and mineral reclamation industries, including a statement of the trend in utilization and depletion of resources.

30 U.S.C. 1603 provides for "...improved collection, analysis, and dissemination of scientific, technical and economic materials information and data from Federal, state, and local governments, and other sources as appropriate;..."

5. To promote health and safety in mines and the mineral industry through research.

30 U.S.C. 3
30 U.S.C. 861(b)
30 U.S.C. 951(a)

30 U.S.C. 3 provides for "...scientific and technologic investigations concerning mining...to improve health conditions and to increase safety..."

30 U.S.C. 861(b) provides for "...the immediate application of mandatory safety standards developed on the basis of experience and advances in

technology and to prevent newly created hazards resulting from new technology in coal mining. The Secretary of the Interior in coordination with the Secretary [of Health and Human Services] shall immediately initiate studies, investigations, and research to further upgrade such standards and to develop and promulgate new and improved standards promptly that will provide increased protection to the miners, particularly in connection with hazards from trolley wires, trolley feeder wires, and signal wires, the splicing and use of trailing cables, and in connection with improvements in vulcanizing of electric conductors, improvement in roof control measures, methane drainage in advance of mining, improved methods of measuring methane and other explosive gases and oxygen concentrations, and the use of improved underground equipment and other sources of power for such equipment."

30 U.S.C. 951(a) provides that "The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate, shall conduct such studies, research, experiments, and demonstrations as may be appropriate (1) to improve working conditions and practices in coal or other mines, and to prevent accidents and occupational diseases originating in the coal or other mining industry; (2) to develop new or improved methods of recovering persons in coal or other mines after an accident; (3) to develop new or improved means and methods of communication from the surface to the underground area of a coal or other mine; (4) to develop new or improved means and methods of reducing concentrations of respirable dust in the mine atmosphere of active workings of the coal or other mine;... (9) to study the relationship between coal or other mine environments and occupational diseases of miners; (10) to develop new and improved underground equipment and other sources of power for such equipment which will provide greater safety;...."

6. And for other related purposes as authorized by law.

16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(2)
16 U.S.C. 3150(a)
30 U.S.C. 1221(a)(1)
30 U.S.C. 1221(a)(2)(A)
30 U.S.C. 1222(a)
30 U.S.C. 1222(c)
30 U.S.C. 1226(d)(1)
30 U.S.C. 1226(d)(2)
43 U.S.C. 1782(a)
50 U.S.C. 98g(a)(1)
50 U.S.C. 2062

16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(2) provides that "...in accordance with such programs as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, ...[national forest wilderness] areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress."

16 U.S.C. 3150(a) states that "The Secretary shall, to the full extent of his authority, assess the oil, gas, and other minerai potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with the respect to the mineral potential of such lands."

30 U.S.C. 1221(a)(1) provides State allotments to institutes "...to assist the States (participating States) in carrying on the work of a competent and qualified mining and mineral resources research institute or center at one public college or university in the State which meets the eligibility criteria...".

30 U.S.C. 1221(a)(2)(A) provides that "Funds appropriated under this section shall be made available for grants to be matched on a basis of no less than 2 non-Federal dollars for each Federal dollar."

30 U.S.C. 1222(a) provides research funds to mineral institutes "...for purposes of: (1) specific mineral research and demonstration projects of broad application, which could not otherwise be undertaken, including the expenses of planning and coordination the Nation, not only in terms of human suffering, but in their contribution to the rapid escalation of health care and compensation costs. New technologies are still needed to protect miners from these hazards and help contain rising health care costs.

30 U.S.C. 1226(d)(2) states "There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as are necessary for the printing and publishing of the results of activities carried out by institutes and generic mineral technology centers under this subchapter,...".

43 U.S.C. 1782(a) states that "prior to any recommendations for the designation of an area of wilderness the Secretary shall cause mineral surveys to be conducted by the Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present in such areas."

50 U.S.C. 98g(a)(1) states that "The President shall make scientific, technologic, and economic investigations concerning the development,

mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and other mineral substances that (A) are found in the United States, or in its territories or possessions, (B) are essential to the national defense, industrial, and essential civilian needs of the United States, and (C) are found in known domestic sources in inadequate quantities or grades."

50 U.S.C. 2061, et seq. The Defense Production Act as amended emphasizes the need to maintain the vitality of the industrial and technology base of the United States.

NOTE: The President's Budget contains a request for the Bureau of $152,507,000. The Administration will submit a budget amendment reducing this amount by $20,000,000. The programmatic changes contained within these justifications are written to the lower level of $132,507,000.

U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Mines and Minerals

	FTE-T	Amount
Appropriation currently available, 1995	1,785	152.427
Uncontrollable and Related Cost Changes	(21)	2.073
Program Changes	(130)	(21.993)
Total requirements (FY 1996 Estimate)	1,634	132.507

Comparison by activities/ subactivities/program	1994 Actual		1995 Enacted To Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1996 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) from 1995	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Health and Safety	502	46.453	466	41,860	0	813	(31)	(6.433)	435	36.240	(31)	(5.620)
Worker Health	84	10.426	71	9,738	0	124	(6)	(2.450)	65	7,412	(6)	(2.326)
Worker Safety	304	26.001	290	23.426	0	506	(22)	(3.476)	268	20.456	(22)	(2.970)
Disaster Prevention	113	10.026	105	8,696	0	183	(3)	(507)	102	8.372	(3)	(324)
Environmental Remediation	285	26.848	307	31,664	0	495	(12)	(3.843)	295	29,316	(12)	(2.348)
Inactive/Abandoned Mine Inventory-Site Characterization	47	5.320	45	5,032		73	(2)	(647)	43	4,458	(2)	(574)
Remediation of Contaminated Drainage	53	5.095	54	5,677		86	10	(177)	64	6.586	10	909
Restoration of Hazardous Mineral Sites	65	5,533	68	6.367		109	(6)	(183)	62	6,293	(6)	(74)
Technology Base for Mining Regulations	73	6.215	64	6,203		104	(1)	0	61	6.307	(3)	104
Contaminated Material Treatment Technology	48	4.685	76	8,385		123	(11)	(2.835)	55	5.672	(11)	(2.713)
Pollution Prevention and Control	340	27,393	316	21,543	0	394	(60)	(9.593)	256	12.344	(60)	(9.199)
Materials Research Partnerships	93	8.464	87	7.441	0	135	(6)	107	81	7.683	(6)	242

	1994 Actual		1995 Enacted To Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1996 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) from 1995	
Comparison by activities/subactivities/program	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Minerals Information	472	36,665	355	27,335	0	528	(21)	(2,254)	334	25,609	(21)	(1,726)
Minerals Information	233	19,502	225	15,858	0	335	8	617	233	16.810	8	952
Mineral Issue Analysis	238	17,163	130	11,477	0	193	(29)	(2,871)	101	8,799	(29)	(2,678)
General Administration												
Executive Direction	29	2,373	31	2,362	(4)	(175)	0	0	27	2,187	0	(175)
Office of the Director		640		636		21		0		657		21
Senior Advisory Staff		292		290		7		0		297		7
Congressional Liaison		163		163		5		0		168		5
Public Information		396		394		18		0		412		18
Equal Employment Opportunity		882		879		(226)		0		653		(226)
Finance and Management	219	21,240	223	20.222	(17)	(117)	0	(977)	206	19.128	(17)	(1,094)
Administrative Direction		282		280		4		0		284		4
Budget		435		432		11		0		443		11
Finance		3,261		3,243		(146)		0		3,097		(146)
Personnel		2,893		1,958		(498)		(113)		1,347		(611)
Procurement		2,476		2,459		35		(452)		2,042		(417)
Property		2,103		2.090		75		(141)		2.024		(66)
General Services		7,143		7,036		343		125		7.504		468
Automatic Data Processing		1,439		1.421		37		(396)		1,062		(359)
Organization and Management		619		715		22		0		737		22
Research Center Maintenance		589		588		0		0		588		0
Subtotal, General Administration	248	23,613	254	22,584	(21)	(292)	0	(977)	233	21.315	(17)	(1.269)
TOTAL, MINES AND MINERALS	1,940	169.436	1,785	152,427	(21)	2,073	(130)	(22,992)	1.634	132.507	(147)	(19.920)
Contributed Funds	15	1.314	16	1,250	0				16	1,250		
Reimbursables	25		89		0		17		106			
Helium (*$ figures are outlays)	208	(7,504)	194	(9,078)	0	(2.004)		(4.000)	194	(15.082)		
Total USBM	2.188	170,754	2,084	153,677	(21)	2.073	(113)	(22,992)	1,950	133.757		

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE AND RELATED COST CHANGES

MINES AND MINERALS
($000)

	1995 Enacted	1996 Change
Total Increases/decreases	**NA**	**+2,073**

Cost Savings in 1996 Due to the Implementation of Executive Orders 12837 and 12839 Requiring Administrative Productivity Increases and Reductions in Agency FTE Usage over Three Years and to Implementation of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994

	1995 Enacted	1996 Change
Administrative and FTE Reductions	NA	-1,197
FTE	*1,785*	*-21*

The adjustment is for the cost savings associated with a reduction in administrative expenses reflecting the Bureau's participation in the Administration's program to increase the administrative productivity of the Federal government and the Bureau's share of the Administration's goal of reducing Federal positions. Specifically, reductions are expected in the following areas:

Area of Expense	Estimated Savings ($000)
1. Personnel and EEO consolidations	$ 799
2. Implementation of Best Practices in Finance	192
3. Implementation of STAR system - automated entry of payroll data for timekeepers	100
4. Implementation of IDEAS system	50
5. Procurement streamlining	56
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	$1,197

Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raise

Pay Raise NA +412

The adjustment is for additional needs in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January, 1995.

Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise

Pay Raise NA +1,658

The adjustment is for additional needs in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January, 1996.

Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes

Bureau Share of Health Benefits 4,251 +140

The adjustment is for changes in the Government-paid portion of the employee health benefit coverage for the Bureau work force.

Workers Compensation Payments 1,439 +181

The adjustment is for increased costs for compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 1996 are for the 12-months ending June 1994 and are paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Unemployment Compensation Payments 61 +5

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.

Rental Payments to GSA 6,112 +157

The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to GSA resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space. This change includes the Office of Management and Budget/General Services Administration initiative to control 1996 space cost increases.

CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs . . . . .12,222 +195

The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force and from changes in the percentage of employee salaries paid to retirement funds. It reflects the lower FERS agency charges set for 1996.

Departmental Working Capital Fund . . . . 306 +71

The change is for increased cost for the customary administrative services provided on a Departmentwide basis.

One-additional Paid Day in Fiscal Year 1996 . . . . +384

The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.

Per Capita Charge Required by Buy-out Legislation . . . +138

The adjustment is to offset the $80 per employee charge placed on Federal agencies through 1998 by the Federal Workforce restructuring Act of 1994.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity Overview

Activity: **HEALTH AND SAFETY**

Program Elements		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
Worker Health	$(000)	9,738	+124	-2,450	7,412	-2,326
	FTE	71	0	-6	65	-6
Worker Safety		23,426	-506	-3,476	20,456	-2,970
		290	0	-22	268	-22
Disaster Prevention		8,696	+183	-507	8,372	-324
		105	0	-3	102	-3
Total Requirements		41,860	+813	-6,433	36,240	-5,620
		466	0	-31	435	-31

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Over the years, USBM research has helped make mines a safer place to work. However, mining is still among the most hazardous of all occupations. Accidents, roof falls, explosions and fires still take a toll. Workers are still exposed to coal dust, diesel soot, and other contaminants. Injuries and occupational diseases are costly to the Nation--not only in terms of human suffering, but in their contribution to the rapid escalation of health care and compensation costs. New technologies are still needed to protect miners from these hazards and help contain rising health care costs.

Health and safety research will concentrate on accident prevention and risk reduction and work with the Department of Labor to solve the serious health and safety problems still threatening the Nation's mine workers, especially respirable dust. Miners cannot take clean air for granted. Respiratory disease is still their number one health problem. An "around the clock" monitor that measures miners' exposure to dust will facilitate immediate corrective action when dust exceeds standard levels.

Helping miners prevent accidents is vital to improving mine safety. Emphasis is being placed on developing effective accident prevention programs in partnership with the Mine Safety and Health Administration

(MSHA), labor, mine operators, and equipment manufacturers. New efforts will target safety improvements and training for workers in small mines - settings where they are far more likely to be killed or injured. Ergonomic studies and new machine designs will create a better "fit" between workers and their equipment and jobs.

Technology to detect and control flammable gases and eliminate ignition sources will help prevent fires and explosions. Work on sophisticated fire detection and suppression systems could turn potentially devastating disasters into easily controlled incidents.

The Health and Safety activity, new for FY 1996, includes research formerly included under the Health, Safety and Mining Technology subactivity of the Research activity in FY 1995, except the in situ and hard rock mining technologies which were transferred to the new Pollution Prevention and Control activity.

WORKER HEALTH

The blasting, fracturing, and transporting of coal and mineral rock expose workers to harmful inhalant dusts and particulates that cause debilitating respiratory diseases, such as black lung. Workers are also exposed to harmful noise levels, hot and humid environments, radiation, and naturally-occurring noxious gases. Diesel engines, blasting compounds, hydraulic oils and solvents used with equipment, and deteriorating mine materials also expose workers to hazardous and dangerous particulates and gases. Health effects studies are continuing to identify many substances as human carcinogens.

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show mine workers have the highest incidence rate for dust-related chronic diseases, 7.3 reported cases per 10,000 full-time workers. This incidence rate reflects new cases of lung disease, and ranks above all other industries including agriculture, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and services. Domestic and international agencies, such as the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the World Health Organization (WHO), have identified respiratory disease as the number one concern of all industrial occupational workers, ranking it ahead of musculoskeletal injury and heart disease. Federal black lung disease compensation currently totals nearly $1.5 billion per year to coal miners and their families, representing both widespread human suffering and economic concern for the Nation's taxpayers.

Worker health research continues to focus on the monitoring and control of harmful airborne contaminants concentrating on coal and rock dusts and diesel engine emissions. Not only do these areas represent the most hazardous health problems, but they are currently the subject of proposed Federal rulemaking.

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce worker exposure to hazardous mine dusts through more effective monitoring techniques and design of dust control technology.
- Provide the technology to control worker exposure to harmful diesel engine exhaust contaminants.
- Identify toxic substances in the mineral industry and provide technology for their monitoring and control.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Coal Mine Dust Monitor.** The continuous monitoring of mine dusts during the actual coal-extraction process to enable workers to avoid hazardous dust concentrations and to enforce Federal standards is the highest priority of MSHA and the USBM. The Tapered-Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) dust-sensing technology is the most technically-promising of six candidate technologies investigated by the USBM. Under a USBM-MSHA joint venture, experimental TEOM dust samplers mounted onboard mining equipment were evaluated in underground mines.
- **Expert System Advisor for Dust Control.** An interactive computer expert system that provides assistance to coal mine operators and Federal inspectors on ways to achieve compliance with Federal dust standards has been designed. The system, based on USBM dust-control research data for longwall mines, evaluates the effectiveness of the Mine Ventilation Plan Requirements that mine operators must submit to MSHA. The advisor system will help design, implement, and determine the effectiveness of dust-control methods being used. Before this development, the determination of dust-control effectiveness was a trial-and-error procedure. The system was evaluated in cooperation with mining companies and Federal inspectors.
- **Dust Dispersion and Deposition Studies.** University research under the Generic Technology Center for Respirable Dust continued to provide a better understanding of dust behavior in mine airways. Comparative

studies of diffusion coefficients obtained from literature reviews, laboratory tests, and mine investigations were completed and used to verify dust dispersion models. These models will be used to investigate advanced dust control methods based on unique particle behavior.

- **Collaborative Program to Control Diesel Engine Emissions.** Research plans and details have been established under a Memorandum of Agreement with industry, organized labor, MSHA, and academia. This unique cooperation, including the contributions of partners providing personnel, equipment, funding, and mine sites, reflects the desires of the partners to protect workers from harmful diesel emissions and to establish technically-sound Federal diesel standards. This cooperation will culminate with the evaluation of USBM-developed soot filters in concert with other methods of emission control, including ventilation, fuel modifications, engine design, and exhaust catalysts. The collaborative research program will be conducted in laboratory facilities and in an underground mine.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **Continuous Dust Monitoring**. Besides the machine-mounted continuous dust monitor, a prototype hand-held dust sampler/monitor will be developed. This portable monitor will allow mine workers and inspectors to obtain immediate, local, dust-concentration measurements to enable operators to adjust mining operations daily for less dust generation and enhanced worker protection.

- **Diesel Emission Control**. The collaborative diesel-research project with industry, MSHA, labor, and academia systematically to evaluate filters and other methods of emission controls will identify the most effective control combinations. Results will lead to increased compliance with existing standards and will provide the technical information required for the establishment of currently proposed health standards for diesel use in mines.

- **Longwall Mining Dust Control**. Longwall mining operations have difficulty complying with Federal dust standards. In fact, 25 percent of the underground longwall mining sections are unable to comply with current regulations. Research will continue to address the control of harmful dust levels in these high-producing underground mines. Efforts will focus on areas--identification of the coal-seam characteristics responsible for varying dust levels and efforts to control the dust levels by more effective use of ventilation air and design of cost-effective water-spray systems.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Worker Health	$(000)	7,412	-2,450
	FTE	*65*	*-6*

The university-based Generic Mineral Technology Center for Respirable Dust funding will be discontinued ($1,700,000). Radiation research for metal and nonmetal mines will be terminated ($350,000) and exhaust emission research will be reduced ($400,000) in order to continue emphasis for the control of respirable coal dust as requested by MSHA.

WORKER SAFETY

The Worker Safety element was formed by combining three related FY 1995 Health and Safety elements: Occupational Safety, Ground Control, and Advanced Mining Systems/Coal.

The inherent hazards of mining--created by using large, powerful equipment; complex underground systems; changing geologic conditions, and intricate surface operations--expose mine workers to hazards that create a high-risk, potentially fatal, work environment. This demanding work environment continually challenges the safety of the mine worker, both physically and psychologically, and continues to make mining one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States. In 1993, one in eight underground coal miners was injured on the job, almost twice the average of American industry. The problem is even more severe in small mines, which have a fatality rate four times the coal industry's average.

The goal of the Worker Safety element is to reduce or eliminate hazards that threaten the safety of mine workers. Program strategy is to develop accident prevention techniques, such as monitoring and warning of hazards, equipment and workplace redesign, ergonomic improvements, and training to modify unsafe worker behavior. A focal point of the program is to develop control technologies for current mining systems that will reduce the dangers of roof falls, moving equipment, and handling supplies. Emphasis is placed on developing effective accident-prevention programs in partnership with MSHA, labor, mine operators, and equipment manufacturers. Studies investigate the causes of high injury rates among miners who work for independent contractors and small mines and identify training needs and safety improvements.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop technology and methods that warn and protect miners from the dangers of roof falls and hazardous ground conditions.
- Develop technology and methods that protect the mine worker from machinery and equipment accidents.
- Develop technology, ergonomic design criteria, and training methods that protect workers from accidents associated with manual tasks.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Mine Accident Decision Support System (MADSS) Developed.** A personal computer-based analysis system capable of quickly and thoroughly analyzing mine accident data has been developed as a primary tool for identifying safety problems in the mining industry. Existing data management systems do not provide the needed level of detail, do not compensate for inaccurate data input, and can not be accessed quickly. The tool will be used by MSHA, state agencies, industry, and labor to identify problem areas and direct resources to improve safety in mines.
- **Mine Illumination Computer Model Developed.** Lighting on underground mining equipment must have adequate intensity and be properly located safely to light the work area. In addition, it must not create glare that could blind workers to hazards. A breakthrough in the design of lighting systems has been achieved: The USBM has developed a computer model that allows equipment-design engineers to quickly analyze and optimize mine lighting systems, while meeting MSHA requirements. MSHA will utilize the model more efficiently to review lighting systems during the approval and certification process.
- **Study Identifies Problems with Splicing Trailing Cables.** When electrical cables supplying power to underground equipment become damaged, they are often spliced and returned to service. Spliced cables continue to be a source of fire or electrocution. Research investigated the thermal and mechanical performance of spliced trailing cables. The results of this study provide MSHA with the technical information needed to revise splice kit design, approval criteria, and trailing-cable loading guidelines. This will enhance cable service life, reduce the risk of

explosions and fires, and minimize the risk of burns and electrocution to the worker.

- **Cable Bolting in Coal Mines.** Cable bolts (grouted, flexible, wire ropes that act as long roof bolts) are being utilized as a primary roof support system for underground, longwall gateroads. With the use of normal roof bolts, wooden cribs often must be placed in mine entries as supplemental support to prevent deteriorating roof conditions. The introduction of cable bolt-support technology suggests that supplementary wood support may not be necessary. This should result in improved roof conditions, better ventilation, reduced injuries normally associated with emplacement of wooden cribs, and savings of valuable wood resources.

- **Partnership with Department of Energy.** The Department of Energy is using a USBM-developed technology, "Real-Time Ground Control Monitoring System," at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, NM. This system is collecting, displaying, and analyzing ground control data at the site, thereby assuring the continued stability of the underground openings. The Ground Control Monitoring System techniques of monitoring geotechnical and rock mechanics data also are being used at many operating coal mines across the country.

- **Federal Aviation Administration(FAA)/USBM Cooperation.** Computer-assisted mining research is intended to put mining equipment operators in a safer place that will reduce their exposure to accidents, dust, and noise. Spinoffs of this technology may have even more extensive impacts. Noting the USBM's progress, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has asked the USBM to oversee development of a robotic device for use in inspecting the structural integrity of commercial aircraft as part of the National Aging Aircraft Research Program. In other cooperative efforts, the FAA asked USBM researchers to help Federal safety investigators unearth pieces of aircraft wreckage after a disastrous crash.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **Improved Safety for Small Mines.** Small mines, with a fatality rate four times the average of all mines, have been identified as a problem area. Research will examine this industry segment to determine factors that contribute to this disparity. Once these factors have been determined, the USBM, in cooperation with MSHA, state enforcement agencies, the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), and industry, will develop strategies that will include changes in technologies, work practice recommendations, and improved training mechanisms.

- **Extended Cut Mining.** The operation of a remote-controlled continuous miner beyond the last row of roof support has resulted in roof fall injuries and fatalities. The UMWA has expressed concern over mine worker safety associated with this mining activity. To address this concern, the USBM will investigate mine roof stability, workplace design, adequate ventilation, and training methodology for ways to eliminate ground falls, reduce worker exposure to operational hazards.

- **Safer Haulage Operations for Surface Mines**. The use of powered haulage equipment is the leading cause of accidents at surface mines and is of particular concern to MSHA and industry. Research will examine technologies to improve safety by accurate positioning of vehicles, warning of hazardous conditions, and creating more appropriate job and task design for the operation of this equipment.

- **Electrical Safety for High-Voltage Longwalls.** Longwall mining continues to use larger, more powerful equipment to improve productivity. Larger equipment requires that higher voltage electrical supplies be provided underground. Technical knowledge for the safe use of these higher voltages in underground mines is not currently available and is needed by mines, equipment manufacturers, and MSHA to ensure that worker safety is not compromised. Explosion-proof enclosures, circuit breaker protection, power distribution, power cables, and worker exposure to high-voltage electrical hazards will be investigated.

- **Advanced Sensor Technology**. A new generation of sensors using the ultrasonic frequency range will be developed that can monitor the response of underground mine structures. The sensor and analysis techniques will determine the integrity of the rock mass in underground mines, reduce the impact of incorrect mine structure design, and allow remediation techniques to be used before the onset of unstable conditions.

- **Partnership with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL).** The USBM will work with LLNL to determine the accurate amount of energy released in rock bursts. LLNL is interested in this project because rock bursts possibly could mask an underground nuclear detonation. In addition, more accurate algorithms will be developed to locate exactly where a nuclear detonation has taken place. These scientific advances will assist the National Laboratories in developing more accurate methods to monitor underground nuclear activity around the world.

- **Computer-Assisted Mining Technology Demonstration.** In an important step forward in technology that will allow the operators to control mining equipment from a safer location, major components of a computer-assisted mining system will be demonstrated at a cooperating mine site. The operators will be located in a control enclosure that is not in the hazardous face area, but still allows them to control the mining and haulage of coal.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Worker Safety	$(000)	20,456	-2,970
	FTE	*268*	*-22*

Funding for the university-based Generic Mineral Technology Center for Mine Safety and Environmental Technology will be discontinued ($800,000). Research to monitor and control rock bursts and safety for mobile roof support systems will be terminated ($600,000). Ground Control sensor technology development will be reduced ($192,000). Research to develop controls for mine hoists and flow aids for bins and hoppers will be terminated ($653,000). Investigation of retreat mining hazards will be terminated ($500,000). Research for autonomous mining equipment will be reduced ($731,000)

DISASTER PREVENTION

The Disaster Prevention element for FY 1996 is a continuation of the Mine Disaster Prevention element of FY 1995, as well as efforts pursued under the former Experimental Facilities element.

Fires and explosions often trap workers underground, block avenues of escape, and generate asphyxiating gases. According to MSHA statistics, there were more than 170 fires at underground coal mines investigated between 1978 and 1993. These fires resulted in 30 fatalities and many injuries. During this period, MSHA reported 1,383 ignitions or explosions that resulted in 80 fatalities. A major fire that forces the evacuation of a mine occurs about once a year. The danger of a mine fire or explosion extends to every underground mine worker. If a mine fire goes undetected, every worker in the mine is jeopardized.

The goal of the Disaster Prevention element is to develop and demonstrate innovative technologies that prevent mine disasters and ensure worker survival if an emergency occurs. Most of the research will continue to focus on the prevention of fires and explosions. A better understanding of the mechanisms of gas and dust explosions is needed to provide the basis for development of the techniques and strategies for mine explosion suppression. Fires must be detected as early as possible to minimize the potential for catastrophic damage to workers and the mine.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop techniques and technology to speed detection and extinguishing of mine fires, thereby reducing the risk to underground workers.
- Develop technology that prevents or suppresses an explosion before it becomes a danger to mine workers.
- Provide information, methods, or technologies that will maximize the chance for worker survival in an emergency.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **More Effective Means of Extinguishing Mine Fires**. Underground mine fires are a serious threat to life, property, and the Nation's mineral resources. Underground sprinkler systems are an effective means to combat mine fires. USBM research has determined the optimum placement of sensors and sprinkler systems in underground mines. This has resulted in more effective means to detect and extinguish fires, especially on conveyor belts which account for more that one-fourth of coal mine fires. This development will stop the spread of conveyor-belt combustion fires to the adjacent coal pillars.
- **Real-Time Monitoring of Methane Drainage From Longwall Panels.** A field test of a real-time computerized monitoring system of methane drainage holes has been successful. This system helps the mine operator to determine which drainage holes to leave on production and which holes to shut down for optimal performance. The monitoring system was able to effectively delineate when conditions were changing and to recommend appropriate action.

- **Expert System Developed for Predicting Spontaneous Combustion.** The USBM has developed an expert system computer program that predicts the spontaneous combustion potential of a coal mining operation. In coal mining, spontaneous combustion of coal usually occurs in worked-out areas and is not easily detected. The ensuing fire presents a serious safety hazard to mine personnel and is difficult to extinguish, often requiring sealing large sections of the mine or the entire mine for long periods, which can result in severe economic losses.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **Improved Self-Contained Self-Rescuer (SCSR).** An improved canister self-contained self-rescuer will be developed that features a replaceable oxygen supply, so that miners can escape from deep metal mines and extended longwall sections. The innovative design will contain FM frequency devices so that miners can communicate during escape activities. The current design has a one-hour lifespan for use in a gassy environment without any method for communication. As mines go deeper and have extended working sections farther from fresh air supplies, it will be necessary to design SCSRs with a replaceable supply of oxygen for the longer trips to the fresh air and communication capability to allow for optimal planning and escape.

- **Innovative Fire Detection Equipment.** If a mine fire goes undetected for more than one-half hour, it is likely the mine fire will become unmanageable, making escape more difficult, and frequently resulting in permanent mine closure (loss of mineral reserves and jobs). Novel fire detection techniques, such as odor meters and photo-acoustic spectroscopy, will be developed and evaluated to detect fires earlier and more accurately.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Disaster Prevention	$(000)	8,372	-324
	FTE	*102*	*-3*

Fire prevention research will be reduced ($507,000).

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Ten continuous dust monitors, based on the tapered-element, oscillating microbalance (TEOM) technique, will be delivered to MSHA for the enforcement of dust standards by the end of FY 1996. Control of respirable dust that causes black lung is MSHA's top priority.

- Results will be available on the most effective controls for diesel exhausts for equipment used in mining from a collaborative effort with MSHA, organized labor, academia, and industry in FY 1996. This information is necessary to insure that technology is available to meet proposed diesel emissions standards.

- Factors that influence the high rate of fatalities in small mines will be identified and strategies defined to start reducing the high rate in FY 1996. Small mine fatality rates are four times higher than the average of all mines.

- The factors that influence the safety of workers using the extended-cut mining to extract coal will be determined in FY 1996. Any changes needed to improve safety will be recommended. The UMWA has expressed concern about worker safety when this mining technique is used.

- A computer-assisted mining system, consisting of a continuous miner, roof bolter, and continuous haulage system on the surface, will be demonstrated in FY 1996. This system will allow the miner to operate mining equipment from a safer location.

- A prototype Self-Contained Self Rescuer (SCSR) that has a capability for miners to communicate with each other during a mine emergency will be developed in FY 1996. Currently, smoke or contaminated air may overcome miners who attempt communication during an emergency.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity Overview

Activity: **ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION**

Program Elements		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
Inactive/Abandoned Mine Inventory-Site Characterization	$(000)	5,032	73	-647	4,458	-574
	FTE	*45*	--	-2	*43*	*-2*
Remediation of Contaminated Drainage	$(000)	5,677	86	823	6,586	909
	FTE	*54*	—	*+10*	*64*	*10*
Restoration of Hazardous Mineral Sites	$(000)	6,367	109	-183	6,293	-74
	FTE	*68*	—	*-6*	*62*	*-6*
Technology Base for Sound Mining Regulations	$(000)	6,203	104	---	6,307	104
	FTE	*64*	—	*-3*	*61*	*-3*
Contaminated Material Treatment Technology	$(000)	8,385	123	-2,836	5,672	-2,713
	FTE	*76*	—	*-11*	*65*	*-11*
Total Requirements	$(000)	31,664	495	-2,843	29,316	-2,348
	FTE	*307*	*0*	*-12*	*295*	*-12*

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

The mission of the U.S. Bureau of Mines' Environmental Remediation (ER) program is to:

- Provide the Department of the Interior (DOI) with sound inventorying, screening, characterization technology, and the scientific base to support DOI's land and water management and regulatory obligations.

- Utilize its unique skills to develop new technology that meets the Nation's need for innovative, cost-effective methods to eliminate environmental problems from minerals production and related industrial operations on Federal and other lands.

- Develop technologies in partnership with other agencies and contractors to clean up mineral-related wastes and to demonstrate their effectiveness on public lands.

- Provide state and federal regulatory agencies with technical assistance and the associated technology base to formulate sound environmental regulations and land-use decisions based on sound scientific knowledge.

Past mining, milling, smelting, and refining operations associated with production of coal and mineral resources have created a unique class of problems. Mineral production operations essentially move and process relatively large amounts of rock and soil to recover small amounts of valuable material. Consequently, past operations often profoundly have altered the ground surface, subsurface, and hydrologic regime. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that there are more than 50 billion tons of waste already on the ground and that 1-2 billion tons are added each year.

Hundreds of thousands of inactive and abandoned mine sites occur on public lands. Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), and National Park Service (NPS) are the largest land owners in the country. It has been estimated that as many as 500,000 abandoned mine sites exist on DOI lands alone. Since there are no longer private parties responsible for these sites, the public liability for remediating these sites is enormous.

The Bureau offers extensive technical capabilities for identifying and solving environmental problems that stem from minerals and coal production. These skills have been applied to studies ranging from basic research through applied research to site demonstrations. Bureau evaluations and analyses of minerals production potential, characterization studies, and research to develop new minerals production technology make it especially qualified for a lead role in identifying, prioritizing, and developing technology for remediating minerals-related sites. The Bureau works in concert with academia, federal and state agencies, and private companies to evaluate alternative strategies for solving minerals-related problems. Bureau personnel provide hands-on technical assistance to Federal and other organizations engaged in remediating problem sites. The Bureau's knowledge of field characterization techniques, excavation methods, beneficiation processes, and innovative in-place treatment systems is an invaluable national resource in solving many problems of contamination, both from mineral and non-mineral sources.

Because many of these sites are on or affect Federal lands (predominantly on those lands administered by DOI agencies), the taxpayers will eventually bear much of the burden for decontamination and restoration. The Bureau works in partnership with agencies that do cleanups or regulate minerals-production activities. These activities of the Bureau provide other agencies with the technical know how they lack and provide them with more cost-effective alternatives. Since the Bureau has no direct land-management or regulatory responsibilities, objective scientific research can be conducted without perceived conflict of interest.

The Secretary of the Interior has direct statutory responsibility to develop and promulgate sound environmental regulations for all mining activities on federal lands and to provide a technical basis for mine health and safety regulations. The Secretary must show that the regulations developed under the various statutory mandates are not "arbitrary and capricious" and that a scientific basis exists for the regulations. As Secretary Babbitt noted in a December 23, 1994, E-mail message to DOI employees:

> "My New Year's resolution is to base every land and water management decision on sound, scientific research, not ideological orthodoxy or emotional rhetoric. Our science agencies are increasingly lean but must remain mean in their application of research. Rather than limit government research, as some propose, we resolve to expand it and broaden access through the Internet and the information superhighway."

The EPA's new focus on management of ecosystems and proposed legislation, such as the Clean Water Act and the ultimate revisions to the Mining Law of 1872, will increasingly target impacts of mine waste. The continued need for permitting and regulating the exploitation and use of mineral resources requires better predictive tools and unbiased data for regulatory agencies at both the state and federal levels. New technology is needed to address the many intractable mining related problems.

The Bureau's Environmental Remediation Program is structured into five elements addressing these issues:

- **Inactive/Abandoned Mine Inventory and Site Characterization.** This element focuses on the need of land management agencies for technical assistance in inventorying their abandoned mine problems and for tools for quickly and accurately identifying and assessing site environmental problems.

- **Remediation of Contaminated Drainage.** Research develops and demonstrates technology for dealing with one of the most pressing problems--contamination of water by mineral operations.
- **Restoration of Hazardous Mineral Sites.** This element takes the improved Bureau technology to the field in partnership with others.
- **Technology Base for Sound Mining Regulations.** Research provides the sound technical basis for current and future regulations to assure that environmental problems do not continue to be replicated.
- **Contaminated Material Treatment Technology.** This element applies the Bureau's skills in treatment technology to other pressing contamination problems on Federal and other lands.

Relationship to other programs. The Bureau's program serves as a resource and a technical advisor to the Federal and State land-management agencies. This expertise is transferable for remediation and restoration efforts at abandoned mines, former National defense sites, and other hazardous waste locations on Federal lands. The Bureau has been working closely with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), EPA, Western Governor's Association, the National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs States, Department of Energy (DOE), Native American Tribes, grassroots organizations, and other interested stakeholders to transfer improved, cost-effective technology to affected sites. The relationship between the Bureau's program and that of USGS is depicted in Figure 1. Additionally, the Bureau's program is coordinated with the work of other agencies through interagency agreements.

INACTIVE/ABANDONED MINE INVENTORY-SITE CHARACTERIZATION

Under this element, the Bureau is assisting DOI and other Federal agencies, such as USFS, with the inventory of inactive and abandoned mined lands and in employing new and improved tools for the characterization of these sites. Such sites potentially may pose a major cost and legal liability to the Federal government for cleanup and remediation. Public health threats, proposed mining law revisions, storm water regulations, Superfund liabilities, and other issues have focused attention on the need to inventory, evaluate, and remediate inactive and abandoned mined land problems. Federal land managing agencies are in the process of inventorying inactive or abandoned mines, but because of the number of sites involved, the lack of documentation, and the remoteness of many sites, locating and evaluating these sites has proven very difficult. The assessment or characterization of these sites has been made more difficult by the lack of suitable techniques and technology.

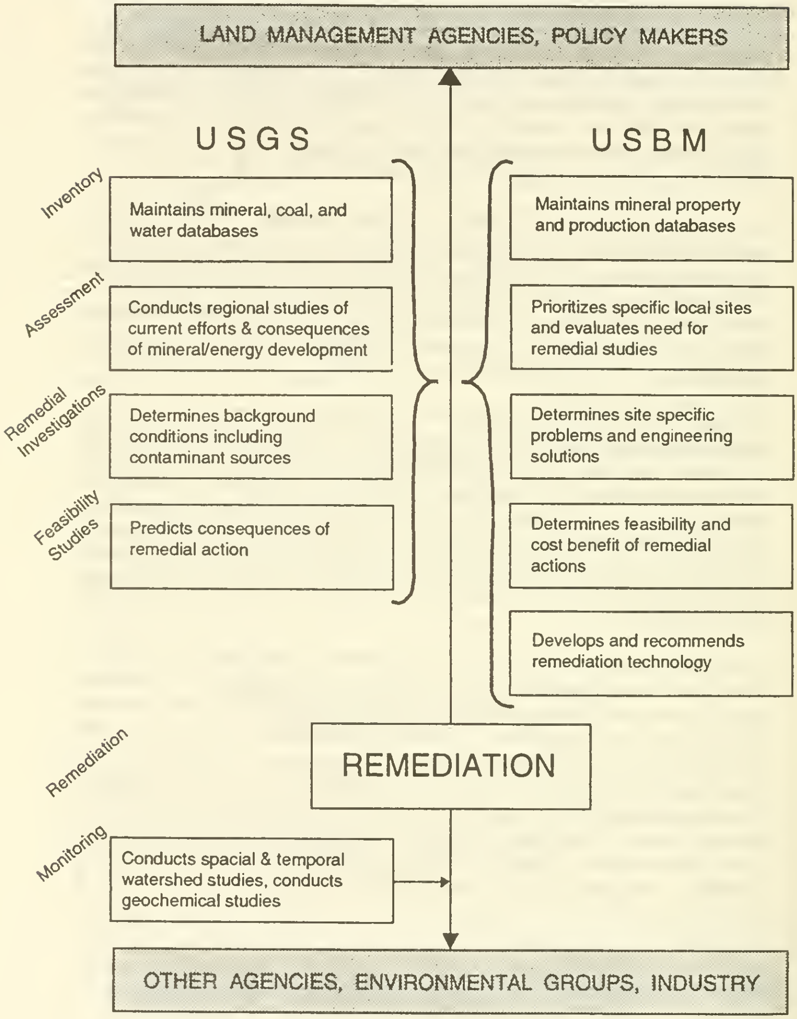
The Bureau, through its Minerals Issue Analysis Program, maintains the Minerals Availability System/Mineral Industry Location System, which is the world's most comprehensive automated database on mines and other types of minerals locations. In addition, the Bureau maintains a vast collection of data obtained through decades of property evaluations, status of properties, mineral production, and resource availability reports.

Using these data and inventory protocols developed by the Bureau, environmental problems and physical hazards and their relative significance can be identified and anticipated. The Bureau also makes extensive use of geographical information systems to allow information for a single site or many sites to be evaluated and displayed on a spatial basis. Additional criteria such as proximity to population, sensitive habitats, and degraded watersheds can be used to prioritize future work.

Federal land sites are often complex, both physically and chemically, due to the broad spectrum of ore types, processing techniques, mining methods, and metal recoveries. Site characterization, which determines the volume, toxicity, and mobility of contaminants, is essential to efficient, cost-effective remedial design. Traditional site characterization methods, however, are often ineffective for the large volume, low concentration wastes found at mineral sites. Since metal mining occurs in areas of high, naturally occurring background metal levels, proper site evaluation is further complicated for these sites.

Under this element, the Bureau also assists the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies with the identification, evaluation, and prioritization of mining and minerals-related environmental problems. Site characterization and risk assessment methods appropriate to mine sites are developed based on multi-disciplinary mineral resource evaluation techniques such as geophysics, geochemistry, biochemistry, and geostatistics. These methods then are applied to inactive or abandoned mine sites on Federal lands to determine the scope, magnitude, and impacts of associated environmental problems. Proper determination of the need for additional feasibility and/or remedial studies at these sites are products of

Figure 1 - Relationship between USBM and USGS program activities.


LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES, POLICY MAKERS
USGS
USBM
Inventory
Maintains mineral, coal, and water databases
Maintains mineral property and production databases
Assessment
Conducts regional studies of current efforts & consequences of mineral/energy development
Prioritizes specific local sites and evaluates need for remedial studies
Remedial Investigations
Determines background conditions including contaminant sources
Determines site specific problems and engineering solutions
Feasibility Studies
Predicts consequences of remedial action
Determines feasibility and cost benefit of remedial actions
Develops and recommends remediation technology
Remediation
REMEDIATION
Monitoring
Conducts spacial & temporal watershed studies, conducts geochemical studies
OTHER AGENCIES, ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS, INDUSTRY

the application of these methods. Studies are conducted on NPS, USFS, and BLM inactive or abandoned mine land sites. Most studies are conducted as partnerships with the land manager, EPA, or the State environmental agency. Data collected are used to meet inventory and assessment responsibilities under a variety of environmental laws including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and Clean Water Act.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide land management agencies with an efficient site-assessment manual for effectively sorting and screening information on inactive and abandoned mine sites, and help in establishing priorities for further work in characterizing and remediating such sites.

- Cooperate with USGS and other agencies to inventory and screen inactive and abandoned mine sites on Federal land for possible environmental impacts on water, air, and land.

- Maintain and continually update a national inactive and abandoned mined land data base. In cooperation with the USGS, consolidate all existing USBM/USGS data bases containing information on geology, mineralogy, hydrology, chemistry, biology, and mineral production information and geographical data. Provide access for land managers planning characterization or remediation activities for inactive and abandoned mine sites.

- Develop specific chemical, physical, and mineralogical characterization protocols for various types of contaminated material, such as tailings, soils, and milling by-products.

- Develop specific types of protocols to determine the reactivity and mobility of various waste and host materials. Such experiments might include batch, column, core, and in situ reaction studies.

- Design and develop prototype techniques for more efficient identification of physical hazards such as unstable highwalls and underground openings.

- Conduct field trials of site characterization techniques to validate them and enable their wider application.

Develop and demonstrate risk assessment and remediation cost estimation systems specific to mineral sites in partnership with land management agencies and other interested parties.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Inventory Assistance in Alaska.** Inactive or abandoned mine inventories were conducted in Alaska both for USFS and BLM. The final inactive and abandoned mined land report for the Chugach National Forest was completed and delivered to USFS. Inactive and abandoned mine land inventory data for the Tongass National Forest was compiled and site visits conducted. The Fortymile/Black River inactive and abandoned mined land inventory was completed and delivered to BLM.

- **Inventory and Prioritization, Wyoming and Colorado.** Inactive and abandoned mined land inventories were completed for USFS in the Big Horn, Black Hills, and Medicine Bow National Forests in Wyoming. This completes the inventory effort for USFS lands in Wyoming. Inventory and prioritization work for BLM was completed in the Upper Animas watershed, CO, and initiated in the Montrose Resource Area, CO.

Katherine Mill, Arizona. At the request of NPS, the Bureau conducted a multi-year study of the Katherine Mill property, located within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, AZ. The site contains an abandoned mine, cyanide mill, and substantial tailings. Physical and environmental hazards include active subsidence of underground workings, erosion of tailings, and heavy metal and chemical residues. The Bureau's final report will be used by NPS to address these concerns.

- **Stampede and Banjo Mines, Alaska.** These two abandoned properties are located in Denali National Park, AK. At the request of NPS, a two-year site characterization study was conducted to determine possible hazardous substance contamination and water quality degradation at the sites. NPS will use the results to mitigate problems while preserving the sites.

- **Characterizing an Unconfined Tailings Site.** A multi-year site characterization of the Silver Crescent property, ID, was completed. The site, on land managed by USFS, contains substantial tailings that have been eroded by Moon Gulch. Geochemical, geophysical, hydrologic, and biologic studies at the site were conducted in order to determine the nature, spatial distribution, and risk to the environment from heavy metals on the site. The results will be used to develop a remediation strategy.

- **Characterizing a Heavily Mined Watershed.** The East Fork Pine Creek Watershed contains heavily mined lands managed by BLM, USFS, State and private owners. The Bureau and State of Idaho cooperated on a multi-year project to identify inactive and abandoned mine sites within the watershed and evaluated their relative contribution to degradation of water quality. Results will be used by the State and Federal agencies to prioritized sites and optimize the results of remediation efforts.

- **Watershed Study in an Arid Climate** A watershed study of the Turkey Creek, Prescott National Forest, AZ, was initiated. Each inactive or abandoned mine site in the study area was visited and sampled. Detailed site characterizations were conducted at two of the more important sites. Information will be analyzed and used to determine each site's impact on the environment.

- **Site Characterizations, Winnemucca, NV.** Site characterizations were initiated on several sites identified as a result a prototype inventory conducted in FY 1994 for BLM. Sites with high potential for environmental problems were selected, and sufficient information will be obtained for the management agency to perform risk assessments under EPA guidelines.

- **USFS Site Characterizations, CA**. At the request of USFS's Region 5, the Bureau conducted a site characterization of the Buzzard Hill Mine site, CA. The study determined the severity and extent of environmental damage due to acid and heavy metals drainage from the property and will be used to design a strategy for evaluating similar sites in the Region. Additional sites were initiated based on USFS priorities.

- **Remote Sensing Inventorying.** Remote sensing technology has been applied to the identification and characterization of mine waste materials on Federal lands. This research effort, combined with geographic information system programs, will provide improved tools for rapid and economical characterization of remote inactive and abandoned mining sites. Cooperating Federal and state agencies will benefit from this technology in the initial characterization of these sites.

- **Geophysics for Waste Characterization.** The application of individual geophysical methods demonstrated at multiple field sites were compiled and published with recommendations for equipment, field procedures, and processing technology. These verified technologies will provide more accurate and cost-effective methods to monitor and characterize environmental problems at mineral-related hazardous waste sites.

Federal land management and regulatory agencies cooperated in these studies and will also be the beneficiaries of this technology.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **Inventorying Minerals Sites with Environmental Hazards.** Data accumulation, field evaluation, and prioritization of inactive and abandoned mine sites started in FY 1995 will be completed. Additional studies will begin in response to USFS and BLM priorities.

- **Geophysics for Waste Characterization.** A comprehensive report detailing the results of the laboratory and field valuations and providing recommendations for the application of integrated geophysical methods to the quantitative characterization of mine waste materials will be published. This report will provide the permitting and regulatory communities with a single source for the application of geophysics to mine waste remediation.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Inactive/Abandoned Mine Inventory-Site Characterization	$(000)	4,458	-647
	FTE	*43*	*-2*

The decreases in the element are the result of the reduction in the Bureau funding spent on site inventorying/characterization for all Federal sites. The other agencies will be asked to assume a greater portion of the cost of this activity.

REMEDIATION OF CONTAMINATED DRAINAGE

Metal-contaminated drainage from the mining, processing and disposal of minerals has adversely affected water quality and raised concerns about its impact on local and national drinking water supplies and watershed ecologies. Many examples of adverse impacts can be found in the historic coal mining and hardrock metal mining regions. Besides the toxic metal cations, many anions associated with mine wastes, such as cyanides, sulfates, and nitrates are also released to the environment and pose potential risk to aquatic life and drinking water supplies.

A number of Federal, State, and other entities have begun to attempt to deal with this problem. According to the USFS, mineral-related pollution is one of the most serious environmental problems on public land and poses a serious threat to many of our ecosystems. They have entered into a partnership with the Bureau to develop the tools to solve their most difficult problems. DOI and its Office of Surface Mining (OSM) have launched a new effort to address the problem of preventing acid mine drainage in coal mining areas. EPA has also targeted non-point sources and has identified mine drainage as a significant contributor. Mining sites are among EPA's priorities in its strategy for protecting the nation's surface and ground water.

Research conducted under the Remediation of Contaminated Drainage element seeks to prevent or mitigate surface and groundwater contamination from activities related to the mining, processing and disposal of minerals and wastes. By applying the Bureau's knowledge of geochemistry, hydrology, extractive metallurgy, biotechnology and engineering, the research covered under this element will develop innovative technologies to prevent or mitigate AMD at mineral sites.

The first emphasis will be on mitigation and control where source control and reduction of contaminated drainage will be used to prevent surface and groundwater contamination. Long term effectiveness of these techniques will also be assessed to provide improved guidance to land-management and regulatory agencies in managing mineral resource development and cleanup efforts.

Water treatment and disposal of sludge, being an "end of pipe" solution, is the last resort for solving environmental problems. However, often this may be the only cost-effective approach, especially for problems resulting from past mining practices. The Bureau's research emphasizes cost-effective technologies designed using a systems approach to avoid a piecemeal solutions and unanticipated consequences. Unit operations and processes are being integrated into a complete process for each problem/site to allow the best solution utilizing the expertise of the entire Bureau. A secondary emphasis, where feasible, will be waste minimization, recycling, or recovery of marketable materials depending on the problem.

Process demonstration of new technologies will focus on prioritized categories of mine sites and cooperation with other agencies such as USFS, OSM, and others to leverage the Bureau's resources and obtain a greater return.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop a suite of proven hydrologic and source control techniques to mitigate contaminated drainage with minimal environmental impact.

- Develop innovative, cost-effective "end-of-pipe" treatment technologies that will: (a) ensure that active mines can comply with all applicable federal and local discharge standards and (b) assist land-management and regulatory agencies to treat mine drainage and other discharges from inactive or abandoned mines on public lands.

- Promote sound principles in mining, emphasizing source reduction, recovery and recycle with treatment and waste disposal the last resort.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **USBM/OSM Cooperative Research.** The joint national acid mine drainage project plan formulated by a workgroup from the Bureau and OSM was implemented. A list of hydrologic control techniques was compiled and prioritized. Field sites were identified for assessing long term effectiveness for the most important techniques. Field work has been initiated to gather additional data to complement data already available. Under the plan, both agencies will contribute personnel and other resources to the multi-year research and demonstration effort.

- **Biogenic Treatment of Metal Mine Drainage.** Hydrogen sulfide gas produced during anaerobic digestion of organic waste was successfully used to treat metal contaminated mine water. Potentially toxic metals such as copper, cadmium, lead, and zinc can be removed in this manner. The recovered metals then can be shipped to a smelter. Pilot scale tests conducted at a copper mine in Arizona indicate that the concept of using one waste stream to treat another should be cost effective.

- **Systems Approach to Water Treatment.** The Bureau developed a technique for using hydrogen sulfide gas to precipitate arsenic in an easier to handle solid form as a second step to treat the waste stream from the immobilized extractant process and enable the reuse of the immobilized extractant. The ability of the extractant to remove arsenic from industrial wastewater was demonstrated in FY 94. This integration of two Bureau technologies, immobilized extractant and sulfide reduction, was another example of the application of the systems approach to solve environmental problems.

- **Passive Biological Treatment of Acid Mine Drainage.** The feasibility of extending passive treatment technology developed for coal mine drainage to metal mine drainage was evaluated at wetlands at abandoned metal mines in Colorado.

- **Demonstration of Alternative Technologies for Uranium Removal.** The removal of uranium by liquid membrane and ion exchange was field tested at Midnite Mine and assessed by the Water Treatment System group, an expert group assembled from several Bureau Research Centers. Uranium removed by these techniques can be recovered using other technologies. Field data will be used to refine the preliminary cost estimates for treatment of contaminated drainage at the Midnite Mine.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **USBM/Forest Service Cooperative Research.** Hydrologic control technology will be demonstrated as a method of contaminant source control for reducing contaminated drainage. The impact on water quality and site hydrology will be studied. This approach will protect groundwater and, in many cases, eliminate the need for "end-of-the-pipe" treatment.

- **Systems Approach to Water Treatment.** Integration of various technologies developed by the Bureau into a series of processes for solving different types of environmental contamination will be continued under the Water System Treatment Group. Development of decision logic for technology selection utilizing an in-house data base will be initiated.

- **Field Demonstration of Low Maintenance Treatment Technologies for Remote Sites.** Supported Liquid Membrane (SLM--a modification of the Bureau's LEM technology) and a water-powered in-line neutralization system will be field tested as two promising options for treating drainage at remote sites. Low to medium flow drainage at inaccessible sites are serious problems for many land management agencies, such as USFS and NPS. The location of the sites generally rules out most currently available treatment techniques.

- **Bioremediation in Underground Mines.** Underground environmental in-situ bioremediation will be evaluated at a field site. If successful, the passive treatment technique will control drainage quality at the source and require little maintenance. The work will be conducted in coordination with Federal and State land management and regulatory agencies.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Remediation of Contaminated Drainage	$(000)	6,586	+823
	FTE	*64*	*+ 10*

Contaminated drainage is the most immediate problem associated with past mineral production on public lands. The net program increase is mainly due to the refocussing of related ER projects to address the pressing need for improved technology to deal with contaminated drainage and to conduct a project in partnership with other agencies.

RESTORATION OF HAZARDOUS MINERAL SITES

This element was formed from portions of the Abandoned Mined Land Reclamation Research, Hazardous Waste Treatment Technology, Control of Mine Drainage and Liquid Waste and Solid Waste Management and Subsidence elements of the FY 1995 Environmental Technology program. This program element focuses on demonstrating alternate reclamation technology options on public lands with the goal of cost effectively restoring abandoned mine lands, where hazardous conditions and toxic minerals affect visitors, plant and animal species, and surface water and ground water resources. Abandoned and inactive mine lands are the largest class of environmental remediation problems for the DOI, the USFS, and other Federal land-management and regulatory agencies. They are also a major concern to States and Native American Tribes. Well over 5,000 miles of America's rivers and streams continue to be contaminated by acidic drainage from abandoned mines. A number of mines and mineral-processing facilities are often located in a single watershed, collectively degrading the environment. The program addresses restoration of the mine sites and the surrounding watersheds, through contaminant source control technologies such as grouting, through remining and reprocessing mill wastes for contaminant removal or treatment, and through restoration of inactive mine sites to productive use, all of which prevent further environmental degradation.

Abandoned Mined Land (AML) Reclamation Research, a component of this element, addresses environmental problems associated with reclaiming abandoned coal mines. This work complements and reduces the cost of the Title IV grant program of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation

Act of 1977. This research supports the nationwide AML program carried out by the Primacy States and the OSM under Public Law 95-87.

Often, public/private initiatives highlight the need for technology. One such initiative of this Administration, focusing on Appalachian Clean Streams, is being developed through a coordinated effort among various interested stakeholders. The intended result is an effective public/private partnership program for correcting environmental problems at sites impacted by past coal mining and its associated acid mine drainage. It is evident that, if this initiative is to begin to attain its stated goals in any sort of cost-effective manner, the technology that the Bureau has developed must be deployed in a rapid manner and in a way that allows the stakeholders the full benefit of information on its application.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop and demonstrate new and improved coal and metal mine reclamation technology responsive to the needs of state, Federal, and other parties responsible for AML reclamation.

- Accelerate the transfer of previously developed Bureau tools, technologies, and techniques through field trials and demonstrations in conjunction with stakeholders and partners.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Metal Mine Tailings Reprocessing to Remove Problem Contaminants.** One method of detoxifying hazardous mineral sites is to reprocess the waste tailings to remove the sulfitic material. This material is a key component in the production of acid rock drainage. Bureau research has shown that beneficiation technology coupled with froth flotation can be used to remove sulfides from tailings without grinding the tailings. By reprocessing mine tailings, site restoration costs can be minimized.

- **High Altitude Site Reclamation.** A suite of geophysical methods (DC resistivity, frequency electromagnetics and ground-penetrating radar), together with a conductivity tracer technique, were applied at the Chalk Creek mine, an abandoned high altitude mine in Colorado's San Isabel National Forest. The information provided by the Bureau improved the understanding of the extent and hydrologic relationship of the contamination. This better understanding of the contamination has helped EPA, USFS, and the State of Colorado to interpret monitoring data obtained from wells drilled on site and select the appropriate option for remedial action.

- **Predicting Subsidence.** Early warning technology to detect impending subsidence events and also to determine the stability of previously backfilled shafts has been developed to display lateral progression of subsidence. This technology is a useful tool to predict the most likely locations for future subsidence events affecting residential areas. Remote detection of strata movements over abandoned coal mines was examined using an electromagnetic monitoring of coaxial cables located over abandoned coal mines. This technology has been developed in close cooperation with the State of Illinois Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Council and the Illinois Mine Subsidence Insurance Fund. It is being applied to a new school construction site adjacent to an area with high subsidence potential.

- **Ground Water Control Monitoring System.** Source control of ground water flow by clay or other grouting is a technique with good potential for minimizing acid mine drainage (AMD) if the grout can be properly placed. Geophysical technology was developed to provide a simple and inexpensive method to track the direction and location of grout flow during grout placement operations. Outside contractors, the State of Montana, and a national grouting company (Baroid) were integrally involved in the technology demonstration at a mining site near Great Falls, MT.

- **Remote Plugging Abandoned Shafts and Adits.** The geometry and extent of abandoned mine openings can vary widely and pose a difficult challenge to seal these openings safely and inexpensively. Inflatable concrete forms have been designed and a prototype tested to seal an abandoned mine opening in close cooperation with State of Washington and local contractors.

- **Cryogenic Extinguishment of Waste Bank Fires.** Subsurface fires exist in abandoned coal mine refuse banks throughout the mining districts, frequently affecting nearby residential and recreational areas. Working with the State of Ohio, the Bureau developed cryogenic fire extinguishment technology that was successfully demonstrated at an abandoned waste bank site. The cryogenic slurry was successfully injected into the target zone with preliminary readings showing significant cooling of the waste bank fire.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **Technical Assistance on Federal Lands.** A targeted pilot study will be used to develop Department-wide interdisciplinary approaches for adaptive management and restoration of unhealthy aquatic ecosystems on Federal lands. Using geophysical, geostatistical, and geochemical methods, the demonstration will provide needed guidance to land managers and industry onsite characterization necessary to improve environmental quality of the Nation's water resources.

- **Metal Mine Tailings Reprocessing to Remove Problem Contaminants.** The Bureau is conducting an evaluation and adaptation of process metallurgy for the conversion of pyrite into less toxic waste and saleable products. Preliminary results from oxidative roasting tests demonstrate the conversion of the sulfide materials into hematite at levels innocuous to the environment. Efforts will be focused on the economics of conversion of pyrite to saleable or innocuous products.

- **High Altitude Site Reclamation.** The use of algae to absorb metal contaminants may provide a new passive water treatment technique for remote mining sites. "Algal mats" installed at the Golf Tunnel adit at Chalk Creek will be tested for their ability to protect the algae community from extreme condition at the site - sunlight and extreme temperature variation. The Bureau will also conduct additional geophysical/tracer studies and sampling that will yield information on the effectiveness of the remediation work being done by its Federal and State partners.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Restoration of Hazardous Mineral Sites	$(000)	6,293	-183
	FTE	*62*	*-6*

The program decrease is the result of the deduction of a one-time increase in the fiscal year 1995 base (for Center closure costs), an increase for further developing restoration projects in partnership with other programs such as the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative, the elimination of support for the university-based National Mine Land Reclamation Center, and the refocussing of other Environmental Restoration projects to concentrate on their application to site restoration.

TECHNOLOGY BASE FOR SOUND MINING REGULATIONS

The Secretary of the Interior has direct statutory responsibility for the development and promulgation of sound environmental regulations for coal mining, for regulation of all mining activities on federal lands, and for providing a technical basis for mine health and safety regulations. The Secretary must show that the regulations developed under the various statutory mandates are not "arbitrary and capricious"--that a scientific basis exists for the regulations. The present state of knowledge in many areas related to the production of minerals does not have such a demonstrably sound technology base.

The problem is not confined to the DOI. The EPA's new focus on management of ecosystems and proposed legislation, such as revision of the Clean Water Act, the Mining Law of 1872, RCRA, and Superfund, increasingly will target mine and minerals industry waste. The States with their various efforts to regulate mineral production in a sound manner face the identical issue. The continued need for granting environmentally sound permits for the use of mineral resources on public lands requires better predictive tools and unbiased data for regulatory agencies at both the state and federal levels. New technology is needed to address many intractable mining-related problems, such as prediction of acid mine drainage, mine-closure standards for cyanide heap-leach mining operations and conventional mines and processing facilities, metal-mine rock-dump stability, and technology-based criteria for sound waste-disposal practices.

The Bureau has the unique scientific and technical expertise to assist these entities with these mining related regulatory responsibilities. The Bureau's capabilities span the full range of mining related issues from acid/toxic drainage, solid and hazardous waste materials, subsidence, blasting, and land reclamation and remediation. The Bureau's recent Memorandum of Understanding with OSM is founded on the Bureau's providing such technical support to OSM. The Bureau will be expanding its program of cooperation with other Federal and state agencies in the development of unbiased data sets for regulatory development and sound permitting decisions.

This is a new element for FY 1996. It was formed from portions of the Control of Mine Drainage and Liquid Wastes, Solid Waste Management and Subsidence, and Hazardous Waste Treatment Technology elements of the FY 1995 Environmental Technology program. The new effort will accelerate the development of useful tools and sound science for the formulation of sound regulations.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide the technical assistance and the technology base necessary for regulatory agencies to formulate sound, scientifically defensible environmental regulations and land use decisions.

- Analyze and evaluate the impact of regulations in draft and final stages of development for technical and economic feasibility and land use decisions with respect to costs to the responsible party; and

- Evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed mining activities at the request of land management agencies for land-use decisions, permitting actions and land swaps.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **A Compendium of Strata-Response Information.** Geologic factors that have a significant affect on overburden response in western underground coal mining were compiled for the first time in a single document. This joint Government-industry effort covers approximately a 10-year period of data developed from many sources. The publication provides a single, readily available source of information for permitting actions for industry and Federal and state regulatory agencies.

- **Abandoned Hard Rock Subsidence Assistance Planning.** Through a unique cost-sharing program of cooperation between the Bureau and six New Jersey communities, a program to address a variety of abandoned mine problems has been developed. The program provides technical assistance for the identification, characterization, and remediation of abandoned iron and copper mines that is also relevant to situations in other States. These communities will now be able to locate and address potentially life threatening mining related problems.

- **Coal Mine Acid Prediction Technologies.** The Bureau provided the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) with a definitive publication, "An Overview of the State of Acid Mine Drainage Prediction Art and Science." This publication brings together in one place all the acid mine drainage prediction technology commonly used by industry and regulatory agencies and is the first step in the assessment of the effectiveness of the present state of the art in this key area affecting permitting decisions.

- **Environmentally Sound Alternatives to Land-Based Mine Waste Disposal.** Present U.S. regulations prohibit the use of underwater disposal of mineral wastes despite the growing acceptance of this approach in many developed countries. The basic reason for this is that there was no technology base sufficient to support this alternative when the regulations were promulgated. Because of the regulations, the development of such a base is now costly and complicated. A full-scale subaqueous waste disposal field evaluation was initiated in Alaska in partnership with industry, academia, and other Federal agencies to demonstrate that treated mine waste can be discarded in a subaqueous domain, in an environmentally safe and economic manner. Successful completion of this research will provide economical and environmentally sound alternatives for mineral waste disposal.

- **Environmentally Safe Coal Combustion Waste Disposal Technology.** The safe disposal of the millions of tons of coal-combustion top and bottom ash generated each year is a matter of increasing concern to Federal, State, and local authorities. While most of this material is benign, significant amounts of this waste contain toxic heavy metals, radioactive materials, and other contaminants. In cooperation with State and local agencies, several selected coal combustion residue disposal sites were characterized and extensive leachate and groundwater monitoring systems were put in place. This program will help regulatory authorities and others verify that disposal technology for coal combustion residue wastes is environmentally safe.

- **Rock Dump Stability.** Permitting and inspection of mine waste dumps is a major problem for regulatory authorities, particularly for the large dumps typical of western metal mines. While the basic theory of soil and rock stability is well established, there is no practical way at present to assure that the structure is built according to the specifications in its original design and permits. The Bureau applied innovative digital-imaging technology to the evaluation of fine-grain-sized material in end-dumped waste disposal sites on Federally managed lands. This project is being conducted in cooperation with the USFS to demonstrate innovative technology for inspection of end-dumped hard rock waste structures. Digital imaging will provide a safe and economical way for land managers and regulators to evaluate the stability of these structures.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **Subsidence Abatement Technologies.** A data base framework for a subsidence abatement technology program will be completed and operational. This data base was compiled by the Bureau with the cooperation of industry and the private sector, and will provide a single source for identifying the applicable technologies for predicting subsidence events. Industry, permitting agencies and the private sector will benefit from this program.

- **Creation of Intelligent maps.** The risk assessment technology being developed by the Bureau will incorporate surface and subsurface features correlated to a (previously impossible) common coordinate system. "Intelligent Maps" created through the data base files offer extensive capabilities for modeling for multiple land use planning. Federal and state land management agencies and also a wide spectrum of individuals affected by subsidence events will benefit from these risk assessment protocols.

- **Improved Tools For Subsidence Risk Assessment.** Three-dimensional animation models for the simulation of the impacts of subsidence and subsidence wave movement including magnitude, duration, direction and movement rate will improve the state of the art for subsidence prediction. Industry, land managers, and the public will benefit from the availability of enhanced risk assessment abilities.

- **Environmentally Safe Techniques For Mine Backfill.** Groundwater flow quantity and quality will continue to be monitored and trends will be identified and verified for mine backfill materials. Results will test the theory that the return of mine waste materials to the mine has little or no impact on the groundwater regime. This data will be use by industry and regulators in the permitting of active mining operations.

- **Subaqueous Disposal Technology.** Monitoring of a full scale subaqueous waste disposal site in Alaska will continue with emphasis placed on identifying and characterizing turbidity and recolonization of the waste material on the substrate. This study in cooperation with industry, academia and other Federal agencies will help in the permitting of active hard rock mining operations.

- **Environmentally Safe Coal Combustion Waste Disposal Technology.** Monitoring of coal combustion residue field sites will continue, with concentration on water chemistry changes as surface and groundwater move through the disposal site. These data will assist in the verification of environmentally safe disposal technologies for eliminating coal combustion waste materials. Continued cooperation of state and local regulatory agencies will provide timely and accurate results.

- **Acid Mine Drainage Prediction Technology.** The Bureau, in cooperation with the OSM and state regulatory agencies, will compare existing surface coal mine permitting data with the quality of drainage from those permitted to help provide the basis for the selection of the most accurate prediction techniques and practices. Such technology will improve coal mine permitting activities at the Federal and state levels and help assure the future of our waterways.

- **Demonstration of Mining Hydrology Model.** A computerized mining hydrologic model will be transferred to the Pennsylvania Department of Natural Resources to aid in the mapping of site specific hydrologic flow patterns critical to evaluating mine permits in a timely manner. Modeling data can also be used to assess hydrologic impacts on nearby municipal water wells allowing for minimal environmental impacts from mining operations.

CONTAMINATED MATERIAL TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY

There is a growing concern about the environmental problems on Federal lands. Many of these problems are mining-related. However, others are the consequences of various other human activities, such as waste disposal and manufacturing. The DOI, as the Nation's largest land management agency, has its share of these sites. The NPS and BLM have thousands of sites where metals and other inorganic contaminants have been spilled, illegally dumped, and so on. An April 1993 report from EPA indicates that, of the 517 sites in the Superfund Program without signed Records of Decision, over half are contaminated with metals. Metals alone or in combination with other contaminants at these Superfund sites total 20.5 million cubic yards of soil, sediment and sludge. In addition to the Superfund sites, EPA enforces a cleanup program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act that has identified 1,500 to 3,500 contaminated sites requiring clean-up. The Department of Defense has identified approximately 7,300 sites requiring cleanup. Of 1,114 Army sites, 25 percent have heavy metal contamination, and of 995 Navy sites, 11 percent are contaminated with heavy metals. There are estimated to be 4,000 contaminated sites covering 26,000 acres on the Department of Energy installations.

Many current treatment technologies for contaminated soils, sludges and sediment require excavation, management of large stockpiles and preparation of materials for treatment. Excavation and stockpiling of soils often produce fugitive dust which can be a hazard to site workers. Preparing soils and sludges for treatment is one of the more difficult problems encountered in remediating contaminated sites. Materials with high clay or moisture content are particular problems.

In addition, most mineral processing wastes contain relatively low concentrations of toxic metals, that, if properly managed, pose minor threat to human health and the environment. However, technical uncertainties associated with disposal conditions, coupled with the sheer volume of these wastes, present formidable challenges to industry and regulatory authorities. Research is needed that focuses on developing better technology for treatment of mineral-processing wastes from current operations and for correcting environmental damage caused by past activities.

Research under the Contaminated Material Treatment Technology element will develop more cost-effective technology for the remediation of inorganic contaminants on public and private lands.

OBJECTIVES

- ► Improve technologies and methods from the mining and mineral processing industry to provide engineering solutions to cleanup of contaminated sites, and apply the expertise gained from mineral industry research to providing solutions to these problems.

- ► Develop new remediation technology to allow permanent, cost-effective cleanup of metal-contaminated sites.

- ► Adapt and modify technology from the mining industry, which similarly handles large volumes of material with variable characteristics, and find innovative solutions to handling materials at hazardous waste sites.

- ► Develop improved techniques to remove and/or recover the residual metal contents of industrial, mining, and mineral processing wastes.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Metal contaminants pose a particularly difficult treatment challenge. They are persistent, can be acutely toxic, and their cleanup is costly with conventional technologies. The Bureau is developing broadly applicable, effective, innovative metallurgical technology to extract metals from wastes, groundwater, and soils.

- ► **Contamination/Hazardous Waste Removal Using Remote Hydraulic Mining Technology.** Dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) are immiscible organic contaminants that have densities greater than water.

These DNAPLs tend to migrate downward in an aquifer until they are obstructed by an impermeable zone. Unless removed, DNAPLs are a source of continuous contamination of aquifers and impede the effectiveness of systems that pump and treat groundwater at the surface. There are no current methods that can remove DNAPLs, and the problem exists on both public and private land. Contaminated soils beneath structures, such as buildings and roads, pose a particular problem for the current methods that are based on excavation. The cost of destroying and rebuilding the structure often precludes removal, and thus the problem persists. USBM researchers, with the assistance of the EPA, have identified DNAPLs as the initial waste on which to demonstrate a Bureau-developed hydraulic mining technology which can remove contaminated sources such as DNAPLs in situ. The Bureau has completed the development of prototype equipment for this work. The EPA will identify a Superfund site for demonstration.

- **Treatment of Lead and Other Contaminants by Beneficiation and Other Metallurgical Technologies**. Small arms firing ranges are a source of lead contamination that can effect both wildlife and human health. It is a major problem for the DOD, which must maintain active firing ranges at most of its facilities. In addition, there are many old ranges on both active and inactive facilities that need remediation. A report on the demonstration of the Bureau developed beneficiation system ("soil washer") for remediation of bullets and lead in soil at small arms firing ranges at the Marine Base in Quantico, VA, has been completed. This technology development was supported by the Department of Navy, which will build full-scale equipment in 1996 to speed the transfer of this technology to private industry.

- **In situ Water Treatment.** The current treatment state of the art for contaminated groundwater requires pumping the water to the surface and subsequent treatment. Environmental Protection Agency studies have concluded that most of the pump and treat systems currently employed for groundwater remediation are ineffective. Recent research emphasis has been on in situ methods that provide better treatment options. The Bureau has collaborated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to perform site specific laboratory studies and field-site technical assistance in geochemistry, and hydrology on in situ remediation of chrome in groundwater. The technology being demonstrated at a Coast Guard facility in Elizabeth City, NC uses a permeable barrier of metallic Fe filings to intercept contaminant plumes.

- **Technical Studies at the Midnite Mine.** The Bureau completed a series of studies designed to provide the Spokane Tribe, BIA, BLM, and other interested parties with the fundamental information they will need to resolve the issues associated with the reclamation of the Midnite Mine. Studies included: a hydrologic/geologic model that can be used to compare the effectiveness of reclamation options, water quality studies that determined background and baseline for groundwater basin-wide, radiation studies that will provide the baseline data against which to make post-reclamation comparisons, and acid generation and metal liberation studies that determined the acid generating potential of the principal waste rocks at the mine and the limitations that exist for the use of the major waste dumps on the site for site reclamation. Treatment options for contaminated water in the old mine pits were identified and tested. Two water treatment methods were demonstrated on site and a report prepared on the options for the current, conventional water treatment plant.

- **Capabilities of the Bureau Vitrification Technology Facility Expanded to Include Evaluation of Fume Generation.** The Bureau has developed a sealed, three-phase, electric arc furnace (EAF) facility at its Albany Research Center to test the generic use of EAF's for stabilizing wastes. This versatile, continuous 1,000 to 2,000 pound-per-hour facility was extensively modified to enhance its capabilities for studies on fume generation and control during waste treatment trials. The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) contributed to the funding to this cooperative program so that more thorough evaluations could be made on the various compositions of low-level radioactive INEL wastes being tested. New gas and fume treatment procedures also have been included in the process as well as computerized data acquisition instruments.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **Treatment of Lead and Other Contaminants by Beneficiation and Other Metallurgical Technologies.** Final development activities will be completed on the bullet "soil washer" for the Navy. Research will begin to test treatment options for soils contaminated with lead paint under an agreement with EPA through the Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI). Lead paint in soil is a common urban problem, especially in older and often disadvantaged neighborhoods. A process for the remediation of soils contaminated with lead paint from these urban environments will be developed. For this process, successful mineral beneficiation technology will be combined with other treatment methods to remove and recover the lead from soil. An economic evaluation of the approach will be analyzed and compared to other remediation options.

- **In situ Water Treatment.** Other abiotic in situ treatment methods will be researched to determine their applicability to remove or immobilize metal contaminants in groundwater. A new site will be identified for detailed study leading to a treatment design and field demonstration.

- **Versatility of Generic EAF Vitrification Technology to be Demonstrated**. The Bureau's commercial scale electric arc furnace (EAF) will be used in cooperative studies on a variety of waste materials provided by research cooperators. In addition to conducting tests on various simulated radioactive wastes from the INEL, Southern California Edison (SCE), an electric utility in Rosemead, CA, is cooperating with the Bureau to test vitrification of residues generated by one of their boilers burning refuse derived fuels. The Bureau plans to melt these wastes with a mixture of 10 percent serpentine, a surrogate for asbestos--another SCE waste, and certain high calcium-bearing electroplating sludge wastes SCE wants to treat. In addition, Westinghouse Hanford Corporation (WHC) has also selected the Bureau's three-phase furnace as the appropriate technology for treating their high-sodium, low-level liquid wastes currently stored at the Hanford site. Researchers plan to mix these wastes with organic reductants and specific absorbent materials compounded to provide acceptable glass compositions, within the WHC constraint of providing 25 percent loading of waste oxides in the product glass. Research will focus on concentrating heavy metal contaminants contained in the wastes into recoverable fume products while insuring that any remaining trace amounts of metal are incorporated into a non-leachable, vitrified slag product.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Contaminated Material Treatment Technology	$(000)	5,672	-2,836
	FTE	*65*	*-11*

Bureau support for the university-based Mineral Industry Waste Treatment and Recovery Generic Center in Nevada will be eliminated. Two projects of interest to EPA will be eliminated or severely scaled back. Additionally, savings are realized from completion of the Bureau's work on the Midnite Mine, except for maintenance of the GIS database.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Inactive/Abandoned Mine inventory-site Characterization:

- A manual for conducting site characterizations of inactive and abandoned mine sites will be completed in FY 1996.
- A comprehensive report on the application of integrated geophysical methods to the quantitative characterization of mine waste materials will be published in FY 1996.

Remediation of Contaminated Drainage:

- Hydrologic control technology will be demonstrated in FY 1996 as a method of contaminant source control for reducing contaminated drainage.

Restoration of Hazardous Mineral Sites:

- A pilot study will be completed in FY 1998 to develop Department-wide interdisciplinary approaches for adaptive management and restoration of aquatic ecosystems on Federal lands.

Technical Base for Regulations:

- A data base framework for a subsidence abatement technology program will be operational in FY 1996.

- The Bureau will finalize work on the selection of the most accurate acid mine drainage prediction techniques and practices, in cooperation with the OSM and state regulatory agencies in FY 1997.

Contaminated Material Treatment Technology:

- A cooperative effort with the Environmental protection Agency, will be developed in FY 1996-1997, to demonstrate a full-scale "subterranean waste extractor" on an EPA superfund site.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity Overview

Activity: **POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

Program		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
Pollution Prevention & Control	$(000)	21,543	394	-9,593	12,344	-9,199
	FTE	*316*	*0*	*-60*	*256*	*-60*

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) program works in partnership with other Federal agencies and the private sector to develop extractive and recycling technologies that reduce environmental impacts. New, environmentally safe technologies for resource extraction are important to the land-managing agencies of the Department of the Interior (DOI). Agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and Office of Surface Mining (OSM) need scientific and technologic data developed by the program for use in monitoring mining and mineral processing on their lands. By working closely with DOI land managers and other regulatory agencies to demonstrate new technologies, the USBM may help to reduced the barriers to commercialization of these new technologies, such as obtaining environmental permits.

In addition, the PPC program conducts analyses of materials-use patterns to help determine environmental and other costs over the life of the material. This information is made available to public and private decisionmakers to help them use market mechanisms and technology, instead of regulatory intervention, to protect the environment.

The PPC program includes projects formerly in the Minerals Research element of the Minerals and Materials Science subactivity, and in the Advanced Mining Systems element of the Health, Safety and Mining Technology subactivity.

Research is planned and conducted in partnership with other Federal agencies and the private sector. A larger share of private sector cost-sharing will be required as new concepts are developed into commercial processes. Cost-sharing is targeted at 30 percent.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide the base for a new generation of environmental technologies that will prevent ecological harm from extractive processes.
- Facilitate sustainable minerals use through life-cycle analyses and the development of processes that reduce the production of wastes and enable reuse/recycling.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Preventing Environmental Harm From Extractive Processes. Environmental problems resulting from mineral extraction are addressed from a holistic viewpoint. For example, ecosystem management issues and environmental permitting must be considered along with technological issues. In situ extraction, clean mining methods, biotechnology, and clean processing are key areas for research to prevent environmental harm from mineral extraction. Selected accomplishments within these areas include:

- **Environmental Assessment for the In Situ Leaching of Copper Completed.** The USBM's Casa Grande Joint Venture received permission from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to test technology for recovering copper from underground without mining. The USBM and its principal partner, ASARCO, conducted two public meetings in Casa Grande, AZ, to allow the public an opportunity to comment on the project's draft Environmental Assessment (EA). The final EA, based on the public comment, was submitted to the ADEQ. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) resulted from the environmental assessment. Construction was initiated on the surface pilot plant to recover the copper from the in situ leach solutions.
- **Model Developed for the Eastside Ecosystem Management Program.** In support of the Eastside Ecosystem Management Program, a multiagency and private sector effort, USBM created a three-dimensional computer model of the abandoned Camp Carson mine located in eastern Oregon to assess the visual impact of proposed remediation projects. At another site in Winnemucca, NV, USBM researchers are using the model to help the BLM in permitting a proposed open pit mine. Using the model, mine planners and BLM personnel can view the site as it is now and at various stages during the mine's life. With this information, planners can adjust mine plans to reduce the visual impact caused by the mine.

- **Emission-Free Copper Electrowinning Demonstrated.** The evolution of oxygen during the electrowinning of copper creates an acid mist into the air above the cell, causing an environmental and human health risk. USBM scientists developed an electrochemical process that does not produce oxygen, thereby eliminating the mist. A pilot-scale copper electrowinning cell, employing this alternate electrochemistry, was demonstrated successfully at a copper producer's site in Arizona. The USBM-devised process showed no acid misting and, as an added bonus, substantial energy savings. The demonstration was supported by an industrial consortium that included: Cyprus Climax Corporation, Magma Copper Company, Eltech International Corporation, and Prosep Technologies Incorporated.

Sustainable Minerals Use. Recycling/waste minimization and intelligent process control are the principal thrusts of research in this area. Technology is developed to reduce the environmental impact of residues and effluents that require disposal, to recycle discarded consumer products, to reduce the volume of material going to municipal landfills, and to increase recyclability of consumer products by designing recycling into a product. Selected accomplishments include:

- **USBM-Developed Video Photometer Wins R&D 100 Award.** A video photometer developed by the USBM won a "R&D 100" Award from Research & Development magazine as one of the 100 most technologically significant new products in the previous year. The video photometer provides a quick, inexpensive sensor to monitor processes for real-time, on-line analysis and automatic control. This automated process control reduces waste, thus decreasing demand for raw material. The photometer uses a unique, patent-pending technique to process the signals for high accuracy. The technology was successfully used by a copper company to precisely control the concentration of copper to avoid discarding copper values in effluents from the electrowinning circuit. Potential users of the new analytical tool include metallurgical, chemical, pharmaceutical, petroleum, and the food and beverage industries.

- **Technology to Dewater Steel Sludges Demonstrated.** The third phase of the cooperative project with the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), construction and operation of a mini pilot plant to demonstrate the feasibility of USBM-developed dewatering technology, was completed. The economic feasibility of the technology is being refined by AISI, based on data from the mini-pilot operation. If economic feasibility is established, the fourth phase of the program is for the steel industry to conduct a full-scale pilot test. When commercialized, the technology will result in the recycling of 3 million tons per year of sludges that are currently being discarded.

- **A Solution to Avoid Downgrading of Steel Scrap.** A low-temperature selective copper removed process to eliminate the problem of copper contamination of ferrous scrap was demonstrated. The low-temperature operation will help keep capital costs low when the technology is commercialized.

- **Self-Cleaning Filter Developed.** The university-based Marine Minerals Technology Center, in collaboration with Moscow State Mining University in Russia, developed a filter that uses acoustic energy to provide continuous cleaning of the filter screen. Continuous cleaning avoids blockage of the screen and permits continuous operation and improved size control. The filter was developed to improve recovery of valuable metals in fines in coastal sand deposits. Without a non-blocking filter, the fines would be discarded.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

Preventing Environmental Harm From Extractive Processes. In situ extraction is a primary focus of the PPC program. In situ leach mining is a method of dissolving mineral values by pumping weak solvents through an ore body accessed only from the surface using boreholes. This method avoids disturbing the surface and eliminates large volumes of mining waste. Program highlights include:

- **Field Testing In Situ Leaching and Recovery of Copper.** Injection of copper leach solutions will begin at the Casa Grande site. The copper bearing leach solutions will be processed on the surface for copper recovery and the spent solutions reinjected into the ore body. The field test facility will produce copper metal by the end of FY 1995, and will provide data to estimate the economic viability, metal recovery efficiency, and potential problems associated with continuous operation.

- **Laboratory Investigations of In Situ Leaching Systems.** Investigations will be undertaken to enhance the leaching of the copper oxide ores found at the Casa Grande site. Subjects to be studied will include characterization of the rock and enhancement of fluid flow through the rock.

- **Source Control of Metals in Gaseous Emissions.** On-line analysis technology will be developed to identify the source of heavy metals in combustion gases. The data will be used to develop source-control technology. Of particular interest will be the emission of gaseous mercury and selenium from coal-fired power plants and the emission of cadmium, chromium, and lead from hazardous waste incinerators.

- **Metal Extraction from Dilute Solutions.** As the concentrations of metals in ores and concentrates decline, the concentration of metals in process and waste solutions also decrease. An innovative technology capable of extracting metals from these solutions is being subjected to pilot tests in cooperation with two copper companies.

Sustainable Minerals Use. Analyses of materials-use patterns to help quantify life-cycle environmental and other costs, intelligent-process control, and recycling/waste minimization research are principal thrusts. Program highlights include:

- **Electric Vehicle Batteries Recycling.** The U.S. Advanced Battery Consortium and battery developers are investigating various battery systems for use in electric vehicles. The tonnage of materials required to meet the criteria for a viable electric vehicle requires recycling of these batteries. The USBM technology, developed for nickel metal hydride rechargeable consumer cells, will be evaluated for application to electric vehicle, nickel metal hydride batteries in cooperation with the battery developer.

- **Recycling of Casting Molds.** With funding from the EPA program on Pollution Prevention in Metal Forming, and with cooperation from industrial partners, the USBM will initiate a project to recycle components from casting molds back into products for the casting industry.

- **Metal Values from Processing Residues.** In cooperation with three titanium chlorinators, the technology developed by USBM to recover vanadium from titanium chlorination residues will be demonstrated on a mini-pilot scale. This will provide the necessary data for the industrial cooperators to build a pilot plant the following year to establish large-scale operating parameters.

- **Reduction in Volume of Low Level Radioactive Residues.** Residues from tantalum, zirconium, and titanium contain naturally occurring, low-level radioactive components. These residues currently are disposed in secure landfills. Further processing of the residues to recover metals, such as vanadium, titanium, zirconium, rhenium, tantalum, and scandium, has been investigated by the USBM in cooperation with industrial partners. The work will now focus on segregating a low-volume stream of radioactive components for disposal.

- **Materials Flow Analysis.** The discarding of materials after use and the effluents from human activity create local environmental issues. The well being of growing metropolitan regions is tied closely to the pattern of material usage, waste generation, and the ability to reuse and recycle materials. Identification of regional material flows provides a needed perspective for the resolution of these materials issues. USBM will work with the Materials Board of the Council of Great Lakes Governors to identify opportunities where state joint procurement of materials with specified recycled content can be used to enhance secondary recovery while maintaining a high level of regional employment.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Pollution Prevention	$(000)	12,344	-9,610
and Control	*FTE*	*256*	*-60*

Research to prevent environmental harm from extractive processes will be decreased (-$6,700). This will include elimination of the entire portion of the program to develop mining technology for future resources, reduction of laboratory work for the in-place leaching program (including biotechnology research) and development of technology to allow processing of minerals with minimal or no environmental impact. Sustainable Minerals Use research will be decreased (-$1,110). Funding for the university-based Centers for Comminution, Marine Minerals, and Pyrometallurgy, under the Mineral Institutes program, will be eliminated (-$1,800). Funding added to the FY 1995 budget to pay for Center closure will not be added to the base.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Complete demonstration of in situ leaching technology at the Casa Grande site by FY 1998.
- Complete demonstration of the liquid emulsion membrane technology at least one copper company site by FY 1996.
- Complete demonstration of next generation technology for sulfide flotation at least on copper company site by FY 1996.
- Establish cooperative agreements for demonstration of technology for rapid analysis and control of process streams by FY 1997.
- Establish a cooperative agreement for demonstration of technology for removing copper and tin from ferrous scrap by FY 1996.

Justification ol Program and Performance

Activity Overview

Activity: **Materials Research Partnerships**

Program		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
Materials Research Partnerships	$(000)	7,441	135	107	7,683	+242
	FTE	*87*	*0*	*-6*	*81*	*-6*

MATERIALS RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS

The Materials Research Partnerships program addresses the DOI priorities of natural resource conservation and environmental protection. It does so by conducting research to increase the service life of materials and to find substitutes for those materials and processing paths that are inefficient or environmentally hazardous. Research is accomplished through cost-shared cooperative research efforts with the private sector, as well as with other state and federal agencies. This is a new USBM program in FY 1996 and was created from the Materials Research Element of the FY 1995 Minerals and Materials Science Program.

Specific research provides the scientific basis for measuring and understanding wear, corrosion, and breakage of particular materials, and it determines how to modify the structure and properties of materials to achieve better performance. In addition, this program provides materials expertise for solving problems with any aspect of the materials life-cycle, from processing through service life to recycling.

OBJECTIVES

- Determine the factors which limit service life of materials in industrial, structural, or engineering applications.
- Develop and demonstrate technologies that will reduce waste and pollution in processing and forming without compromising economic gains.
- Use the USBM capabilities and expertise to provide focused solutions to national problems through cooperative, cross-sector, interactions.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Environmental Technologies. On February 17, 1993, President Clinton outlined a new Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) to accelerate environmental protection, strengthen the U.S. industrial base, and increase exports of U.S. technologies and expertise. With funding from the EPA program on Pollution Prevention in Metal Forming, and with cooperation from industrial partners, the USBM was able to make significant contributions, including:

- **Removal of Magnesium from Aluminum Alloy Scrap.** Removal of magnesium from aluminum alloy scrap during recycling is usually accomplished by bubbling chlorine gas through the molten aluminum to form metallic chlorides. However, chlorides can vaporize from the molten metal and form a fume resulting in fugitive air emissions, or they can be incorporated into the slag, thereby forming a hazardous waste. The USBM has demonstrated chloride-free removal of magnesium from aluminum using engineered scavenger compounds. This process is inherently safer and cleaner than the chloride method, and allows for the recovery and recycle of both the aluminum and magnesium.

- **Binderless Alternative to Toxic Foundry Mold Materials.** One of the largest-volume wastes produced by foundries is spent sand, which contains toxic organic binder chemicals that cause disposal problems. USBM researchers developed solidification models and produced test patterns and molds for binderless evaporative pattern casting (EPC) of metals. In addition, cooperative agreements were formed with the investment casting industry to investigate reuse of investment casting mold materials, thereby preventing waste disposal costs and significant volume loads to landfills. Sample mold materials from companies were collected and characterized.

- **Elimination of Casting Risers.** Proof of concept was demonstrated for vacuum casting to eliminate casting waste, which originates from use of mold risers and from the formation of airborne, fugitive dust emissions originating from open pouring of molten metal into molds.

- **Lightweight Materials Fabrication.** Lack of affordable lightweight materials for use in the automotive industry contributes to the continued struggle with fuel economy and high levels of highway pollution. Cost-effective processing technologies for production of lightweight materials, such as aluminum, titanium, and magnesium alloys, are needed to achieve the performance and environmental goals set by the Administration's Partnership for a New Generation Vehicle. To assist in meeting these goals, the USBM has developed several new lightweight materials technologies:

- **Aluminum Composite Camshafts.** A centrifugal casting apparatus was constructed for producing silicon carbide/aluminum matrix composite camshafts and other components. Engine tests of aluminum composite camshafts were performed. The USBM has applied for a patent for this process.

- **Lightweight Prototype Battery.** One of the primary requirements of the "new generation vehicle" is the development of suitable lightweight, long-life, cost-effective batteries. In collaboration with an industrial partner, the USBM developed a prototype battery composed of nickel/nickel-graphite layered composite material. The USBM used a unique production facility, a state-of-the art demonstration-sized vacuum rolling mill, for optimization of the processing parameters for the composite material.

- **Corrosion of Infrastructure.** Corrosion damage to the Nation's infrastructure recently was estimated to cost the economy over $100 billion per year. Bridges are vital elements of the infrastructure requiring major expenditures of public funds for construction, maintenance, and replacement. The USBM is making significant progress in cooperative research with the Oregon Department of Transportation (DOT), as part of the National effort to preserve and rebuild the Nation's infrastructure. For example, corrosion rates were determined for arc-sprayed zinc and arc-sprayed aluminum at coastal locations at or near major bridges in Oregon. These zinc coatings are being used by the Oregon DOT on reinforced concrete to prevent the corrosion of steel rebar within the concrete. The arc-sprayed aluminum coatings are applied to steel and are long-life alternatives to painted steel on bridges. Other metals and alloys being evaluated in the corrosion studies include copper and ferrous alloys. Also, an atmospheric model, developed for interpreting the corrosion data in coastal environments, able to delineate the effects of microclimates.

- **Clean Processing by Gas Infusion Alloying.** Researchers continued to seek a commercial gas-alloying technology for cost-effective, environmentally safe processing of high performance alloys. In collaboration with an industrial partner, USBM researchers established the feasibility of using a mechanical fluidized vacuum furnace for the infusion of nitrogen into ferrous and non-ferrous powder alloys. This technology will provide industry with a process for the gas alloying of powders with significant cost and environmental advantages over current processing schemes.

- **Refractory Containment Materials.** Improved refractory materials are needed for molten metal containment in processes with increasingly severe service performance requirements. Patent applications were filed on two USBM processes for fabrication of advanced refractory materials. Large-scale production of a USBM-developed alumina-based composite material, which has attracted industrial interest, was evaluated by the American Iron and Steel Institute's (AISI) committee on Refractories and The Refractories Institute (TRI).

FY 1996 PROGRAM

Environmental Technologies. Research in environmental technologies will continue with support from the EPA's ETI and industrial partners. Efforts will include the following:

- **Removal of Magnesium from Aluminum.** The work on chloride-free processing of aluminum scrap will continue. A preliminary economic evaluation of an alternative magnesium removal process and a flowsheet for scale-up of the process will be developed. Scale-up studies and refined economic evaluations will be conducted in cooperation with the Aluminum Association.

- **Binderless Alternative to Toxic Foundry Mold Materials.** Work towards development of binder free evaporative pattern casting will continue. Evaluations of experimental coatings, polymeric patterns, and vacuum technologies will be conducted in cooperation with the Army Tank and Automotive Command and other partners. Alternative technology will be demonstrated in a mini-pilot plant.

- **Technology for Mold Reuse.** Investment molds, the refractory molds used in precision casting, are not currently reused. As a result, approximately 100,000 metric tons of mold materials (zircon sand, silica and alumina) are landfilled annually by industry. The development and implementation of a process to convert used investment molds into materials suitable for reuse in the formation of new molds would result in increased cost-competitiveness of the metals-casting industry, the reduction of zircon-baring wastes, and a reduced need for importation of zircon sands, which happen to contain low-level radioactive components. Researchers will investigate unit operations involved in separation of mold components, and characterize separated products. Separated products will be returned to industrial partners for performance evaluation in new molds.

- **Fluxless Joining Using Rapid Solidification Processing.** Recent changes in environmental regulations have placed stringent requirements on the disposal of fluoride-based, chemical-fluxing agents used in braze joints in the electrical component manufacturing industry. In collaboration with commercial electrical-component manufacturers, USBM will develop new, flux-free joining technology using rapid-solidification processing. A prototype fluxless welding system will be installed in a production facility. Data will be collected on production rates of the fluxless joining procedure, and compared to production rates of joints made by soldering or brazing.

Lightweight Materials Fabrication. In partnership with industry, USBM will conduct research to develop technology for continuous casting of titanium near-net-shape structural components by cold-crucible induction melting. Low-cost titanium alloys produced from scrap, or from less expensive alloying elements, will be developed and characterized. Partnerships will be established with automotive and engine companies to evaluate the in-service performance of silicon carbide/aluminum and titanium alloy near-net shape automotive components.

Corrosion of Infrastructure. Investigations of corrosion of arc-sprayed zinc and aluminum, copper and ferrous alloys will continue at seven bridge locations along the Oregon coast. Corrosivity maps for the Oregon coast will be developed by utilizing commercial geostatistical mapping software, along with the corrosion data obtained. The adhesion studies of thermal spray coatings will be completed. Studies of rebar corrosion in concrete beams using polarization and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy techniques will be carried out. Studies will be done using bare, epoxy-coated, and galvanized rebar embedded in a standard concrete mix containing several levels of chloride. Interaction with domestic industry, local and state governments, and other Federal agencies will continue to transfer USBM research results to other organizations.

Clean Processing by Gas Infusion Alloying. In collaboration with Sandia Laboratory (Albuquerque, NM), USBM will produce ultra-high nitrogen, roll bonded, laminated steel sheet composites for evaluation as potential armor material. The work will combine USBM expertise in nitrogen gas infusion of solids and production of laminated composites. Unique USBM facilities for vacuum roll bonding of materials will be used. The mechanical and ballistic properties of the composites will be characterized.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Materials Research Partnerships	$(000)	7,683	107
	FTE	*81*	-6

Research related to lightweight materials fabrication, corrosion of the infrastructure and environmental technologies will be increased. This net increase is a result of terminating research in synthesis and processing of advanced ceramics and redirecting USBM resources to the Administration's Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles program. Work to develop an engineering database for cost-effective production of magnesium alloys for automotive applications will be initiated.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Develop a finite element model to predict solidification, fluid flow, and shrinkage in aluminum castings in FY 1996.
- Design and construct an experimental furnace and foundry with complete instrumentation for testing and verification of the model in FY 1996.
- Establish cost sharing and collaborative partnerships to develop a continuous casting process for titanium alloy near-net shape structural shapes using cold-crucible induction melting in FY 1996.
- Establish partnerships in FY 1996 with such organizations as Dural Aluminum, Hunter Automated Machinery, Oregon State University, Ford Motor Company, Dell West and Harley Davidson, in order to evaluate in-service performance of cast and powder metallurgy aluminum/silicon carbide and titanium alloy near-net-shape automotive components.

Justification and Program Performance

Activity Overview

Activity: **MINERALS INFORMATION**

Program Elements		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
Minerals Information	$(000)	15,858	335	617	16,810	+952
	FTE	*225*	*0*	*8*	*2338*	
Mineral Issues Analysis	$(000)	11,477	-193	-2,871	8,799	-2,678
	FTE	*130*	*0*	*-29*	*101*	*-29*
Total Requirements	$(000)	27,335	+528	-2,254	25,609	-1,726
	FTE	*355*	*0*	*-21*	*334*	*-21*

MINERALS INFORMATION

U.S. Government agencies, state, and local governments, financial institutions, and private businesses all need accurate and up-to-date information on the world-wide mineral economy. Some of the problems and issues facing the Nation include:

- Identification and description of hazardous abandoned mine sites as candidates for cleanup.
- Development of demand for recyclable materials to enhance the economics of recycling.
- The impact of trade policy and practices and internal minerals demand of the former Soviet Union, Eastern Bloc, and China on the U.S. and world mineral sector.
- The effect of materials flow (mining, smelting, refining, manufacturing, and recycling) on the environment.

While the Bureau has collected much information relative to these issues, much more needs to be done. An inventory of mine sites where the Federal Government may incur liability must be established. Production, consumption, and trade data for the new countries that have become independent since the demise of the Soviet Union need to be collected and analyzed. Economic data and materials flows in the U.S. economy need to be integrated into studies that promote demand for mineral recyclables and explain how recycling rates can be increased. And information must be provided to Federal land-managing agencies on mineral deposits for land-use planning and ecosystem management. Top priority will go to enhancing the timeliness and accuracy of information collection and dissemination through specialists and electronic means, specifically CD-ROM. To accomplish these goals, the Minerals Information program has been divided into two elements, Minerals Information and Minerals Issues Analysis.

MINERALS INFORMATION

Between $500 and $600 billion in raw and semi-manufactured non-fuel mineral products flow through global export markets annually. The Minerals Information program is the principal source of domestic and foreign information on this major sector of the world economy for the United States government. The program monitors the sources, movements, and markets for these materials to assist the United States in overseeing its strategic materials and global competitive interests.

The Minerals Information program collects and analyzes worldwide mineral supply and demand information for more than 190 countries, 50 U.S. States, 4 U.S. territories, and 100 commodities. Information is disseminated both electronically and in print. Data and analyses are provided on the mineral-based materials flows in the U.S. economy. Interrelationships among materials uses, economic growth, and the environment are assessed.

The Bureau's program is highly involved in minerals trade issues using an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach which assesses the major world minerals economies and their impact on the minerals and materials sectors of the U.S. economy. The Bureau concentrates its efforts on the more important mineral producing, consuming, and trading nations. Added emphasis is given to analyzing key environmental issues that impact minerals production, trade, and investment flows and to monitoring the impact on U.S. minerals supply and competitiveness of regional trading blocs, such as the European Union, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the Asia-Pacific Economic Council.

The Bureau supports the technical, mineral economic, and policy needs of Congress; the Departments of the Interior, State, Defense and Commerce; the Trade Promotion Coordination Council; the Office of the U.S. Trade

Representative (USTR); and others. Through its representation on the interagency Working Group on Multilateral Aid, which reviews potential mining investments by the World Bank and other international financial institutions, the program advises the Treasury Department and the U.S. Executive Director to the World Bank on the consequences of these investments on the U.S. mineral sector.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

This element is new for FY 1996. It was formed from the FY 1995 elements of Commodities and Materials, International Mineral Studies, and Statistics and Information Services, within the Information and Analysis activity.

OBJECTIVES

- Compile, analyze, and publish data on the reserves, production, use, and recycling of selected commodities and materials derived from nonrenewable mineral resources.

- Assess the major international issues affecting the competitive aspects of the minerals and materials position of the U.S. in world markets. Support U.S. trade policy in opening markets and expanding trade by providing analyses to government decision-makers on the most pressing minerals-related international trade, foreign policy, and strategic mineral issues.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Annual Commodity Reports.** Annual Reports on 100 mineral commodities were published. These reports were streamlined in order to decrease production costs, but customer service was maintained by disseminating more information by an automated FAX system accessed thousands of times per month, CD-ROM, and in less formal reports.

- **Mineral Commodity Summaries.** This annual report, published in January 1995 for the opening session of Congress, provided the first review of 1994 events, trends, and issues in the mineral and material industry.

- **Technical Guidance.** Commodity experts provided critically needed technical guidance to Federal and state agencies. Some examples: The Bureau's aluminum specialist served as a advisor in Moscow and Brussels for the U.S. Trade Representative on an important aluminum-dumping issue. Several commodity specialists were advisors for Strategic Stockpile sales by the Defense Logistics Agency. A program manager served as a board member in the Council of Great Lakes Governors. USBM continued development of an analytical framework for material flows in support of recycling initiatives for the Council.

- **International Area Reports.** A number of international area reports were published. Summarized trade data and country annual reviews were made available electronically on the Commerce Department's National Trade Data Base. Individual 1994 country reviews were edited in a quick-turnaround, Minerals Industry Surveys format and made available to the public electronically through FAXBACK, a system that permits customers to access Bureau reports as soon as they are released--weeks earlier than traditional print methods.

- **Technical and Economic Support.** Technical and economic analyses were provided to the International Working Group on Multilateral Aid for its evaluation of proposed mineral project loans by international financial institutions (IFI's). This supports the Administration's policy to promote trade and investment liberalization worldwide. USBM evaluation of mineral loan proposals from IFI's are made with emphasis on the economic impact of the proposed project on world markets. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's) are required to accompany all loan requests. The USBM reviewed loan proposals involving copper and other mineral commodities in a number of African and South American countries.

- **International Trade.** The Bureau's efforts have been instrumental in a number of arenas:

    - The USBM represented the DOI on the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) subcommittee, of the USTR, where it is the lead agency on natural resources issues. The USBM evaluated requests for GSP eligibility for republics of the former Soviet Union.

    - The USBM provided technical and economic information to the Section 301 Committee, chaired by the USTR. The USBM, in conjunction with other agencies, assessed the extent of damages in cases of unfair trade practices involving mineral and material imports.

  - USBM trade policy specialists actively participated as technical advisors in Trade Promotion Coordinating Council (TPCC) efforts to implement a National Export Strategy.

  - Technical advice and economic analysis were provided to the DOI, the USTR, and other agencies related to the impact that Multilateral Trade Agreements, such as NAFTA, have on the domestic mineral trade policies and on the environment.

- **Electronic Dissemination of Information.** Accessibility to USBM information was increased by electronic dissemination via CD-ROM, using both the Department of Commerce's National Trade Data Base and the National, Social, and Environmental Data Bank, as well as the USBM Electronic Bulletin Board and FAXBACK systems.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- **Major Publications.** Annual Commodity Reports and Mineral Industry Surveys will continue as major program products. To lower costs and meet USBM Program Review goals, some reports will be reduced further in number and frequency. The Mineral Commodity Summaries report will continue to be published annually in order to provide users with the earliest yearly review of industry events, trends, and issues.

- **Technical Support.** Information and an analytical framework developed to assist the Council of Great Lakes Governors institute a feasible multi-state recycling program will be available to support other regional recycling initiatives.

- **International Mineral Data.** Country specialists will gather international mineral information on the minerals and materials industries of more than 190 countries, concentrating on major producing and consuming countries.

- **International Trade.** The Bureau will focus its efforts in these areas:

  - Technical support will be given to agencies involved with international and domestic development, and to those decision-making organizations evaluating mineral-related trade and foreign policy issues. Providing information and advice to the Departments of State and Commerce, USTR, and other agencies necessary to support policy formulation will continue as a high priority.

  - A special mining report on Peru will be published in collaboration with Peru's Ministry of Mines. The report will focus on Peru's mining and investment policies adopted to provide incentives to domestic and foreign investors and on their environmental remediation programs in the minerals sector.

  - Economic analysis and technical support will be provided to the Trade Policy Staff of the USTR; to Departments of the Interior, Commerce, and State, and to the public on mineral issues related to the adoption and implementation of U.S. trade policy. Such support will be directed toward activities of GSP, Section 301 of the Omnibus Trade Act of 1988, development and compliance with bilateral and multilateral trade agreements such as NAFTA, participation in the Advocacy Committee of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Council, and dealing with international trade and the environment issues.

- **Electronic Dissemination of Information.** Methods for faster processing of mineral surveys will be developed to improve timeliness of published statistics. Existing statistical standards will be upgraded and new standards will be developed in accordance with advances in survey processing technology. Improved methods for forecasting commodity statistics will be developed.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Production of significant policy impacting studies for DOD, other DOI bureaus, and additional Federal agencies. Examples would include such efforts as the Chile and Bolivia studies, and strategic materials stockpile studies for DOD.

- Continued production of relevant mineral statistics and information. These include data collection, data management, and publishing efforts, such as Mineral Industry Surveys and Mineral Commodity Summaries.

- Continued technical advice furnished to the Department and to the Administration concerning domestic and worldwide mineral activities, such as technical support to the Trade Policy Staff of the USTR, and advice and analysis on the impacts of international trade agreements such as NAFTA.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Minerals Information	16,810	+617
	233	8

The increases in this element are the result of heightened emphasis on international minerals studies in support of the Administration's international trade initiatives, such as NAFTA.

MINERAL ISSUES ANALYSIS

The Bureau analyzes the impacts of Federal, State, or local minerals-related regulations and legislation in terms of their effects on potential compliance costs, technical feasibility, jobs, local or national economies, government revenues, mineral production, materials recycling and substitution, and the competitiveness of the domestic minerals industry. Technical and economic analyses are conducted on international agreements and regulatory proposals focusing on the relationship between environmental and minerals/trade policies.

This element assists Federal land management agencies by providing analyses of the mineral resource values, environmental disturbances, and liabilities from past mining activities. The analyses help provide a basis for management of impacted large ecosystems, for minerals-potential data base assessments pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), and for compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An extensive minerals data base and geographic information systems (GIS) capability provides support for mineral and ecosystem issues analyses. This data base also supports other Bureau activities such as the Environmental Remediation program.

Effective working partnerships have been formed with the Federal land management agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and National Park Service, and a wide range of other agencies.

In early FY 1996, that part of the Mineral Issues Analysis program that deals with land-management issues will be reduced significantly and consolidated in the Denver, CO, area. The Bureau's Field Offices in Anchorage, and Juneau, AK, as well as the Spokane, WA, office will close. These programs have been successful during their long tenure, and remaining statutory and program expectations (e.g., ANLICA compliance, field studies, and cooperative assessments) will be provided primarily from the Colorado office.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

The Mineral Issues Analysis element is new for FY 1996. It was formed from the FY 1995 Mineral Land Assessment and Minerals Availability components of the Land and Mineral Resources and Regulatory Impact Analysis elements of the Information and Analysis program. In FY 1996, the Land and Mineral Resources program for Mineral Environmental Studies is shifted to the new Environmental Remediation program.

OBJECTIVES

- Analyze the economic impact, technical feasibility, and environmental consequences of proposed Federal and State minerals-related regulations and legislation.

- Provide analytic support on minerals-related international trade, technological, foreign policy, and strategic mineral issues.

- Evaluate mineral resources on Federal lands in support of statutory expectations and Interior's commitment to ecosystem-based land management.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Ecosystem-Based Natural Resource Studies.** The major Federal land management agencies have adopted the principles of ecosystem-based land management. Bureau scientists developed dynamic models that depict the relationship between economic activity and indices of ecosystem form and function. They participated in White House Interagency and Departmental Task Forces and work groups to define and develop Federal ecosystem management concepts and strategies. Bureau information, analyses, and analytical methods are used by Federal land management agencies. Recent accomplishments include:

  - **Columbia River Basin (CRB).** The USBM participated in the multi-agency Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, as a member of the Department's Science Integration Team and the Environmental Impact Team. A report, "Framework for the Ecosystem Management in the Interior Columbia River Basin," was published. The Bureau provided information and analysis on inactive and abandoned mine (IAM) sites and areas of possible future mining. Much of this data was provided in GIS format for integration with other geographically referenced natural resource, ecological. and land-use data.

  - **Fortymile-Black River Area, AK.** The USBM completed a multi-year assessment of mineral resources and IAM sites in these east-central Alaska BLM planning units. With ready highway access and known mineral potential, these management units were BLM's highest planning priorities in Alaska.

  - **San Bernardino National Forest, CA.** The USBM completed a mineral resource and IAM assessment of this forest in support of the revised Forest Management Plan. Multiple-use issues, environmental sensitivity, proximity to Los Angeles, and the California Desert Conservation Area, made this a high priority planning area for the USFS. In addition to identifying areas of mineral production potential and associated impacts (economic and environmental), the USBM studied the relationships between the mining of limestone, marble and other construction materials and threatened and endangered carbonate endemic plants.

- **Mineral Impact Analyses.** The Bureau provided analytic support to decisionmakers concerning the most pressing minerals-related international trade and environmental issues. Recent accomplishments include:

  - **International Environmental Agreements (IEA).** The Bureau continued to monitor, review, and provide comments and analyses on international environmental agreements (IEA) and associated implementation language. These analyses and recommendations were provided to the DOI, EPA, and other Government agencies for use in formulation of policies that protect the environment within the context of international trade priorities. Bureau analyses supported implementation of the

Environmental Side Agreements of NAFTA, and develop policy positions for Latin American Mining considerations and implementation language for the Basel Convention and for the United Nations Law of the Sea Treaty and the supplemental Seabed Mining Agreement. The domestic mineral resource impacts of the recent liberalization of the Latin American mining laws and investment climate were evaluated.

  - **Clean Water.** Analyses were completed on minerals related reauthorization issues and regulations to implement provisions of the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and related actions impacting wetlands. In cooperation with EPA Region VIII and the State of Colorado, the USBM developed educational materials and provided guidance for managing and controlling runoff from mining activities.

  - **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), and Pollution Prevention.** The Bureau provided regulatory analysis and technical expertise on mineral related aspects of RCRA and CERCLA legislation and regulatory actions including participation on intra and interdepartmental task groups on reauthorization of RCRA and CERCLA. A report, "Pollution Prevention and the Minerals Industry," was completed. It reviewed the evolution of the Nation's pollution prevention policy, and its possible impacts on the minerals industry.

- **National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).** The USBM actively supported the National Performance Review recommendation to develop a NSDI. A public distribution of data extracted from the Minerals Availability System/Mineral Industry Location System (MAS/MILS) data base was made available on Compact Disk-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM). Data are also available through the NSDI Clearinghouse.

- **Science and Technology Agreements.** Through international cooperative agreements with the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, market based mineral resource evaluation methods and data base technology are being shared with eastern European countries. This cooperation will help modernize mineral concession systems, aid the elimination of hazards resulting from centuries of mining, and increase U.S. understanding of mineral resources in these formerly closed economies.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

This program will be reduced significantly with virtually all of the non-reimbursable mineral land assessment work brought to an orderly conclusion. Reimbursable work for land-managing agencies will continue out of the Colorado and Washington, D.C., offices.

- **Ecosystem-Based Land Management Studies.**

  Columbia River Basin (CRB). The Bureau will continue its activities in the CRB and support for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. Studies in the Nez Perce and Salmon National Forests will be completed. Regulatory agencies will be advised on economic and technologically feasible alternative methods for remediating existing mineral-related damage on Federal lands in the Upper Ronde watershed.

  Great Basin, NV. The USBM will continue its support for the BLM regional planning effort across several contiguous land management units in northern Nevada. This region is noted for its ecological, cultural, and natural values and high mineral potential. There is more mineral activity in the Winnemucca district than in any other BLM district. The USBM, in partnership with BLM, will continue to identify prospective mining sites and estimate their economic potential and likely ecosystem impacts.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Production of significant policy impacting studies for the DOI and other Federal agencies.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Mineral Issue Analysis	8,799	-2,871
	101	-29

The funding estimate reflects the closure of the Bureau's Field Operations Centers in Alaska and Washington State, consolidation of facilities in Colorado and Washington, D.C., and curtailment of mineral land assessment activities. These decreases are partially offset by an increase in funding for NAFTA-related activities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity Overview

Activity: **GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

Program Elements		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
Executive Direction	$(000)	2,362	-175	0	2,187	-175
	FTE	*31*	*-4*	*0*	*27*	*-4*
Administration	$(000)	20,222	-117	-977	19,128	-1,094
	FTE	*223*	*-17*	*0*	*206*	*-17*
Total Requirements	$(000)	22,584	-292	-977	21,315	-1,269
	FTE	*254*	*-21*	*0*	*233*	*-21*

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

General Administration is comprised of two program elements: Executive Direction and Administration. These elements provide leadership, direction, and administrative support for the Bureau's Information and Research programs.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION

Executive Direction includes the Director of the Bureau and associated staff advisors and offices. The Director represents the Bureau before the Department, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress. Executive Direction provides leadership, direction, policy and program guidance, supervision, and management coordination for all Bureau programs to meet legislatively mandated responsibilities in research and development and mineral data gathering and analysis.

OBJECTIVES

- Establish policies, goals, and objectives for the USBM's programs.
- Advise and consult with the Director on an extensive range of scientific, engineering, and technical matters related to Bureau responsibilities.

- Present and interpret the Bureau's technical and information programs to individual members and authorizing committees of Congress.

- Implement affirmative action; evaluate equal employment opportunity programs; process, investigate, and adjudicate complaints; develop Special Emphasis and Human Resources programs, and direct the Bureau's Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities program.

- Support Bureau programs and the Director's office as follows: develop a variety of publications that inform the general public of the importance of minerals to society; develop exhibits and other visual presentations concerning Bureau programs and activities; develop and distribute movies and videotapes to general audiences concerning specific Bureau programs and the domestic mineral industry; review Bureau manuscripts and contractor-produced reports for quality and conformance to official policy; and respond to more than 4,000 public and press inquiries annually.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In conjunction with streamlining efforts as recommended by the National Performance Review, implemented the USBM's reorganization.

- Established four Centers of Excellence: Health and Safety, Pittsburgh, PA; Environmental Remediation, Minneapolis, MN; Pollution Prevention and Control, Salt Lake City, UT; and Materials Research Partnerships, Albany, OR, as well as maintaining a leaner headquarters staff in Washington, DC.

- Established a USBM Labor-Management Partnership Council as directed by Presidential Executive Order No. 12871.

- Received approval to establish the U.S. Bureau of Mines Advisory Board in accordance with Executive Order 12838 to advise the Director on policies and programs.

- Directed the Department's Emergency Minerals Administration and advised senior Federal officials on the Defense Production and Stockpiling Acts as well as other emergency legislation.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- Complete closure of Centers in Anchorage and Juneau, AK; Denver, CO; Reno, NV; Rolla, MO; Spokane, WA; and Tuscaloosa, AL.

Downsize information and administration programs in Denver, CO, and Washington, DC, as called for by the NPR.

- Consolidate the Equal Employment Opportunity office with the Personnel Division, within the new Office of Administration, as part of the Department's call for leaner, more efficient administration of human resource functions.
- Streamline the Office of Public Information (OPI) from a current staff of six to two under the new structure.
- Continue to provide programmatic direction and oversee labor-management relations.

ADMINISTRATION

Administration provides services that enable the Bureau's operating units carry out day-to-day functions such as budget, finance, personnel, procurement, property, automatic data processing, and organization and management. Objectives are to supply the administrative and management support services that assist in carrying out Bureau missions, monitor Bureau programs, manage the Bureau's administrative policies and programs, ensure program offices comply with regulatory requirements governing the implementation and operation of administrative functions, provide headquarters services for property and facilities management, safety, security, information management, develop the USBM budget that reflect the Bureau's, Department's, as well as Administration's policies, and deliver services in a timely and effective way.

This element also administers the Research Facility Maintenance program. Maintenance projects are selected by the Research Directorate, based upon merit and urgency in areas such as employee health and safety, existing hazardous conditions, compliance with Federal, state, and local laws and regulations, physical plant limitations, and energy conservation.

The helium program is under the direction of the Office of Administration because broader issues involved in the program are budgetary and financial in nature. Resource requirements are identified and allocated from the Helium Fund. Further information can be found in the Helium Fund section of the Justifications.

OBJECTIVES

- Serve as the Bureau's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and implement initiatives under the CFO Act of 1990.
- Administer the Bureau's financial management program and provide financial management services.
- Develop, implement, and support Bureauwide policies, guidelines, and standards.
- Develop Bureau policy and operating procedures for an array of subjects, including real and personal property, energy, telecommunications, mail, space, invention and patent applications, and tort claims.
- Implement Government-wide regulations governing procurement activities.
- Develop the Bureau's safety and environmental health programs, personnel security and document security programs; ethics and conduct programs; flexible workplace program; activities associated with the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP); drug free workplace program; Bureau's employee suggestion program; and a variety of Bureau voluntary activities (Combined Federal Campaign, blood drive, bond drive, etc).
- Provide data communications, local and wide area networks, office automation, data base management, system design and maintenance, and support of Departmental systems, and administer the Bureau's Information Resources Management (IRM) program.
- Function as the Bureau's liaison/focal point on all management control activities and Inspector General and General Accounting Office audit issues.

FY 1995 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Became the first DOI bureau to complete implemention of an automated Standard Time and Attendance Report (STAR) timekeeping system, as recommended by the NPR.
- Played a lead role in the evaluation and completion of the Department's review of all Interior activities for streamlining in the

Financial Management Best Practices project, as recommended by NPR.

- Downsized Bureau personnel through attritions, buyouts, and retirements, as recommended by the NPR.
- Significantly increased the use of credit cards for small dollar purchases to reduce administrative time and paperwork reduction.
- Became the first Bureau to implement the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) for small purchasing, contracting, and EDI electronic commerce.
- Automated a majority of paper systems, such as the online Bureau Manual, STAR, IDEAS, AVADS, and FPPS, eliminating hard copy requests.
- Installed hardware and software that allow the Bureau to transmit and receive information to all Bureau locations, as well as Main Interior, with a connection rate of 95 percent.
- Developed a handbook, in response to the NPR recommendations of the National Performance Review, to provide a mechanism for delegation of position classification responsibility and authority to managers and supervisors.
- Managed policies, procedures, and programs to ensure agency compliance with safety, environmental health, personnel security, and document security requirements.
- Implemented a property barcoding system that will provide a more efficient tracking system.

FY 1996 PROGRAM

- As part of the streamlining initiatives, personnel systems, hardware, and software will be upgraded; as well as the division's consolidation with the EEO component (presently resident in Executive Direction). This will lead to a leaner, more efficient administration of human resource functions.
- Assistance will be provided to Centers slated for closure in the Bureau's effort to streamline its operations, as recommended in NPR.

- Under the new structure, the Finance and Management Directorate will be renamed the Office of Administration.
- Two new support offices will be established, the Office of Customer Liaison and Program Evaluation and the Office of Program Coordination.
- Resource requirements will be analyzed, policy recommendations provided, and the USBM's budget prepared in the wake of streamlining, consolidations, closures, and buyouts.
- The USBM's financial management program will be administered under a new, reorganized structure without jeopardizing the integrity of the data.
- IDEAS will be installed at all Bureau Centers of Excellence and connected to all necessary program personnel.
- Organizational/managerial studies will continue to be conducted and advice provided on functional realignments.
- The following savings will be realized: $192,000 from Best Practices, more than $100,000 from STAR, and $106,000 from procurement streamlining and IDEAS.

CHANGE FOR FY 1996

		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Administration	$(000)	19,128	-977
	FTE	*206*	*0*

The decrease represents a savings derived from the National Performance Review recommended "Best Practices" project; implementation of Electronic Commerce; elimination of duplicate functions within the Personnel and Equal Employment Opportunity offices; and the closure of the Denver, Colorado field offices for Personnel, Property, and ADP, less the one-time severance payout for separating employees and potential cleanup costs associated with hazardous waste problems at the Centers slated for closure.

FY 1996 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- The prompt payment percentage (currently 90.2 percent) will be increased in accordance with the Prompt Payment Compliance Act of September 30, 1994.
- The USBM Annual Financial Report has been given a Fully Unqualified Opinion in all past evaluations, and it continue to do so in the future.

CROSSCUTTING MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

The General Administration FY 1996 request includes funding for several ongoing Departmental management initiatives. These initiatives are part of a continuing Department and Government-wide effort to improve the management and performance of Federal programs. They include the identification and correction of materials weaknesses related to the care and safekeeping of artwork, artifacts and museum property; preparation of audited financial statements, financial management training, and other activities related to implementation of the Chief Financial Officer's Act; implementation of the Departmental procurement automation initiative (IDEAS); and implementation of the Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS).

	1995 Enacted	1996 Budget Request
Artwork and Artifacts	99	100
CEO Activities	80	80
IDEAS Implementation	111	111
FPPS Implementation	87	90

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation: Mines and Minerals		1995 Enacted		Uncontrollable Changes		Programmatic Changes		1996 Request	
		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
	Direct obligations:								
	Personnel compensation:								
11.1	Full-time permanent	1,726	82,712	-21	1,357	-126	-15,366	1,579	68,703
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	59	1,271	0	36	-4	-252	55	1,055
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	1,316	0	37	0	-257	0	1,096
11.8	Special personnel services	0	115	0	3	0	-23	0	95
11.9	Total personnel compensation	1,785	85,414	-21	1,433	-130	-15,898	1,634	70,949
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian	0	18,413	0	478	0	-3,251	0	15,640
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	2,434	0	5	0	7,882	0	10,321
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	0	4,088	0	0	0	-1,281	0	2,807
22.0	Transportation of things	0	2,804	0	0	0	-2,224	0	580
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	6,112	0	157	0	-824	0	5,445
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	3,084	0	0	0	-919	0	2,165
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	530	0	0	0	-50	0	480
25.1	Consulting services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	0	10,899	0	0	0	3,418	0	14,317
26.0	Supplies and materials	0	5,765	0	0	0	-1,150	0	4,615
31.0	Equipment	0	6,396	0	0	0	-1,547	0	4,850
32.0	Lands and structures	0	330	0	0	0	6	0	336
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	6,156	0	0	0	-6,156	0	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
99.0	Total requirements	1,785	152,427	-21	2,073	-130	-21,993	1,634	132,507

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
MINES AND MINERALS

Program and Performance

In order to make its work more responsible to the Nation's needs and to meet the requirements of the National Performance Review, the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) has reorganized its operations. The reorganization follows the recommendations of the Bureau's internal Program Review and has been endorsed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Office of Management and Budget, and Congress. The USBM is strengthening its core capabilities, including consolidation of USBM field offices. The USBM is concentrating its efforts on developing and demonstrating environmental technologies to protect public lands and aquatic areas, on improving worker health and safety, and on providing minerals information and policy analysis in support of federal decisionmaking. To achieve these goals, the USBM operates in the following program areas:

Environmental Remediation. Research is conducted to mitigate or eliminate adverse environmental impacts associated with mining wastes and past mineral processing. Problems addressed include acid mine drainage, subsidence, and neutralization of waste materials. The Bureau works closely with other bureaus and government agencies by providing expertise in hazardous waste cleanup and mitigation.

Pollution Prevention and Control. This program seeks to alleviate pollution and environmental damage from processing operations, hazardous waste, and overburdened landfills. Research focuses on characterization and separation of the components of very large, but very dilute systems, such as ore bodies, waste sites, and crap heaps.

Health and Safety. This program focuses on research designed to improve all aspects of the health and safety of miners and other workers in the minerals sector of the economy, including prevention of occupational illnesses, accidents, and disasters. Research is being concentrated on new concepts that will safeguard workers and minimize the introduction of unsafe equipment.

Materials Research Partnerships. Research is performed leading to the development of improved materials that offer better corrosion, wear, and breakage characteristics and that can be substituted for materials that are environmentally hazardous or difficult to obtain. This work will be done in partnership with other Government entities and the private sector.

Minerals Information. The program provides reliable data for analysis of national minerals issues by collecting, interpreting, and disseminating worldwide information relating to the production, consumption, and availability of nonfuel minerals and materials. Data collection activities concentrate on those mineral commodities and countries of economic importance. Mineral assessment activities focus on Department of the Interior, Department of Defense, and Department of Agriculture lands facing major policy or land use issues. The program also provides scientific and decision-oriented analyses to further the development and implementation of sound ecosystem policies.

General Administration. The program supports executive direction and financial and management services for the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
MINES AND MINERALS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-0959-0-1-306		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
	Program by activities:			
	Direct program:			
00.01	Environmental Remediation	26,863	33,781	29,316
00.02	Pollution Prevention and Control	27,292	22,419	12,344
00.03	Health and Safety	48,247	43,489	36,240
00.04	Materials Research Partnerships	8,164	7,741	7,683
00.05	Information	36,638	27,335	25,609
00.06	General administration	23,542	22,584	21,315
00.91	Total, direct program	170,746	157,349	132,507
01.01	Reimbursable program	6,561	9,896	11,039
10.00	Total obligations	177,307	167,245	143,546
	Financing:			
17.00	Recovery of prior year obligations	-791	0	0
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	-6,009	-5,392	-470
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	5,392	470	470
25.00	Unobligated balance lapsing	98	0	0
39.00	Budget authority, (gross)	175,997	162,323	143,546
	Budget authority:			
	Current:			
40.00	Appropriation	169,436	152,719	132,507
40.75	Reduction Pursuant to P.L. 102-381	0	-292	0
43.00	Appropriation (adjusted)	169,436	152,427	132,507
	Permanent:			
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections	6,561	9,896	11,039
	Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00	Total obligations	177,307	167,245	143,546
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	55,213	51,660	56,398
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	-51,660	-56,398	-49,028
77.00	Adjustments in expired accounts	-713	0	0
78.00	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-791	0	0
87.00	Outlays (gross)	179,356	162,507	150,916
	Adjustments to budget authority and outlays:			
	Deductions for offsetting collections:			
88.00	Federal funds	-6,561	-9,896	-11,039
89.00	Budget authority (net)	169,436	152,427	132,507
90.00	Outlays (net)	172,795	152,611	139,877

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
MINES AND MINERALS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-0959-0-1-306		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
	Direct obligations:			
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent	84,526	82,712	68,703
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	2,279	1,271	1,055
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1,360	1,316	1,096
11.8	Special personnel payments	118	115	95
11.9	Total personnel compensation	88,284	85,414	70,949
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian	18,992	18,413	15,640
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	4,122	2,434	10,321
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	4,106	4,088	2,807
22.0	Transportation of things	652	2,804	580
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	6,269	6,112	5,445
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3,000	3,084	2,165
24.0	Printing and reproduction	515	530	480
25.2	Other services	21,976	15,821	14,317
26.0	Supplies and materials	5,608	5,765	4,615
31.0	Equipment	6,222	6,396	4,850
32.0	Lands and structures	516	330	336
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	10,478	6,156	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	6	2	2
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	170,746	157,349	132,507
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	6,561	9,896	11,039
99.9	Total obligations	177,307	167,245	143,546

Personnel Summary

	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct: Total compensable workdays:			
Full-time equivalent employment	1,940	1,785	1,634
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	13	9	9
Reimbursable: Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	25	89	106

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
HELIUM FUND

Program and Performance

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C.167), authorized activities necessary to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The program includes production, conservation, sale, and distribution of helium and involves the management of helium program facilities and resources to:

(a) Provide helium to meet current demands of all Federal agencies.
(b) Provide helium to meet the foreseeable future helium requirements of essential Government programs.
(c) Conduct investigations and evaluations to improve the helium program.

The estimates assume the program will continue to operate to meet the needs of Federal customers through FY 1996 and that the income derived from helium sales and services will pay the full costs of the program. Authority to cease Government production of helium will be proposed. Revenue will be enhanced by increasing sales of government-owned helium at rates so as not to disrupt the private market, and by increasing fees charged to private industry for storage, transmission, and withdrawal of privately owned helium.

After FY 1996, the Federal Government would privatize the Federal helium program by disposing of the Bureau of Mines production facility in Amarillo, TX, through sale or long-term lease to a private sector entity. In addition, the Federal Government would begin to liquidate its crude helium reserve (about 32 billion cubic feet) through annual sales to the private sector, or some other disposal instrument providing sufficient taxpayer return; e.g., the offer of contract sales in the open market by competitive bid for future delivery.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
HELIUM FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4053-0-3-306	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:			
Operating Program			
00.01 Production and sales	15,064	16,846	17,174
00.02 Transmission and storage operations	1,113	1,119	1,487
00.03 Administrative and other expenses	1,533	1,503	1,370
00.91 Total operating program	17,710	19,468	20,031
Capital investment:			
02.01 Land, structures and equipment	462	3,632	1,500
10.00 Total, obligations	18,172	23,100	21,531
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-424	0	0
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	-34,596	-33,948	-32,848
24.90 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance	33,948	32,848	33,930
27.00 Capital transfer to general fund	10,000	10,000	14,000
68.00 Budget authority, (gross): Spending authority from offsetting collections	27,100	32,000	36,613
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	18,712	23,100	21,531
72.90 Obligated balance, start of year: Fund balance.	2,465	617	795
74.90 Obligated balance, end of year: Fund balance.	-617	-795	-795
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-424	0	0
87.00 Outlays (gross)	19,656	22,922	21,531
Adjustments to budget authority and outlays:			
Deductions for offsetting collections:			
88.00 Federal funds	-18,214	-20,190	-20,304
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-8,886	-11-810	-16,309
88.90 Total, offsetting collections	-27,100	-32,000	-36,613
89.00 Budget authority (net)	0	0	0
90.00 Outlays (net)	-7,504	-9,078	-15,082

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
HELIUM FUND

Revenue and Expenses (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Identification code 14-4053-0-3-306	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Sales program:			
0101 Revenue	26,428	31,990	36,612
0102 Expenses	-65,856	-72,087	-73,505
0109 Net income or loss, sale program	-39,428	-40,097	-36,893
Nonoperating income or loss (-):			
0121 Proceeds from sale of equipment	672	10	1
0122 Net book value of assets sold	-144	0	0
0129 Net income or loss	528	10	1
0191 Total revenues	27,100	32,000	36,613
0192 Total, expenses	-66,000	-72,087	-73,505
0199 Total, net income or loss	-38,900	-40,087	-36,892

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
HELIUM FUND

Financial Condition (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Identification code 14-4053-0-3-306	1993 actual	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Assets:				
Federal assets				
1101 Fund balance with Treasury	37,058	34,563	33,641	34,723
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net	2,009	1,369	2,009	2,009
Non-Federal assets				
1206 Receivables, net	1,345	1,486	1,345	1,345
1207 Advances and prepayments	2	3	2	2
Other Federal assets				
1801 Cash and other monetary assets	3	2	2	2
1802 Inventories and related properties	383,319	380,989	372,769	365,947
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	17,402	15,444	17,478	17,455
1999 Total assets	441,138	433,856	427,246	421,483

Financial Condition (Dollar amounts in thousands)
(continued)

Identification code 14-4053-0-3-306	1993 actual	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Liabilities:				
Federal Liabilities:				
2101 Accounts payable	10	28	10	10
2102 Interest payable	987,694	1,020,566	1,054,548	1,089,677
2103 Debt	288,993	288,993	288,993	288,993
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable	2,370	1,134	700	700
2207 Other	1,664	1,717	1,664	1,664
2999 Total liabilities	1,280,731	1,312,438	1,345,915	1,381,044
Net Position:				
3300 Cumulative results of operations	-886,504	-925,493	965,580	-1,006,472
3600 Other	46,911	46,911	6,911	50,911
3999 Total net position	-839,593	-878,582	-918,669	-955,561
4999 Total liabilities and net position	441,138	433,856	427,246	425,483

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
HELIUM FUND

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4053-0-3-306		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct obligations:				
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent	7,661	7,314	7,525
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	93	89	92
11.5	Other personnel compensation	295	281	289
11.9	Total personnel compensation	8,049	7,684	7,906
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian	1,969	1,901	1,956
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	402	242	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	162	200	232
22.0	Transportation of things	3,403	4,735	4,784
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	296	275	324
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	305	312	322
24.0	Printing and reproduction	4	22	18
25.1	Consulting services			
25.2	Other services	1,461	1,751	2,254
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,424	1,817	1,819
31.0	Equipment	641	3,870	1,506
32.0	Lands and structures	20	159	314
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0
99.9	Total obligations	18,172	23,100	21,531

Personnel Summary

	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Total compensable workdays:			
Full-time equivalent employment	208	194	194
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	4	5	5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
CONTRIBUTED FUNDS

Program and Performance

Funds contributed by States, countries, municipalities, and private sources are used to conduct research and investigations in such areas as the development of mineral resources, technologies to minimize waste generation, and health and safety.

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-8287-0-7-306		1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Program by activities:				
00.01	Environmental Remediation	90	227	200
00.02	Pollution Prevention and Control	186	194	150
00.03	Health and Safety	886	679	750
00.04	Materials Research Partnership	144	150	150
00.05	Information	10	0	0
00.06	General administration	2	0	0
10.00	Total obligations	1,318	1,250	1,250
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	-1,078	-1,129	-1,129
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	1,129	1,129	1,129
39.00	Budget authority	1,369	1,250	1,250
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net	1,318	1,250	1,250
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	83	118	118
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	-118	-118	-118
90.00	Outlays	1,283	1,250	1,250

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
CONTRIBUTED FUNDS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-8287-0-7-306	1994 actual	1995 est.	1996 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	576	677	695
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	14	7	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	40	44	46
11.9 Total personnel compensation	630	728	749
12.1 Personnel benefits: Civilian	120	139	143
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	43	25	26
22.0 Transportation of things	8	5	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	48	44	44
24.0 Printing and reproduction	0	1	1
25.0 Other services	331	215	190
26.0 Supplies and materials	101	66	67
31.0 Equipment	37	26	25
32.0 Land and structures	0	0	0
99.0 Total obligations	1,318	1,250	1,250

Personnel Summary

Direct:			
Total compensable workdays:			
Full-time equivalent employment	15	16	16
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	0	0	0

U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

Administrative Provisions

The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, other contributions and fees from public and private sources, and to prosecute projects using such contributions and fees in cooperation with other, Federal, State, or private agencies: *Provided*, That the U.S. Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to convey, without reimbursement, title and all interest of the United States in property and facilities of the United States Bureau of Mines in Juneau, Alaska to the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska; in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to The University of Alabama; and in Rolla, Missouri, to The University of Missouri-Rolla. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Executive Level V	0	1	1
Subtotal	0	1	1
ES-6	1	1	1
ES-5	4	3	2
ES-4	9	7	7
ES-3	1	1	1
ES-2	1	1	1
ES-1	0	0	0
Subtotal	16	13	12
GS-15	51	48	41
GS-14	167	156	135
GS-13	315	302	269
GS-12	479	458	437
GS-11	201	186	181
GS-10	37	31	31
GS-9	141	133	127
GS-8	61	59	55
GS-7	133	127	124
GS-6	145	136	134
GS-5	101	93	92
GS-4	82	77	74
GS-3	19	14	13
GS-2	6	6	5
GS-1	1	1	1
Subtotal	1,939	1,827	1,719
Ungraded	146	139	132
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	2,101	1,980	1,864

(Revised 2/22/94)

Supplemental Information
Question 1(b)

SCHEDULE OF ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

(in thousands of dollars)

Account Title and Symbol		1994 Estimate	1995 Estimate
Mines and Minerals Account: 14-0959-0-1-306			
I. Contractual Services			
Studies, Analyses & Evaluations	B.A.	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0
	Outlays	0	0
II. Personnel Appointments	B.A.	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0
	Outlays	0	0
Totals	B.A.	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0
	Outlays	0	0

NARRATIVE STATEMENT
ON
ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES

I. Contractual Services

Studies, Analyses, and Evaluations: For general management and/or specific skills not currently available within the Bureau.

II. Personnel Appointments

For specialized skills needed on a limited basis

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER ACTIVITIES

(in thousands of dollars)

	1994	1995	1996
Budget Information:			
Funds allocated to technology transfer	1,965	1,900	1,900
Funds allocated to ORTAs	0	0	0
Funds allocated to FLC	8	8	8
Royalty & other income from all licenses ..	84	100	140
Royalty & other income from lab licenses ..	84	100	140
Royalties paid federal employee inventors .	25	30	42
Royalties paid government contractor inventors	0	0	0
Cash awards paid federal employee inventors		12	1520
Cash awards paid government contractor inventors	0	0	0
Number of FTE staff, ORTAs	8	7	7
Cooperative Research and Developments:*			
Value, cash & non-cash, of active CRADAs	13,500	13,500	13,500
Value, cash & non-cash, of CRADAs with foreign business entity	---	---	---
Value, cash & non-cash, of CRADAs with small business	---	---	---
Amount of Federal funds invested in CRADAs	---	---	---
Amount of non-Federal funds invested in CRADAs	885	885	885
Number of active CRADAs	285	310	310
Number of active CRADAs with foreign business	---	---	----
Number of active CRADAs with small business	---	---	---
Measures of Productivity:			
Number of invention disclosures	27	22	19
Number of patent applications	17	14	11
Number of exclusive licenses awarded	3	5	9
Number of non-exclusive licenses awarded	2	6	10
Number of titles assigned	0	0	0
Number of new companies formed	0	0	1

* Includes MOAs as well as CRADAs

Prepared: August 10, 1994
Donald Ralston
202-501-9316

PROMOTING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The specific mechanisms used by the Office of Technology Transfer to promote technology transfer are: Cooperative Research and Development Agreements to facilitate technology transfer by involving industry as a co-investor with government from the inception of a project; patent licensing, including both exclusive and non-exclusive; seminars to inform industry of newly-developed technology in specific research areas; open industry briefings to help keep industry abreast of ongoing research programs; industry meetings where, information is exchanged on technological problems and on progress in the search for solutions; demonstrations to allow industry representatives to witness new processes or new equipment in operation; exhibits to display technology at local and national industry meetings; Technology News, one-page fact sheets to disseminate information about new technology broadly throughout the industry and interested groups; technology transfer films to document the application of new technology in a form that can be made readily available to any group for showing at its own convenience.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. BUREAU OF MINES
FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

Funds for initiatives related to Executive Order NO. 12759 requirements.

Projects	Budget Authority in $000		
BUILDING ENERGY CONSERVATION	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Building heating/air conditioning retrofits	$ 30	$ 90	$ 25
Potential for switching to alternative energy sources	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 120
Potential for dual fuel capacity	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
Building Surveys	$ -0-	$ 10	$ -0-
Other retrofits or energy conservation measures	$ 70	$ 330	$ 330
ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENTS	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
Purchases and new leases of and conversion to alternative fueled vehicles	$ 0	$ -0-	$ -0-
Resources devoted to procurement of energy efficient goods and services	$ 40	$ 40	$ 30
PROGRAM DIRECTION	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
Energy coordinator and staff	$ 40	$ 40	$ 25
Employee awareness program	$ 15	$ 10	$ 5
TOTAL	$ 195	$ 520	$ 535

Note: There are no full-time FTE associated with any of the above project categories. All FTE duties associated with the above categories are performed on a collateral basis.

Building survey and retrofit projects at USBM facilities which include helium operations have not been funded as specific initiatives. Funding has been provided through operation and maintenance budgets of the facilities, which includes energy-related projects. Thus, the above current estimates for FY 1995 and FY 1996 represent that portion of the USBM facilities operation and maintenance budgets for energy-related projects.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1996

MARCH 3, 1849

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING
RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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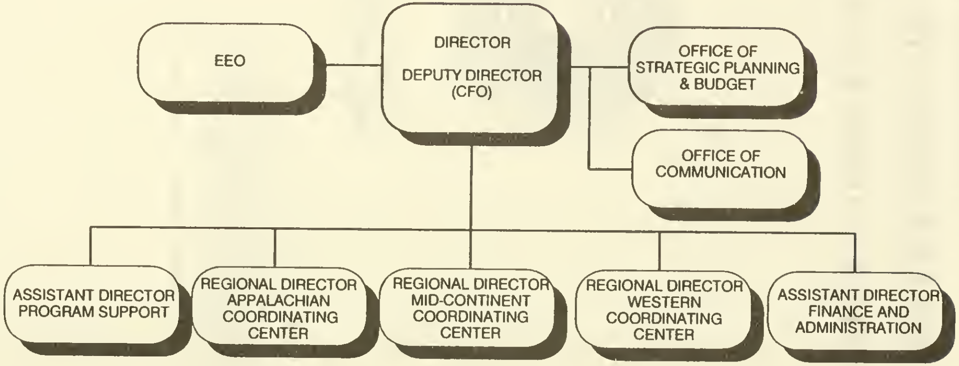
EEO
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR (CFO)
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING & BUDGET
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR PROGRAM SUPPORT
REGIONAL DIRECTOR APPALACHIAN COORDINATING CENTER
REGIONAL DIRECTOR MID-CONTINENT COORDINATING CENTER
REGIONAL DIRECTOR WESTERN COORDINATING CENTER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

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INTRODUCTION

General Statement

The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is to carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in cooperation with States and Indian tribes. OSM's primary objectives are to ensure that coal mines are operated in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining and assures that the land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and to mitigate the effects of past mining by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mines.

OSM was established with the passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) of 1977, Public Law 95-87, August 3, 1977.

The Act provides the means for restoring abandoned coal mines through collection of a tonnage-based reclamation fee assessed on current coal production. OSM's mandates are carried out by providing grants to States that implement regulatory and reclamation programs (primacy) in accordance with OSM standards, and by administering and operating programs on Federal and Tribal lands and in certain States.

The following summary compares the Fiscal Year 1996 request to the Fiscal Year 1995 Enacted:

1995 - 1996 Resource Comparison
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	(+/-) Enacted	Perm. Employment December 31, 1994
Regulation and Technology	$	110,495	107,653	-2,842	
	FTE	*686*	*661*	*-25*	*643*
Abandoned Mine Recl. Fund	$	182,423	185,120	+2,697	
	FTE	*303*	*290*	*-13*	*309*
TOTAL, OSM	$	292,918	292,773	-145	
	FTE	989	951	-38	952

Highlights of the Fiscal Year 1996 Budget Request

OSM's Fiscal Year 1996 budget request reflects a continuing commitment to protect public health and safety and to maintain and improve the beauty and value of our natural resources by preventing coal mining abuse and reclaiming land previously disturbed by coal mining.

OSM and the States continue to make progress in carrying out their regulatory and reclamation mandates. Even before surface coal mining ends in an area, reclamation is taking place, and the land is either being returned to its original shape and use or being improved for new uses that will benefit landowners and communities. Land is continually being successfully reclaimed to mitigate the variety of problems that can result from mining, thus ensuring productive land use once mining is completed. Enforcement and monitoring programs are helping to deter potential violations of SMCRA and to ensure that when such violations occur, proper remedies are taken to the maximum extent possible.

OSM continues to foster a shared commitment with the States. OSM promotes the recognition of States' accomplishments by implementing performance agreements to develop performance goals, by resolving or verifying problems, and by identifying needed technical assistance. At the same time, OSM strives to improve its State performance evaluation role through the early identification and resolution of problems and by directing its resources to problem sites and areas of concern and by maintaining a level playing field for all States.

To enhance shared commitment, in FY 1995 OSM established the OSM General Advisory Board to foster more interaction by States and tribes, coalfield citizens, and the coal industry on how SMCRA is implemented. The board will provide the forum to discuss regulatory and reclamation issues that concern these groups. OSM believes the board's work will result in improved relationships among constituent groups, reduce the incidence of time consuming and expensive litigation, and encourage the development of innovative solutions to technical problems.

OSM's principal funding priority for FY 1996 is to increase funding for reclamation, particularly through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. The Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative is an inter-bureau and inter-agency effort led by OSM to address the number one water problem in Appalachia—acid mine rock drainage. The program builds on local and watershed initiatives and responds to significant support in the customer base. OSM proposes to provide leadership and to facilitate the cleanup of streams plagued with this problem. This initiative is a top priority for OSM and is part of the Administration's priority investment in natural resources.

Additionally, OSM is seeking authority to accept and use donations to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to support projects undertaken through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. OSM estimates that it will receive about $500,000 in donations.

In FY 1996, OSM will begin to transfer interest earned on the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefits Fund. This transfer, of up to $70 million annually, is required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The funds will be used to pay for health benefits for retired coal miners who worked for companies that have gone bankrupt or no longer exist.

OSM's Reinvention—A Move Toward Customer Service Performance Measures

In FY 1994, OSM began the process of reinventing itself so it could work better with the States and Indian tribes to enforce SMCRA and to increase the program's productivity. This effort builds upon the recommendations of the National Performance Review (NPR) and the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). It will result in a strategic planning process that is integrated with the budget formulation process. It will also result in the development of performance measures and an evaluation process that will determine how well OSM is implementing its mission responsibilities.

In FY 1994, the Secretary of the Interior appointed an OSM Interim Management Team to help in the daily management of OSM and to identify its strengths and weaknesses. The Interim Management Team conducted an extensive survey of employees, customers, and stakeholders and evaluated OSM's programs and policies. Based on the customer-driven results of these surveys, the Team developed the Management Guidance Plan to guide OSM until it could develop a more structured planning process. Principal tasks emanating from the plan were to (1) develop a Mission Statement, (2) identify agency priorities, and (3) develop a strategic planning process.

As a result, OSM developed a Mission Statement to serve as a framework for implementing its responsibilities under SMCRA. Our mission is to carry out the requirements of SMCRA in cooperation with States and tribes. Our primary objectives are to ensure that coal mines are operated in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining and assures that the land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and to mitigate the effects of past mining by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mines.

The Team's survey of OSM's stakeholders identified several problems that hindered the agency's efforts in implementing SMCRA. OSM then established the following five clear priorities to address these problems. The priorities represent broad consensus of all customer and stakeholder groups.

- OSM will resolve the major management, communication, and organizational problems that have hampered our performance in the past.
- OSM will develop and maintain a sound relationship with States and Indian tribes focused on shared commitment.
- OSM will improve relationships with citizens and the industry.
- In cooperation with the States and Indian tribes, OSM will prevent environmental problems in the coal fields.
- OSM will aggressively pursue the reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

OSM will address these priorities in its five-year strategic plan, which is under development. The five-year plan creates a general framework that is consistent with the direction set in OSM's Mission Statement and the above-listed priorities. This planning effort addresses GPRA requirements, whereby all agencies must meet specified planning requirements. These include establishing performance measures which must be incorporated into the budget formulation process. This planning effort also embraces NPR recommendations that call for a Government that works better and costs less.

Under GPRA, OSM will revise its five year plan on a three-year cycle. OSM will base revisions on experience, changing priorities, new initiatives, customer service needs, and budgetary realities. OSM will also consider other external influences including Congressional direction and audits by the General Accounting Office and the Inspector General.

The five-year plan establishes broad general goals which restate the five broad priorities in more concrete terms. These objectives help identify, organize and establish the relative importance of OSM's program responsibilities. In addition, OSM is establishing more specific performance goals, indicators and measures of how the agency is conducting its program responsibilities. OSM will prepare this more specific plan annually. The annual plan will state what OSM intends to accomplish during the year. By describing our specific objectives and performance indicators to measure success, the annual plan will form the basis for a comparison with actual program results.

As part of the process of implementing its strategic plan, OSM is developing a mechanism to tie its core functions, or business lines, to the budget process.

OSM has identified four core business lines: Revenue Management, Environmental Protection, Restoration of the Environment, and Technology Development and Transfer. OSM expects to present a plan to the Congress which will revise its budget structure for the FY 1997 budget justification to tie it to these business lines. This will allow us to better portray the cost of each specific business line.

In FY 1995 Congress approved a significant restructuring of OSM's organization. OSM's restructuring plan will make implementing the strategic planning process easier. The restructuring effort is consistent with NPR streamlining goals and will result in a leaner agency with fewer employees that will operate more effectively. It will include new ways of accomplishing OSM's mission of working with the States and Indian tribes to implement SMCRA more efficiently and effectively.

The reinvented OSM will be a field-oriented, flatter organization and will be positioned to respond better to the States' and Indian tribes' needs. The reorganization will reduce Senior Executive Service and supervisory positions. It will also eliminate duplicate and overlapping jurisdictions, and provide a platform for moving operational decisions from headquarters to the field. It will also facilitate further development of regulatory and reclamation programs in States that have a strong independent commitment to carry out SMCRA.

GPRA also provides for the establishment, testing, and evaluation of performance measures in all agencies. To address these requirements, OSM will identify performance measures for each business line to serve as indicators of how well OSM is implementing its mission responsibilities. In doing so, OSM will define specific outcome-based measures that directly relate to its mission responsibilities.

OSM will implement a thorough evaluation process to identify any possible needed improvements in the way it is implementing its mission responsibilities. OSM will take the corrective actions needed to respond to any deficiencies that are found. This process will not only show whether OSM met performance requirements for a particular year; it will also show whether OSM is making progress over time in delivering each unique business line. OSM will be providing this type evaluation assessment in budget submissions after the FY 1997 process.

OSM Moves to Meet National Performance Review Programmatic Goals

OSM has also made substantial progress in addressing the programmatic recommendations made by the NPR. The NPR reviewed OSM operations and identified the need to redefine Federal oversight of coal mine regulation. The NPR directed OSM to take seven specific actions that will result in improved performance and greater savings in program administration.

1. Develop national standards of excellence for regulatory and AML programs and establish goals and performance measures to evaluate progress.

2. Propose legislation to revise the distribution of AML grants based on state performance.

3. Review the organizational structure to rightsize the agency, eliminate unnecessary management levels and adjust staffing ratios.

4. Persuade Tennessee to reassume primacy.

5. Remove the spending cap for AML emergencies and require States to assume the program.

6. Abolish the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP).

7. Provide consolidated grants for reclamation funding.

OSM has embraced these recommendations and acted to implement them. OSM has proposed eliminating RAMP and the spending cap on emergency sites. We have encouraged Kentucky and Pennsylvania to take over emergency program responsibilities. OSM has restructured itself into a flatter organization with fewer supervisors. We implemented a revised AML grants program. We have strongly encouraged Tennessee to establish its own regulatory program. OSM has formed several self-directed work teams to identify the best ways to redefine both regulatory and AML oversight and to revise the grants distribution process. In all of these areas, we are working closely with the primacy States on building a consensus on shared operations.

Streamlining Savings

OSM supports the initiative to streamline its organization and reduce the Federal civilian work force. For FY 1996, OSM will reduce its overall FTE usage by 38. The following table depicts the savings OSM expects to realize through our streamlining efforts.

Area of Reduction	1993	1994	1995	1996
FTE's Overall	1,043	1,010	989	951
Headquarters FTE Reduction	xx	-54	-49	-22
Streamlining Savings	xxx	$2,899,000	$2,785,000	$2,050,000

Note: FTE levels do not include RAMP FTE.

Since FY 1989, OSM has reduced its authorized FTE level from 1,151 to the 951 FTE level proposed in FY 1996. Since FY 1994 OSM has realized streamlining savings of over $7.7 million.

As noted above, in FY 1995 Congress approved a significant restructuring of OSM's organization. OSM is now implementing the restructuring. OSM's reorganization demonstrates our commitment to meeting the President's objectives for streamlining which were outlined in Executive Orders and the NPR. The new organization supports these objectives by promoting self-managed teams and employee empowerment, flattening the organizational structure, improving the supervisor to employee ratio, and by making more effective use of scarce resources.

OSM will move to a regionally based structure designed to better serve the States and tribes, coalfield citizens, the environmental community and the coal industry. The new structure will improve communications and consistency of operations. It will provide a better targeting of OSM technical assistance resources. It will operate more efficiently with fewer supervisors and centralized control functions and more staff involved in on the ground reclamation. OSM will move from a supervisory to employee ratio of one to five to a one to fifteen ratio by 1999.

Description and Summary of Program Changes to FY 1996 Budget

OSM's top funding priority for FY 1996 is to devote more resources to reclamation activities, particularly through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. In order to fund additional reclamation, OSM has had to make reductions in other areas. Some reductions are cross-cutting and affect several budget activities. For example, OSM reduced FTE levels by 38 and reduced travel by $100,000. OSM also is taking a $3,000,000 reduction to reflect the one-time cost of its restructuring effort.

The following sections describe each appropriation that OSM receives by activity. It also outlines all the program changes that OSM is requesting in each appropriation by activity.

Regulation and Technology

This appropriation finances the regulatory functions of SMCRA as administered by the States and OSM. Federal activities related to the administration and monitoring of State regulatory programs are also financed by this appropriation.

The total request is $107,653,000, a decrease of $2,842,000 from FY 1995. A reduction of 25 FTE is reflected to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. OSM is also taking an additional reduction of one FTE.

State Regulatory Program Grants

The 24 primacy States continue to improve their performance as protectors of the environment through activities such as reviewing mine permit applications, inspecting current surface mining operations, and maintaining an enforcement program aimed at correcting SMCRA violations. SMCRA authorizes OSM to provide grants to primacy states in amounts not exceeding 50 percent of the cost of the program. Failure to provide sufficient funds could limit the States' ability to regulate coal mining. It is critical that the primacy States have adequate funds to administer their own regulatory programs and to protect the unique natural and cultural resources within their borders. The President and the Secretary of the Interior are committed to the promotion of a Federal/State partnership to preserve America's natural treasures. The proposed funding level for FY 1996 will allow the States to continue their programs, allow for matching funds for Applicant/Violator System (AVS) grants, and ensure strong and effective State primacy programs.

OSM is requesting a $99,000 increase in this activity for FY 1996. This request would restore funding to the FY 1994 level and provide the States with sufficient funding to maintain effective regulatory programs.

Federal Regulatory Programs

This activity finances OSM's Federal regulatory program functions. There are three subactivities: (1) Regulatory Program Operations; (2) Technical Services, Training, and Research; and (3) Assessments and Collections.

- **Regulatory Program Operations:** The two major functions of this subactivity are oversight of State regulatory programs and Federal regulation of coal mining and reclamation operations in non-primacy areas. The oversight program provides assistance, evaluation, and monitoring of State programs to ensure compliance with SMCRA. The Federal regulatory program has responsibility for regulating coal mining in non-primacy States, on Federal lands in primacy States without cooperative agreements, and on Indian lands. In addition, the Federal regulatory program develops and administers cooperative agreements for State regulation of Federal lands and provides assistance to States participating in the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP). This subactivity includes inspecting mine sites as necessary. Through regulatory program operations, OSM supports the President's goal of responsible stewardship of our national resources by ensuring that coal mining is strictly regulated in all areas of the United States.

  A net decrease of $847,000 is requested.

  Included in the net decrease is a reduction of $1,455,000 for this subactivity's share of the one-time cost of OSM's reorganization initiative. A decrease of $32,000 is proposed for decreased travel requirements as a result of discontinued meetings. An increase of $226,000 is requested to conduct an evaluation of State bonding pools.

  A decrease of four FTE and $150,000 is proposed to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. A net $564,000 increase is taken to meet the remaining uncontrollable costs.

- **Technical Services, Training, and Research:** This subactivity provides a multi-disciplinary technical assistance program to solve problems related to the environmental effects of coal mining. In this program, activities such as technical training, studies and applied research, technical publications, mine plan review, and experimental practices are carried out.

  A net decrease of $748,000 is requested.

  Included in the net decrease is a decrease of $753,000 for this subactivity's share of the cost of OSM's reorganization initiative. A $65,000 reduction is taken to phase in cost sharing for State participants in the technical training program. A decrease of $17,000 is proposed for decreased travel requirements associated with discontinued meetings. A decrease of $52,000 is requested to reflect procurement savings resulting in lower program costs.

A decrease of three FTE and $150,000 is proposed to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. A net increase of $289,000 is taken to meet the remaining uncontrollable costs.

- **Assessments and Collections:** This subactivity funds three components: civil penalty assessments, where OSM makes a determination as to the amount of penalty to be paid for SMCRA violations; civil penalty collections, where OSM identifies and pursues debtors; and alternative enforcement, where OSM takes action to abate outstanding violations. This subactivity includes support for the Applicant/Violator System (AVS), a nationwide data base used to control the issuance of coal mine permits. If applicants have unabated SMCRA violations or unpaid debts, they are identified in the AVS and they are blocked from receiving mining permits.

  A net decrease of $1,026,000 is requested in this subactivity.

  OSM is requesting a $245,000 reduction to reflect diminished debt collection activities. An $83,000 reduction will be taken to eliminate funding for the Kentucky Revenue Cabinet. A reduction of one FTE and $120,000 is requested to transfer a position to the Office of Hearings and Appeals to handle Applicant Violator System appeals. A decrease of $9,000 is proposed for decreased travel requirements associated with discontinued meetings. OSM will take an additional $240,000 reduction in this activity to fund higher priority work, the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative.

  A decrease of seven FTE and $500,000 is proposed to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. An increase of $171,000 is taken to meet the remaining uncontrollable costs.

Civil Penalties

The Civil Penalties activity reflects receipts that can be used to reclaim sites disturbed after SMCRA's passage. Civil penalties are fines which may be assessed against any person who violates any mining permit condition or any provision of title V of SMCRA. OSM is authorized to use these funds to reclaim such sites. For FY 1996, OSM is requesting a decrease in this activity of $199,000 to more closely approximate receipts.

General Administration

General Administration is included as an activity in both the Regulation and Technology and the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriations. There are three subactivities: (1) Executive Direction; (2) Administrative Support; and (3) General Services.

- **Executive Direction:** This subactivity supports the offices of the Director and Deputy Director, and the Director's immediate staff offices. A net decrease of $90,000 is requested.

  A decrease of $3,000 is proposed for decreased travel requirements associated with discontinued meetings. An increase of $28,000 is requested to conduct outreach in conjunction with OSM's strategic planning process.

  A reduction of three FTE and $150,000 is proposed to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. An increase of $35,000 will address the remaining uncontrollable costs.

- **Administrative Support:** This subactivity provides administrative support in the functional areas of personnel; financial management; budget; management services; and information systems management. A net decrease of $325,000 is requested.

  An increase of $5,000 is requested to provide for safety training. A decrease of $8,000 is proposed for decreased travel requirements associated with discontinued meetings. A decrease of $38,000 is requested to reflect non-recurring ADP requirements.

  A reduction of seven FTE and $400,000 is proposed to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. An increase of $116,000 will address the remaining uncontrollable costs.

- **General Services:** This subactivity supports certain agency-wide expenses such as office space rental, communications, and postage, etc., that are grouped into one subactivity. A net increase of $294,000 is proposed. An increase of $207,000 is requested to implement various Secretarial initiatives. A $63,000 reduction will be taken for reduced costs in this activity.

  A net increase in uncontrollable costs of $150,000 is requested in this activity.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

The Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriation supports reclamation program functions carried out by OSM, the Department of Agriculture, and the States. The Fund is derived from a fee levied on coal production. This appropriation finances grants to States to implement reclamation programs and small operator assistance programs. The Fund also finances Federal reclamation program activities that are directly administered by OSM. In addition, the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP), administered by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, is supported through this appropriation, as is a portion of OSM's General Administration function.

The total request is $185,120,000, an increase of $2,697,000 from FY 1995. A reduction of 13 FTE is requested to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. OSM also proposes to eliminate RAMP.

State Reclamation Program Grants

OSM proposes a $11,009,000 increase in State grant funding for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. These funds will be devoted to address the number one water problem in Appalachia—acid mine rock drainage—by accelerating the cleanup of streams polluted by past mining practices.

OSM's grants request will also enable States to complete past reclamation project commitments and have resources available for new starts. It will also provide certain States with resources to respond to emergency reclamation projects that occur within their borders. OSM is encouraging States to assume responsibility for the coal mine related emergencies that occur within their borders. OSM will not require the States to take over the emergency program unless they are ready, willing, and able to continue to provide the high level of services currently provided.

Federal Reclamation Programs

This activity is divided into three subactivities associated with reclamation program administration and implementation: (1) Fee Compliance; (2) Reclamation Program Operations; and (3) the Rural Abandoned Mine Program.

- **Fee Compliance:** This program serves to increase the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fund by providing an ongoing audit and collections process aimed at ensuring coal operators' timely and accurate payment of the AML fees.

A net decrease of $966,000 is requested.

A decrease of $155,000 is requested to reflect the development costs of the Fee Billing and Collection System. An $82,000 reduction will be taken to eliminate funding for the Kentucky Revenue Cabinet. A decrease of $8,000 is proposed for decreased travel requirements associated with discontinued meetings. A $558,000 decrease will be taken in this activity to fund higher priority work, the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative.

A reduction of seven FTE and $300,000 is proposed to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. An increase of $137,000 will address the remaining uncontrollable costs.

- **Reclamation Program Operations:** This program provides assistance and the evaluation of State reclamation programs; management of reclamation in non-primacy areas; management of the national AML inventory; and delivery of the Federal emergency projects program for tribes and in States not having approved reclamation plans.

A total net increase of $1,704,000 is requested.

Included in the net increase is a $500,000 increase for high priority projects. An increase of $2,006,000 is requested to restore funding for the emergency program in those states that do not have their own reclamation programs. The net increase is partially offset by a $792,000 decrease for this subactivity's share of the cost of OSM's reorganization initiative. A decrease of $19,000 is proposed for decreased travel requirements associated with discontinued meetings.

A reduction of four FTE and $300,000 is proposed to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. An increase of $309,000 for the remaining uncontrollable costs is proposed.

- **Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP):** This subactivity provides funds to the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture for reclamation of rural lands as authorized in Section 406(a) of SMCRA. OSM proposes to eliminate funding for the program, resulting in a reduction of $7,853,000. This eliminates a duplicative delivery system for AML funding. States will be able to perform RAMP-type projects as part of their AML programs.

Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP)

This program provides financial and technical assistance to coal operators whose annual coal production totals less than 300,000 tons. Funding at the requested level will allow for continued assistance to meet data requirements for new mining permits. OSM proposes a $1,757,000 reduction in this activity, which would eliminate new funding for FY 1996. However, sufficient carryover funding is available to address program needs in FY 1996, assuming continuing demand at past levels.

General Administration

General Administration is included as an activity in both the Regulation and Technology and the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriations. There are three subactivities: (1) Executive Direction; (2) Administrative Support; and (3) General Services.

- **Executive Direction:** This subactivity supports the offices of the Director and Deputy Director, and the Director's immediate staff offices. A net increase of $13,000 is requested.

  An increase of $1,000 is requested to conduct outreach in conjunction with OSM's strategic planning process. A decrease of $1,000 is proposed for reduced travel requirements associated with discontinued meetings.

  An increase of $13,000 for uncontrollable costs is proposed.

- **Administrative Support:** This subactivity provides administrative support in the functional areas of personnel; financial management; budget; management services; and information systems management. A net decrease of $93,000 is requested.

  An increase of $3,000 is requested to provide for safety training. A decrease of $3,000 is proposed for decreased travel requirements associated with discontinued meetings. A decrease of $41,000 is requested to reflect non-recurring ADP requirements.

  A reduction of two FTE and $100,000 is proposed to meet OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian work force. An increase of $48,000 for the remaining uncontrollable costs is proposed.

- **General Services:** This subactivity supports certain agency-wide expenses such as office space rental, communications, and postage, etc., that are grouped into one subactivity.

  A net increase of $140,000 is proposed. An increase of $93,000 is requested to implement various Secretarial initiatives. A $21,000 reduction will be taken for reduced needs in this area.

  An increase in uncontrollable costs of $68,000 is requested in this activity.

APPROPRIATION: REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Regulation and Technology

For necessary expenses to carry out the
provisions of the Surface Mining Control
and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law
95-87, including the purchase of not to
exceed 15 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only;
[$110,006,000] and not withstanding $107,153,000
31 U.S.C. 3302, an additional amount
shall be credited to this account,
to remain available until expended,
from performance bond forfeitures
in fiscal year [1995:] Provided, That notwith- 1996:
standing any other provision of law, the
Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to
regulations, may utilize directly or
through grants to States, moneys
collected in fiscal year [1995] pursuant 1996
to the assessment of civil penalties under
section 518 of the Surface Mining Control
and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30
U.S.C. 1268), to reclaim lands adversely
affected by coal mining practices after
August 3, 1977, to remain available until
expended: Provided further, That notwithstanding
any other provisions of law, appropriations
for the Office of Surface Mining
Reclamation and Enforcement may provide
for the travel and per diem expenses of
State and tribal personnel attending
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and
Enforcement sponsored training.

[Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.]

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996.

Justification of Proposed Language Change

OSM requests no programmatic changes in the Regulation and Technology appropriation language.

Appropriation Language Citations
Appropriation: Regulation and Technology

A. Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, $____ including the purchase of not to exceed ____ passenger motor vehicles, all of which ____ shall be for replacement.

B. Appropriation Language Citations and Explanations

1. For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, P.L. 95-87,

    a. ***30 U.S.C. 1252:*** Provides that no person shall open or develop any new or previously mined or abandoned surface coal mining operations on lands regulated by the State without obtaining a permit from the State's Regulatory Authority.

    b. ***30 U.S.C. 1253:*** Provides that each State desiring to assume exclusive jurisdiction over coal mining activities within its boundaries may submit a State program which demonstrates that it has the capability of carrying out the provisions of P.L. 95-87.

    c. ***30 U.S.C. 1254:*** Provides that the Secretary will prepare, promulgate, and implement a Federal program for a State that fails to submit a State program; fails to resubmit an acceptable State program; or fails to implement, enforce, or maintain its approved State program as provided for in P.L. 95-87.

    d. ***30 U.S.C. 1256 & 1257:*** Provides that pursuant to the approval of a State or Federal program, no person will carry on coal mining activities within that State without first obtaining a permit issued by that State which is accompanied by a permit fee determined by the regulatory authority.

    e. ***30 U.S.C. 1266:*** The Secretary will promulgate rules and regulations directed toward the surface effects of underground coal mining operations that will not conflict with or supersede any provision of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 801).

f. ***30 U.S.C. 1272:*** Provides that to be eligible to assume primary regulatory authority, each State will establish a planning process enabling objective decisions based upon competent and scientifically sound data and information as to which, if any, land areas are unsuitable for all or certain types of surface coal mining.

g. ***30 U.S.C. 1273:*** The Secretary will promulgate and implement a Federal lands program which will be applicable to all surface coal mining and reclamation operations taking place on Federal lands and designate Federal lands unsuitable for coal mining where required.

h. ***30 U.S.C. 1281:*** The Secretary may, or at the request of the Governor of a particular State shall, review any area within Federal lands to assess whether it may be unsuitable for non-coal mining operations.

i. ***30 U.S.C. 1295:*** The Secretary is authorized to make annual grants to any State for the purpose of assisting such State in developing, administering, and enforcing a State program under P.L. 95-87.

2. $_____ including the purchase of not to exceed _____ passenger motor vehicles, all of which shall be for replacement.

    a. ***30 U.S.C. 1302:*** Provides authorization for appropriation of funds to the Secretary for the purpose of carrying out the requirements of P.L. 95-87.

C. Basic Authorizing Legislation

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement's authorization is derived from the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of August 3, 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*). The purposes of this law include: (1) protecting society and the environment from the effects of coal mining operations; (2) reclaiming existing and future mined acres which endanger public health and safety, prevent or damage the beneficial use of land or water resources, or decrease environmental quality; (3) providing a special fund for abandoned mine reclamation; and (4) providing technical and financial assistance to States with primary regulatory authority over coal mining activities within their boundaries.

Because most States with minable coal reserves have obtained regulatory authority over those coal mining operations, OSM has shifted into an oversight role with respect to those States. OSM's oversight policy ensures that States properly implement their approved regulatory programs and meet the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. Also, OSM administers Federal programs in States which have not developed their own regulatory programs.

D. Activity Structure

1. State Regulatory Program Grants
2. Federal Regulatory Programs
    a. Regulatory Program Operations
    b. Technical Services, Training, and Research
    c. Assessments and Collections
3. General Administration
    a. Executive Direction
    b. Administrative Support
    c. General Services

E. Authorization by Activity

1. State Regulatory Program Grants

Description: This activity provides funds to the States to regulate surface coal mining. Funds are provided for the following:

a. Program Development - To assist States in developing regulatory programs.

b. Administration and Enforcement - To assist States in maintaining approved regulatory programs in accordance with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The primary functions of the State regulatory authorities include review and issuance of permits, inspection and enforcement, designation of lands unsuitable for mining, administration of bonding and bond release programs that ensure proper reclamation of land after mining, and administration of small operator assistance programs.

c. Cooperative Agreements - To assist States (with regulatory authority over non-Federal coal mining operations) in regulating mining activities on Federal lands. This function is performed by the States for the Federal Government. The States' activities in this function include the required inspections of regulated facilities on Federal lands.

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1295 - The Secretary is authorized to make annual grants to any State for the purpose of assisting that State in developing, administering, and enforcing State programs under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and for providing technical assistance and training.

2. **Federal Regulatory Programs**

Description: This activity finances OSM's Federal regulatory program functions and has three primary subactivities:

a. **Regulatory Program Operations** - includes monitoring and evaluation of programs in primacy States to assure each State's compliance with its approved regulatory program; assistance to State programs; and administration and development of cooperative agreements for State regulation of Federal lands; conduct of regulatory programs in non-primacy States, on Indian lands, and on Federal lands not covered by cooperative agreements; assistance to States in the Small Operator Assistance Program; and regulation and inspection functions.

b. **Technical Services, Training, and Research** - includes technical advice and assistance on regulatory program operations; technical augmentation of State program evaluation functions; technical training; technical studies and publications; technical assistance to small operators; mine plan review and other NEPA-related compliance; provision of expert testimony in judicial and administrative proceedings; and administration of OSM's experimental practices program.

c. **Assessments and Collections** - includes functions associated with imposing and collecting civil penalties, and developing and maintaining information management systems that support these functions as well as enhance the agency's ability to deny new mining permits to applicants with unabated State or

Federal violations, unpaid civil penalties, or unpaid Abandoned Mine Land fees.

Authority

1. Regulatory Program Operations

   30 U.S.C. 1252, 1253. 1254, 1271, 1273, 1300, 1302

   These sections provide for aid to all primacy States for maintaining approved regulatory programs and evaluation of the States' performance in doing so; monitoring implementation of the grant programs; small operator assistance programs; and for regulatory programs in States without approved programs, on Federal lands and on Indian lands.

2. Technical Services, Training, and Research

   30 U.S.C. 1252, 1272, 1273, 1295, 1302

   These sections provide for processing of permit applications and mine plans for Federal lands operations; designating of lands unsuitable for surface mining through technical reviews; scientific/engineering support and technical training for States operating approved permanent programs and federally administered programs; initiation of technical studies; issuance of technical publications; approval of experimental practices to meet the needs of approved State programs and federally-administered programs; preparation of environmental assessments and impact statements for permits and other actions; and training of OSM staff and State staff to enable these agencies to more effectively carry out the provisions of the Act.

3. Assessments and Collections

   30 U.S.C. 1260, 1268

   These sections provide for the assessment and collection of penalties levied for violations of the Act, and for the denial of permits to those with unabated violations or unpaid penalties.

3. General Administration

Description: This activity provides funding for OSM executive direction, administrative support, and general services.

Authority: ***30 U.S.C. 1302***

This section provides for funds to be appropriated for administrative costs necessary for carrying out the provisions of P.L. 95-87.

F. Administrative Provisions

None

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Appropriation: Regulation and Technology	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
FY 1995 Enacted To Date			686	110,495
SUMMARY OF UNCONTROLLABLE AND RELATED CHANGES*:				
Adjustment for Pay Raise – Jan 95		162		
Adjustment for Pay Raise – Jan 96		543		
Adjustment for PERS/CSRS		120		
Adjustment for Health Benefits		166		
Adjustment for Worker's Compensation		6		
Adjustment for Rent to GSA		157		
Adjustment for Unemployment Compensation		50		
Adjustment for one additional paid day		129		
Adjustment for streamlining reductions	(24)	(1,350)		
Adjustment for Federal Separation & Retirement Program		55		
Adjustment for Working Capital Fund		(63)		
TOTAL Adjustment for uncontrollables			(24)	(25)
PROGRAM CHANGES:			(1)	(2,817)
Total Requirements (1996 Budget Request)			661	107,653

Comparison by activity/subactivity:	1994 Actual		1995 Enacted To Date		Uncontrollable Changes (+/–)		Program Changes (+/–)		1996 Budget Request*		Inc(+) Dec(–) From 1995	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
State Regulatory Prog. Grants	--	51,661	--	51,562	--	0	--	99	--	51,661	--	99
Federal Regulatory Programs:												
Regulatory Program Ops.	309	21,732	335	22,999	(4)	414		(1,261)	331	22,152	(4)	(847)
Technical Services												
Training and Research	167	13,904	172	14,345	(3)	139		(887)	169	13,597	(3)	(748)
Assessments and Collections	80	9,415	90	7,795	(7)	(329)	(1)	(697)	82	6,769	(8)	(1,026)
Subtotal	556	45,051	597	45,139	(14)	224	(1)	(2,845)	582	42,518	(15)	(2,621)
Civil Penalties	--	519	--	700	--	0	--	(199)	--	501	0	(199)
General Administration:												
Executive Direction	23	2,082	20	2,029	(3)	(115)		25	17	1,939	(3)	(90)
Administrative Support	76	5,456	69	5,176	(7)	(284)		(41)	62	4,851	(7)	(325)
General Services	--	6,302	--	5,889	--	150	--	144	--	6,183	0	294
Subtotal	99	13,840	89	13,094	(10)	(249)	0	128	79	12,973	(10)	(121)
Total Requirements	655	111,071	686	110,495	(24)	(25)	(1)	(2,817)	661	107,653	(25)	(2,842)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Uncontrollable Cost Changes
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Appropriation: Regulation and Technology

Cost Savings in FY 1996 Due to the Implementation of Executive Order 12837 and 12839 Requiring Administrative Productivity Increases and Reductions in Agency FTE Usage Over Three Years and to Implementation of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
FTE reduction	**$0/-$1,350**
FTEs	*/-25*

The adjustment is for the cost savings associated with OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian workforce.

(thousands of dollars) Area of Expense	Estimated Savings
Personnel Streamlining	-$1,350

Additional Cost in FY 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raise

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Pay raise	**$486/+$162**

The adjustment is for an additional amount of $162,000 needed in FY 1995 to fund the final quarter's cost associated with the January 1995 pay raise.

Additional Cost in FY 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raises

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Pay raise	**$0/+$543**

The $543,000 increase represents the additional costs of funding the entire January 1995 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series. Three-quarters of this amount has been absorbed in the FY 1995 program, and one-quarter will be absorbed in the FY 1996 program.

Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Bureau Share of Health Benefits	**$2,002/+$166**

The adjustment is for changes in the Government-paid portion of employee health-benefit coverage for the OSM work force.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Workers Compensation Payments	**$142/+$6**

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for FY 1996 are for the 12 months ending June 1994 and are paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Unemployment Compensation Payments	**$25/+$50**

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Rental payments to GSA	**$2,551/+$157**

The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to GSA resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space. This change includes the Office of

Management and Budget/General Services Administration initiative to control 1996 space cost increases.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs	**$4,519/+$120**

The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by OSM. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force and from changes in the percentage of employee salaries paid to retirement funds. It reflects the lower FERS agency charges set for FY 1996.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Departmental Working Capital Fund	**$425/-$63**

The change is for decreased costs for the customary administrative services provided on a Department-wide basis.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
One-additional Paid Day in FY 1994	**$0/+$129**

The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Per Capita Charge Required by Buy-out Legislation	**$0/+$55**

The adjustment is to offset the $80 per employee charge placed on Federal agencies through 1998 by the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994.

Analysis by Subactivity

Activity: Federal Regulatory Programs

(Dollars in thousands)

Subactivity	FY 1994 Appropriated	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) from 1995 Enacted
Regulatory Program Operations	21,732	22,999	22,152	-847
Technical Services, Training, and Research	13,904	14,345	13,597	-748
Assessments and Collections	9,415	7,795	6,769	-1,026
TOTAL	45,051	45,139	42,518	-2,621

Analysis by Subactivity

Activity: General Administration

(Dollars in thousands)

Subactivity	FY 1994 Appropriated	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) from 1995 Enacted
Executive Direction	2,082	2,029	1,939	-90
Administrative Support	5,456	5,176	4,851	-325
General Services	6,302	5,889	6,183	+294
TOTAL	13,840	13,094	12,973	-121

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: State Regulatory Program Grants

(Dollar Amounts In Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
$	51,562	—	+99	51,661	+99
FTE	—	—	—	—	—

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1295 (Section 705(a), Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977).

Objectives:

1. Maintain effective State programs in primacy States.
2. Provide funds through cooperative agreements to States for administering regulatory programs on Federal lands.

ONGOING PROGRAM

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) allows States that wish to assume regulatory responsibility for surface coal mining activities within their boundaries to do so by submitting proposed permanent regulatory programs for approval by the Secretary. Twenty-four States have approved permanent regulatory programs (primacy) for the regulation of coal mining activities. Table 1 is a listing of primacy States and the dates of program approval.

Under SMCRA, primacy States receive grants to implement their regulatory programs. In the first year while developing a regulatory program, each State may receive up to 80 percent in Federal matching funds, 60 percent in the second year, and 50 percent in all subsequent years. Because all twenty-four States have had primacy for some time, grants now cannot exceed 50 percent of total State costs each year.

Table 1—States With Primacy

State	Date Approved
Alabama	05/20/82
Alaska	03/23/83
Arkansas	11/21/80
Colorado	12/15/80
Illinois	06/01/82
Indiana	07/26/82
Iowa	01/21/81
Kansas	01/21/81
Kentucky	05/18/82
Louisiana	10/10/80
Maryland	12/01/80
Missouri	11/21/80
Mississippi	09/04/80
Montana	04/01/80
New Mexico	12/31/80
North Dakota	12/15/80
Ohio	08/10/82
Oklahoma	01/19/81
Pennsylvania	07/30/82
Texas	02/27/80
Utah	01/21/81
Virginia	12/15/81
West Virginia	01/21/81
Wyoming	11/26/80

Under SMCRA, States with primacy have the most direct and critical responsibilities for conducting regulatory operations; they have the unique capabilities and knowledge to regulate the lands within their borders. Providing a 50 percent match of Federal funds to primacy States results in the highest benefit and the lowest cost to the Federal government. If any State relinquished primacy, OSM would have to hire sufficient numbers and types of Federal employees to implement the program. The cost to the Federal government would be significantly higher; instead of funding 50 percent of a lower-cost regulatory program, OSM would have to fund 100 percent of a more costly program. OSM feels, therefore, that it is important to continue to support the States in the administration of their programs and to ensure that SMCRA's intent is carried out.

As allowed by SMCRA, Administration and Enforcement (A & E) grants are awarded to primacy States. Activities of State regulatory authorities funded by these grants include: permit review and issuance, with reliance on the Applicant Violator System (AVS) for assurance that permits will not be issued to operators with outstanding violations; inspection and enforcement; designation of lands unsuitable for mining; administration of bonding and bond release programs for reclamation of lands after mining; and administration of State Small Operator Assistance Programs. In addition, special activities are conducted by individual States to address specific needs. These activities may include expanding permitting programs; computerizing systems to improve review of pending permits; and drafting regulations that respond to changes in OSM's rules.

OSM's field office staff conducts evaluations to identify State accomplishments and areas for improvement. The status of each State's regulatory program is presented in OSM's Annual Evaluation Report. The evaluation process is described under the regulatory program operations subactivity.

In addition to A & E grants, primacy States also receive funds to regulate surface coal mining activities on Federal lands within their borders through cooperative agreements. These agreements are executed only with those primacy States that request and receive authority to perform the regulatory functions on Federal lands. States with whom OSM has cooperative agreements review and issue permits and conduct the required inspections of regulated facilities on Federal lands. These agreements provide for uniform enforcement of State program requirements at all facilities within the State and reduce both direct Federal program costs and Federal staff requirements. Section 705(c) limits the amount that a State may receive through a cooperative agreement to the amount which the Federal government would have to spend to do the same work.

Table 2 indicates States with cooperative agreements. Oklahoma is the most recent State to request and obtain approval of a cooperative agreement to regulate Federal lands within its borders. Oklahoma's cooperative agreement became effective as of October 11, 1989.

Table 2—Status of Cooperative Agreements

State	30 CFR Part	Publication Date	Effective Date
Alabama	901	07/30/85	08/28/85
Colorado	906	10/06/82	10/06/82
Illinois	913	11/27/87	12/28/87
Montana	926	04/08/81	05/08/81
North Dakota	934	09/15/83	09/15/83
New Mexico	931	12/20/82	12/20/82
Ohio	935	04/13/84	04/13/84
Oklahoma	936	09/11/89	10/11/89
Utah	944	30/13/87	04/13/87
Virginia	946	04/07/87	05/07/87
West Virginia	948	30/09/84	03/09/84
Wyoming	950	01/28/81	03/18/81

All active and inactive areas, facilities, and areas in support of coal mining and reclamation within a State, including those under a cooperative agreement, are examined by the State regulatory authority (SRA) for compliance with all program requirements. A complete inspection includes on-site review of all permit requirements and conditions under the State program. A partial inspection is an on-site review of an operator's compliance with some of the permit requirements and conditions under the State program. SMCRA requires all active inspectable units under the permanent program to have four complete and eight partial inspections per year. Four complete inspections are required annually for all inactive units.

As noted earlier, OSM prepares reports that evaluate States' performance in the enforcement of their approved regulatory programs. The States continue to show improvement in the various aspects of regulatory program management. The States have moved toward full compliance with Federal and State laws and regulations related to issues in cultural resources, natural resources and water quality. Most areas of permit review and issuance now reflect this compliance. Also, States are implementing permitting requirements for coal-processing plants pursuant to 30 CFR 701.5, and most States have been responsive in proposing amendments to their programs in order to reflect recent changes in Federal regulations.

With regard to inspection and enforcement activities, the States' overall inspection frequency remains high. States have shown improvements in their inspection reports and civil penalty assessment documentation, in addressing citizens complaints, and by instituting ongoing evaluations of management and administrative processes of their inspection programs to achieve the highest efficiency and effectiveness possible.

Table 3 displays estimates of FY 1996 regulatory grants by State. As stated, the figures are estimates and undergo a continuing review. They are based on estimates provided by the States at OSM's request, up to 18 months in advance of the applicable fiscal year. The estimates are evaluated by OSM field office and headquarters personnel and adjusted as necessary. As the applicable fiscal year approaches and applications are submitted by the States, adjustments are often made by the States to the amounts requested. Finally, OSM's review of these applications may lead to further adjustments.

Table 3—Fiscal Year 1996 Regulatory Grant Estimate

State/Tribe	Non-Federal Lands	Federal Lands	Total
Alabama	$1,286,817	$ 13,679	$1,300,496
Alaska	168,172	15,831	184,003
Arkansas	171,938	0	171,938
Colorado	352,193	1,367,340	1,719,533
Illinois	2,132,881	124,007	2,256,888
Indiana	1,674,100	0	1,674,100
Iowa	145,912	0	145,912
Kansas	123,275	0	123,275
Kentucky	12,198,987	0	12,198,987
Louisiana	215,817	0	215,817
Maryland	498,358	0	498,358
Missouri	370,202	0	370,202
Mississippi	29,079	0	29,079
Montana	308,723	639,259	947,982
New Mexico	356,565	284,280	640,845
North Dakota	200,044	340,816	540,860
Ohio	2,571,589	0	2,571,589
Oklahoma	752,204	24,136	776,340
Pennsylvania	10,372,493	0	10,372,493
Texas	1,176,552	0	1,176,552
Utah	261,993	1,282,858	1,544,851
Virginia	3,258,345	2,354	3,260,699
West Virginia	7,572,089	0	7,572,089
Wyoming	230,150	1,137,962	1,368,112
TOTAL	$46,428,478	$5,232,522	$51,661,000

Changes for FY 1996
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State Regulatory Program Grants		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
	$	51,661	+99
	FTE	—	—

State Regulatory Grants (+$99,000)

OSM is requesting an increase of $99,000 in State regulatory grants to provide States with sufficient funding to maintain effective regulatory programs. This will restore funding for regulatory grants at the FY 1994 level and help avoid any deterioration of State regulatory programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Federal Regulatory Programs
Subactivity: Regulatory Program Operations

(Dollar Amounts In Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
$	22,999	*414*	*-1,261*	22,152	-847
FTE	*335*	*-4*	—	*331*	-4

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1252, 1253, 1254, 1273, 1300, 1302 (Sections 502, 503, 504, 523, 710, and 712), Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Objectives:

1. Provide assistance to primacy States in maintaining their regulatory programs to ensure compliance and process program amendments as necessary.

2. Evaluate performance of approved State regulatory programs and programmatic cooperative agreements and report to Congress on States' performance.

3. With the States, develop performance criteria and a process for evaluation of effective State regulation, emphasizing trends in overall program results, problems and needed corrections.

4. Conduct all inspections necessary to monitor and evaluate State program administration and all inspections required for Federal enforcement activities.

5. Administer a program for assistance to small operators.

6. Maintain federally-administered programs in States without approved programs and on Indian lands, Federal lands responsibilities in States without a cooperative agreement, and mining plan responsibilities for leased Federal coal.

7. Support reclamation activities with funds derived from the collection of civil penalties.

ONGOING PROGRAM

The two major functions of this subactivity are (1) oversight of State regulatory programs and (2) Federal regulation of coal mining and reclamation operations in States without primacy, on Federal lands in primacy States that do not have cooperative agreements, and on Indian lands.

Responsibilities of staff under this subactivity include:

- monitoring, assisting, and evaluating State activities to ensure effective implementation of approved State Regulatory Programs;
- conducting regulatory program operations in non-primacy States, on Indian lands and on Federal lands in primacy States that do not have cooperative agreements;
- assisting States participating in the Small Operator Assistance Program;
- reviewing, analyzing, and rendering decisions on State program amendments to ensure that any changes to such programs shall be as effective as the Federal program;
- carrying out regulation and inspection activities; and
- administering and evaluating reclamation projects performed pursuant to bond forfeitures.

Summary of Workload Data and Proposed Increase/Decrease for Fiscal Year 1996 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Program Component		FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-)	Workload Measures (1994)	
State Regulatory Programs	$	3,382	3,252	-130	24	programs evaluated
	FTE	53	52	-1	35	grants/major amendments awarded
					24	previously awarded grants administered
Regulation and Inspection	$	18,100	17,430	-670	5,000	oversight inspections
	FTE	264	261	-3	10,772	all Federal inspections
Small Operator Assistance Program	$	439	420	-19	20	grants reviewed
	FTE	3	3	—	20	grants administration
					20	programs evaluated
Federally Administered Programs	$	321	310	-11	12	programs operated
	FTE	5	5	—		
Federal Lands Programs	$	460	450	-10	12	cooperative agreements
	FTE	6	6	—		
Indian Lands Programs	$	297	290	-7	3	programs administration
	FTE	4	4	—		
TOTAL	$	23,000	22,153	-847		
	FTE	335	331	-4		

1. Oversight of State Regulatory Programs

The oversight program is designed to assist, evaluate, and review State programs to ensure compliance with the Act. Once a State obtains primacy, OSM provides technical assistance to the State in meeting permanent program requirements and verifies that requirements of the Act and the State program are being met. The components involved are (a) State Regulatory Programs, (b) Regulation and Inspection, and (c) Small Operator Assistance.

OSM monitors a State's performance in implementing its approved regulatory program by collection and analysis of data on the State's activities. OSM addresses State program issues through informal and formal correspondence and meetings with State officials. Sources of information used to monitor State performance include oversight inspections; program data furnished by the State; data from individuals, citizen groups, or industry (often from OSM's public meetings in the State); and information gathered in periodic reviews of the regulatory program. OSM conducts an annual evaluation of each State's program. The results are documented with supporting data and analyses. Each State has the opportunity to review and comment on any findings and recommendations. The State's comments are considered before completion of the final evaluation report.

a. State Regulatory Programs

OSM's State program assistance personnel, located in both Headquarters and field offices, are the primary liaison with State regulatory agencies. The most important functions of this program component include:

- evaluating the States' implementation of their approved regulatory programs, responding to State assistance requests, and providing special assistance to address problems;
- interpreting SMCRA and its implementing regulations;
- reviewing and processing amendments to State programs;
- preparing and reviewing annual evaluation reports; and
- providing advice on State operating systems and grant applications.

To increase consistency and efficiency, all OSM operations in a State are coordinated through the director of the appropriate OSM field office, although the action may originate in Headquarters or one of the Coordinating Centers. In conducting activities in States to meet Federal responsibilities, OSM attempts to minimize interruptions to State operations.

One of OSM's principal objectives is a stable, equitable, and effective oversight policy which meets the needs of the agency, Congress, and other interested parties. Oversight procedures and reporting requirements reflect comments solicited from States, environmental and industry groups, and the Congress. OSM's field offices collect and analyze data and information throughout the evaluation period (July 1 through the following June 30) and prepare annual evaluation reports for each State.

OSM's annual evaluation reports present an overview of the State's success in achieving reclamation and in meeting other SMCRA objectives. The reports identify both the accomplishments and the problems of States in implementing surface mining control and reclamation programs. All identified issues are discussed with the State throughout the evaluation period in an attempt to achieve resolution. In all program areas, the goal is to deal with issues while they are still in the formative stage. OSM seeks to conduct evaluations and investigations to address problems as they arise or become apparent rather than to postpone evaluation activities or interactions with the State until the end of the evaluation year.

Evaluation activities are based on an annual workplan developed with State input. They are tailored to conditions within the State and the State's performance. Although all aspects of the regulatory program must be reviewed on a multi-year cycle, the extent and frequency of review within that cycle will vary depending on its importance in the State and the presence or absence of problems. This flexibility allows OSM to maximize the effectiveness of available resources.

b. Regulation and Inspection

Regulation and inspection is the largest component of the regulatory program operations subactivity. Within this component, OSM staff are responsible for conducting required Federal inspection activities and are responsible for monitoring and evaluating the inspection and enforcement aspects of State regulatory programs.

Various activities carried out under this component include:

- oversight sampling inspections that allow OSM to assess the extent of industry compliance and the extent to which State inspections are citing violations;
- in-depth study inspections to provide assistance to States; or to evaluate a specific component of a State program;
- Federal follow-up inspections where the State fails to take action on a particular violation;
- citizen complaint inspections where the State is unavailable in an emergency, or to monitor the State's handling of citizen complaints;
- development of annual reports on States' accomplishments and problems encountered;
- issuance of Notices of Violation (NOVs) or Cessation Orders (COs); where a State cannot or will not take State enforcement action;
- assistance to States to resolve regulatory program problems; and
- direct Federal inspections and enforcement actions in States without approved regulatory programs, on Indian lands, and on Federal lands in primacy States without cooperative agreements.

Section 517(a) of SMCRA requires the Secretary to conduct such inspections as are necessary to evaluate the administration of approved State programs. In the past, OSM's oversight policy included conducting a specific number of random-stratified samples in each primacy State. This policy is being modified to allow Field Office Directors the discretion to schedule increased joint State-Federal inspections which focus on high priority problems such as acid mine drainage. This policy forges a stronger partnership between the States and OSM in directing the use of scare inspection resources.

During oversight sampling inspections, OSM inspectors record the degree of compliance with the State program and determine whether any observed violations were present at the time of the last State complete inspection and, if so, whether they were cited by the State. If uncited violations are observed, OSM inspectors further describe the violations by specific type, seriousness, and cause and determine in subsequent discussions with the State the reason the State failed to cite the violation. Inspection results are compiled and discussed with the State on a frequent basis. This process enables program implementation problems to be resolved at an early stage.

For the 1994 State program evaluation year (July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1994), 4,365 oversight inspections were conducted in primacy States. This total includes complete oversight inspections, in-depth studies, and follow-up inspections where ten-day notices or enforcement actions have been issued. In-depth studies are selected annually to evaluate critical components of State programs or are conducted in response to suspected problems indicated during the course of random sample inspections.

The projected Fiscal Year 1996 workload includes an estimated 5,000 oversight inspections (including complete oversight inspections, in-depth inspections or case studies and citizen complaints). Numerous inspections are conducted jointly with States. OSM's inspection policy is consistent with section 201(c)(12) of the Act: "to minimize duplication of inspections, enforcement, and administration of the Act."

Each inspection includes a review of the permit prior to the actual on-the-ground inspection. The purpose of the permit review is to familiarize the inspector with any specific conditions of the permit and reclamation plan which may be peculiar to a mine before making determinations as to violations of that permit. This allows the inspector to evaluate the State's consistency in applying performance standards and in monitoring reclamation efforts in the field. Each inspection results in a written report explaining site conditions and noting any violations. Inspection data are also entered into the agency Minesite Evaluation and Inspection Report (MEIR) system maintained in each Field Office. Data from oversight inspections are used as part of the overall state program evaluation each year.

When an oversight inspection or citizen complaint reveals possible violations—other than imminent danger of significant environmental harm or danger to the public which requires immediate issuance of a Cessation Order (CO)—a ten-day notice is issued to the State. All such notices require written responses from the State regarding the actions taken to resolve the alleged violations. A Federal inspection is conducted following a ten-day notice where the State has failed to take appropriate action or to show good cause for its failure to act and there continues to be reason to believe a violation may exist. If the inspection shows that a violation does exist, a Federal Notice of Violation is issued.

Sixty-six ten-day notice violations were appealed to the Deputy Director during the 1994 evaluation year. These violations originated from the States of Arkansas

(1), Alaska (4), Colorado (3), Kentucky (8), Illinois (4), Indiana (2), Iowa (2), Missouri (2), New Mexico (3), North Dakota (1), Ohio (2), Oklahoma (4), Pennsylvania (1), Virginia (23), West Virginia (5), and Wyoming (1). In eighteen violations appealed, the Deputy Director affirmed the determination of the OSM Field Office that a State had not taken appropriate action to cause a violation to be corrected, while in six cases the States prevailed when the Field Office determination was reversed. In one appeal, the issues were resolved by modifying the determination of the OSM Field Office. Forty-one decisions are pending.

Additionally, direct Federal inspections are mandatory in primacy States under either of the following circumstances:

- to address a citizen complaint based on information (oral followed by written) that an imminent danger of significant environmental harm or imminent danger to the health or safety of the public exists for which the State regulatory authority has failed or is unable to take immediate, appropriate action; and
- to follow up on inspections resulting from previous Federal enforcement actions by OSM to ensure that appropriate steps are taken by the State.

Table 4 shows OSM inspection activity by State for the 1994 State program evaluation year. The totals in this table do not reflect two-acre task force activities. Other inspections include assistance to the State, citizen complaints, special studies and follow-ups to State and Federal actions. Kentucky's other inspections include inspections accomplished by OSM as part of the effort to comply with the Kentucky Settlement Agreement. The large number of other inspections accomplished by OSM in West Virginia is due to an increased number of citizen complaints, more assistance to State inspectors, and follow-up inspections to State and Federal action.

The regulation and inspection component includes the process for addressing citizen complaints. Most citizen complaints received by OSM in primacy States are referred directly to the State agency. If upon receipt, however, evidence is provided that an imminent danger of significant environmental harm or immediate danger to the public exists, or if there is indication that the State has been notified in writing and has failed to take appropriate action, then OSM will immediately conduct a Federal inspection pursuant to section 521(a)(1). The designated State official will be notified of this action prior to the inspection. The citizen complainant will be notified and given the opportunity to accompany the inspector if a Federal inspection is to be conducted. The number of citizen complaint inspections is included in the "Other Inspections" category in Table 4.

Table 4—OSM Oversight of State Regulatory Programs
July 1, 1993, to June 30, 1994

Primacy States	Complete Oversight Inspections	Other Inspections	Number of TDN Issued Actions-Violations		Notices of Violations Actions-Violations		Cessation Orders Actions-Violations	
AK	5	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
AL	180	62	7	9	0	0	0	0
AR	11	16	4	5	0	0	0	0
CO	22	12	8	17	3	3	2	2
IL	169	35	12	14	2	3	0	0
IN	138	8	53	91	1	1	1	1
IA	15	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
KS	12	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
KY	521	714	163	225	14	23	10	19
LA	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
MD	62	21	5	6	2	2	2	2
MO	49	20	19	40	0	0	0	0
MT	8	10	2	2	2	2	0	0
NM	7	5	6	13	0	0	0	0
ND	16	16	3	3	0	0	0	0
OH	179	95	15	18	0	0	2	2
OK	45	90	14	34	4	4	5	5
PA	357	336	27	28	35	35	7	7
TX	12	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
UT	15	13	7	10	3	4	1	1
VA	274	166	82	123	10	10	4	5
WV	267	348	72	112	38	39	13	13
WY	17	6	2	5	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	2,383	1,982	507	766	114	126	47	57

NOTE: Mississippi has primacy, but no regulatory activity.

OSM will continue its direct inspection, enforcement, assessment and collection activities in nonprimacy States, on Federal lands not covered by cooperative agreements, and on Indian lands. The regulated facilities on Federal lands in those States that have cooperative agreements with OSM will be subject to OSM oversight inspections similar to those done on non-Federal lands.

c. Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP)

States with coal mining within their borders have programs to assist operators of small mines. An eligible small mine operator is one whose actual and attributed coal production does not exceed 300,000 tons per year. OSM provides policy direction and programmatic assistance to States with primacy that participate in the nationwide Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP). In addition, OSM provides SOAP grants to the States from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (AML) appropriation to pay for hydrologic/geologic studies and for laboratory analyses of water and core samples required for permitting purposes.

OSM conducts an annual evaluation of each State's SOAP to assess program effectiveness. The review includes the evaluation of eligibility determinations, efforts to inform potential small operators about possible assistance, data management, and contracting procedures. Evaluations are based on reports and other information submitted by States, and on limited mine site visits.

2. Federal Regulatory Programs

These programs were established to regulate coal mining activities in non-primacy States, on Federal lands in primacy States without cooperative agreements, and on Indian lands. The components of these programs are the (a) Federally-Administered State Programs, (b) Federal Lands Programs, (c) Indian Lands Program, and the Federal SOAP Program (described under the Small Operators Assistance Program section in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund).

a. Federally-Administered State Programs

Section 504 of SMCRA requires that a Federal program be implemented in a coal-producing or a coal-exploration State which does not have an approved regulatory program. Federal programs continue to be implemented in Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington.

Federal regulatory programs apply applicable standards of 30 CFR Chapter VII to surface coal mining and reclamation operations, and coal exploration operations in the States where OSM is the regulatory authority and performs all functions necessary to ensure successful implementation of the Federal program. The Federal program would shift to oversight activities when and/or if primacy is granted to non-primacy States.

OSM also carries out other types of inspections. These include Indian mine inspections in Arizona, Montana, and New Mexico, the states in which coal mining on Indian lands occurs. They also include inspections on Federal lands in primacy states without a cooperative agreement (Kentucky) and a small number of inactive sites in Oklahoma, even though Oklahoma has approval for cooperative agreement funding.

Federal lands inspections from July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1994, included 549 in Kentucky and five in Oklahoma. Both States have primacy. Kentucky does not have a cooperative agreement to regulate Federal lands in its State. Oklahoma received approval of a cooperative agreement to regulate Federal lands within its borders. Because Oklahoma chose not to take over inspection of existing inactive sites, OSM is still doing these inspections.

b. Federal Lands Program

This program component includes negotiation and monitoring of cooperative agreements with primacy States to regulate coal mining on Federal lands in their States. The Secretary retains certain non-delegable responsibilities on Federal lands, including approval of mining plans prepared by OSM under the Mineral Leasing Act and designation of certain lands as unsuitable for surface coal mining. This component also includes direct OSM regulatory activities on Federal lands in States without cooperative agreements. Federal financial assistance to the States for implementing cooperative agreements is funded from the State regulatory program grants activity.

Twelve States have entered into cooperative agreements with the Secretary: Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

c. Indian Lands Program

OSM is the sole regulatory authority on Indian lands for surface coal mining. Three tribes now have coal mining activity on their lands: Hopi/Navajo, with five permits and eight inspectable units, and Crow, with one permit and one inspectable unit. Another tribe, Ute Mountain Ute, has one permit and one inspectable unit that requires OSM inspection. The site is a haul road that crosses a small area of the reservation; the coal mine is adjacent to the reservation but not on Indian land.

Direct costs for OSM inspections of mines on Indian lands are included in the Regulation and Inspection component. The Indian lands component includes:

- preparing or reviewing any pertinent regulations, legislative proposals, or reports; and
- maintaining a staff to coordinate OSM activities with the individual tribes.

Table 5 shows Federal Program Inspections data, including aerial inspections, for Fiscal Years 1994-1996.

Table 5—Federal Program Inspections

STATE/TRIBES	1994 OSM INSPECTIONS	NOTICES OF VIOLATION		CESSATION ORDERS		PROJ. INSP. FOR 1995	PROJ INSP. FOR 1996
		Actions	Violations	Actions	Violations		
Georgia	72	0	0	0	0	72	70
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	5,431	213	304	28	56	5,000	5,000
Washington	39	1	1	0	0	38	38
Ky Federal Lands	549	12	13	3	4	540	540
Ok Federal Lands	5	0	0	0	0	4	4
Crow Tribe	12	0	0	0	0	12	12
Hopi Tribe	29	10	10	0	0	24	24
Navajo Tribe	68	10	25	1	1	72	72
Ute Tribe	12	0	0	0	0	12	12
TOTALS	6,217	246	353	32	61	5,774	5,772

The following shows the total number of scheduled Federal inspections for Fiscal Year 1996 and includes all the components of this subactivity.

Type of Inspection	Number
Oversight Inspections	5,000
Indian Mine Inspections	120
Federal Program Inspections	5,108
Federal Lands Inspections	544
Total Federal Inspections	10,772

Changes for FY 1996
(dollars in thousands)

Federal Regulatory Programs Regulatory Program Operations		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
	$	22,152	-1,261
	FTE	*331*	*-4*

Reclamation Bond Forfeiture Pool Studies (+$226,000)

In response to concerns about the adequacy of bond pools to pay for the reclamation of existing and potential forfeiture sites, OSM is requesting an increase of $226,000 for studies on the issue. Specific items being addressed include criteria for the maintenance and adequacy of alternative bonding systems and actuarial projections.

Restructure Initiative (-$1,455,000)

OSM is taking a $1,455,000 reduction in this activity as part of an overall $3,000,000 one-time increase in FY 1995 to implement its strategic plan by investing in restructuring the agency.

Discontinued Meetings (-$32,000)

OSM will reduce its travel budget by $100,000. This activity's share of the reduction is $32,000. As resources become increasingly constrained, travel must be prioritized to assure maximum benefits. OSM can realize these savings through the newly adopted regional based structure, the use of improved communication tools, and reduced staffing levels.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Federal Regulatory Programs
Subactivity: Technical Services, Training, and Research

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
$	14,345	+139	-887	13,597	-748
FTE	*172*	*-3*	—	*169*	*-3*

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1252 *et seq.*, (Sections 502, 522, 523, 705(b), and 712(c) Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977).

Objectives:

1. Provide technical, scientific, and engineering support and technical training to States and tribes operating approved permanent programs.

2. Initiate technical studies, issue technical publications, and approve experimental practices to meet the needs of approved State programs and Federally-administered programs.

3. Provide technical documentation and expert technical witnesses capable of supporting the Secretary in litigation related to SMCRA programs.

4. Analyze State programs for compliance with technical provisions of the approved programs.

5. Provide technical review of permit applications and mine plans for mining on Federal lands, Indian lands and in States with a Federally- administered program.

6. Provide technical review of petitions to designate lands unsuitable for surface mining.

7. Provide technical support in completing reviews and revisions to regulations.

8. Prepare environmental impact statements (EISs) and environmental assessments (EAs) for permits, regulations, and other Federal actions.

9. Provide technical review of permit and mine plan review for the Federal program in Tennessee and other Federal program States.

ONGOING PROGRAM

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) is one of the most technically explicit statutes enacted. SMCRA requires OSM to establish nationwide environmental protection standards for coal mining and for post-mining reclamation of lands. Extensive and specialized technical support is essential in ensuring that these standards are effective and appropriate and are based on sound, current technical expertise.

SMCRA intends for coal production to continue to meet the energy needs of the nation, while preventing the abuse of America's lands and danger to people during coal mining. A technical staff is in place to ensure this balance.

Carrying out the intent of SMCRA requires continual evaluation and interpretation of the program provisions and numerous environmental protection performance standards contained in Title V. OSM's technical support staff provide scientific, engineering, and technical assistance to States with approved programs, as well as to OSM inspectors and other staff engaged in overseeing State programs and managing Federally-administered programs. Technical staff provide assistance and training to educate regulatory personnel whose jobs are related to SMCRA. Specialists provide assistance in support of agency enforcement actions and serve as expert witnesses during litigation related to SMCRA and enforcement of its regulations.

Staff also manage technical studies and evaluations of experimental practices on new and innovative reclamation technologies. OSM scientists also work with industry to resolve technical issues regarding permit or operational problems. OSM also participates in cooperative research planning with other Bureaus.

Technical staff develop National Environmental Policy Act compliance documents and other studies assessing environmental effects of SMCRA decisions and evaluate petitions for unsuitability of lands for mining. They are also essential in the development of regulations and the assessment of State program technical provisions to ensure consistency with the Act.

The complex nature of the environment, coupled with the wide diversity among the States in climate, topography, and geology, requires that OSM provide a multi-disciplinary professional staff, covering a broad range of technical disciplines, including geology, hydrology, mining and civil engineering, economics, environmental science, biology, agronomy, forestry, and geochemistry, who can solve problems related to the environmental effects of mining.

The Fiscal Year 1996 funding request is based on projected program activity levels. A comparison by program elements of the FY 1995 President's budget to the FY 1996 estimate is presented in the following discussion.

Summary of Workload Data and Proposed Increase/Decrease for Fiscal Year 1996 (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Program Component		FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	Inc. (+) Dec. (-)
Technical advice and assistance on regulatory programs	$(000s)	2,450	2,323	-127
	FTE	*48*	*47*	*-1*
Technical input for State program evaluation	$(000s)	983	932	-51
	FTE	*16*	*16*	—
Judicial and administrative proceedings	$(000s)	554	524	-30
	FTE	*6*	*6*	—
Technical studies program	$(000s)	1,135	1,075	-64
	FTE	*15*	*14*	*-1*
Experimental practices program	$(000s)	251	238	-23
	FTE	*4*	*4*	—
Outcrop and underground fire control	$(000s)	124	118	-10
	FTE	*1*	*1*	—
Permit application and mining plan review	$(000s)	6,405	6,071	-340
	FTE	*56*	*55*	*-1*
Environmental and economic analysis	$(000)	731	693	-38
	FTE	*10*	*10*	—
Technical training	$(000s)	1,712	1,623	-65
	FTE	*16*	*16*	—
Subactivity Total	$(000s)	14,345	13,597	-748
	FTE	*172*	*169*	-3

1. *Technical Advice and Assistance on Regulatory Program Operational Problems*

States often cannot staff the wide range of technical disciplines necessary to address all of the technical problems which arise during implementation of SMCRA. To provide assistance to the States in solving technical problems, OSM employs specialists in the Coordinating Centers to provide solutions to technical problems for OSM's field offices. The availability of this support ensures consistent resolution of technical problems on a nationwide basis.

Staff provide technical assistance and advice to inspection and permitting staff on program evaluation issues and assist in the resolution of operational issues identified in evaluation reports. They also provide technical assistance to both OSM and State personnel in support of inspector findings, solutions to permitting problems, and current and effective methodology on mining and reclamation.

Technical outreach provides guidance from a variety of scientific disciplines to address the complex mining and reclamation aspects of SMCRA. Typical issues requiring assistance are subsidence control, surface and ground water quality and quantity protection, prime farmland restoration, excess spoil and coal waste disposal, toxic material handling, bond setting and forfeiture, post-mine land use, revegetation, and off-site impacts of blasting.

In delivering technical assistance, OSM staff assess mine sites, perform samples and tests, make calculations, and provide recommendations to States, industry and public interest groups. OSM technical staff also evaluate citizens' complaints to resolve disputes over mining-related incidents that affect the environment, public health and safety, and/or private property.

Staff also assist in the technical support of the Small Operator Assistance Program (SOAP). The SOAP program applies to operators who produce less than 300,000 tons of coal annually. These operators receive financial assistance to meet the data requirements for new mining permits.

Technical Information Processing System (TIPS)

The Technical Information Processing System (TIPS) is a national computer system designed by OSM in close cooperation with the States. It is maintained by OSM for use by State regulatory authorities, including OSM, in carrying out the technical regulatory responsibilities under Title IV (Abandoned Mine Land Program) and Title V (Regulation and Technology Program) of SMCRA. TIPS consists of a centrally-located super minicomputer networked with engineering/scientific work stations in State and selected Federal offices. TIPS enhances the ability of OSM and the States to provide high quality and timely technical assistance. It assists staff in making technical decisions associated with conducting reviews of permits; performing cumulative hydrologic impact assessments; quantifying potential effects of coal mining; quantifying revegetation success; and preparing environmental assessments and environmental impact statements. In addition to increased efficiency, studies by the U.S. Geological Survey have shown that TIPS reduces costs associated with the permit review process.

Each TIPS work station provides a set of automated, technical and analytical tools that result in efficient and effective application of technical theory. Through TIPS, OSM has promoted the professional application and transfer of advanced technology to the States and industry. These applications include surface and ground water modelling calculations, blasting impacts, earth volumetrics for bonding verification and reclaimed topography feasibility, revegetation success statistics, and potentially toxic and acid-forming overburden assessment. OSM has promoted the development and professional application and dissemination of mining control and reclamation technology.

In FY 1996, TIPS will be an integral part of the OSM Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative (discussed under State Regulatory Grants). TIPS software will be used to evaluate streams degraded by acid mine rock drainage (AMRD) as to abatement feasibility and priority, to support grassroots organizations in scoping and delineating AMRD problems, and to design remedial projects to abate AMRD.

Continued operations in FY 1996 will include training State, Tribal, and OSM personnel in the practical application of TIPS to enhance daily production. Technical training is provided for surface and ground water modeling, three-dimensional spatial geologic and toxic material modeling, geographic information system use, slope stability, subsidence modeling, and global positioning system uses. In FY 1995, technical training on TIPS software applications will reach over 250 State and OSM scientists in twenty to twenty-five courses.

2. *Technical Input for State Program Evaluation*

Under the Regulatory Program Operations activity, OSM conducts an annual evaluation of each State's performance in carrying out its approved program requirements. Technical staff review selected oversight topics which measure on-the-ground success. Topics will include revegetation success, post-mining land capability, excess spoil and waste disposal stability, maintenance of the hydrologic balance (water quantity and quality), achievement of approximate original contour, and various other technical subjects that are direct indicators for measuring reclamation success.

Technical staff assist States in correcting deficiencies identified as a result of OSM's oversight responsibility. In addition, OSM field offices routinely identify special programmatic technical issues within State programs that require scientific study to resolve. These special studies are designed to improve the capability to achieve SMCRA performance standards during implementation of State programs.

The technical assistance component allows OSM to make informed decisions in carrying out its mission of protecting the environment. The requested funding for this area will strengthen the quality and consistency of OSM's oversight role and will continue to assist in the correction of technical problems uncovered during OSM evaluations of State programs. Without the availability of technical staff to solve problems and provide technical assistance and advice, oversight would be incomplete and inconsistent.

3. *Judicial and Administrative Proceedings*

Within this component, OSM specialists appear as expert witnesses at Administrative Law Judge hearings and develop technical documents that are used in administrative proceedings before the Office of Hearings and Appeals. OSM technical staff also assist in State administrative proceedings. The following activities are performed in relation to judicial and administrative proceedings:

- review of the statutory and regulatory basis for disputed regulatory or State program issues;
- review of engineering and other technical literature;
- analysis of alternative technical and regulatory solutions to issues presented;
- formulation of legally defensible positions which can withstand technical scrutiny; and
- detailed technical analysis, sampling and testing, exhibit preparation, testimony rehearsals and other case preparation activities.

Technical staff regularly testify in Federal court hearings to support the agency's enforcement actions. Federal court actions arise when an enforcement action is challenged (i.e., temporary relief hearings), or when an administrative process is exhausted and a violation is appealed. While many cases are settled prior to coming to hearing, these settlement agreements are frequently reached at the last minute. Because it is impossible to predict which cases will be settled in this manner, OSM preparation time is not shortened by a settlement agreement.

Technical staff provide assistance during the life of the court cases. When the cases end in settlement agreements, technical staff provide on-going assistance to assure full compliance with the terms of the agreements.

Funding in this area ensures that legal defense is based on accurate technical information and that the U.S. government is represented with sound and current technical expertise.

4. OSM Technical Studies Program

A sound research program ensures that the most current and valid scientific information is available to solve technical regulatory issues and to support OSM's mandate to provide technical assistance to the States. Research related to Title V of SMCRA is carried out through cooperative efforts with other bureaus and seeks to serve the needs of State program administrators, Federal enforcement personnel, U.S. citizens, and the coal industry by solving problems related to regulatory implementation and compliance. Research related to abandoned mine lands is carried out by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Applied research entered a new phase in FY 1994. Research is now being handled through cooperative efforts with other bureaus. Information needs are also addressed by in-house task forces and resources. As a result of this transition, no new research projects have been funded since FY 1993, although funds were obligated in FY 1994 in amounts adequate to complete on-going research projects. One project—The Evaluation of the Biotic Potential of Microorganisms and Higher Plants to Enhance the Quality of Constructed Wetlands—remains to be completed in FY 1996. The objective of this project is to develop practical methods of establishing wetland communities on mined lands and to evaluate the importance of nutrient cycling and the role of the microbial community in sustaining wetland function.

OSM's regulatory program and research information needs are coordinated with the regulatory and research programs of other Federal agencies having responsibility for environmental protection. The USBM, NBS, EPA, MSHA, COE, USGS, and others have research programs and/or regulatory programs that interface with OSM's regulatory program and research needs. OSM expects to place more emphasis on coordination activities with these other Federal agencies in order to maximize the research potential of other agencies in addressing environmental problems associated with coal mining.

This component provides support in three program areas:

- technical studies;
- technology transfer and publications; and
- computer-assisted library search services.

a. Technical Studies

OSM technical staff conduct a wide variety of short- and long-term technical studies in response to specific needs of States and Federal regulatory personnel. Typical studies conducted in the past included Federal and Indian lands regulatory compliance studies, where analyses were performed to ensure compliance with SMCRA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Examples of specific regulatory issues currently being addressed through in-house task forces are provided below.

Acid Mine Rock Drainage

OSM has conducted a complete evaluation of the regulatory and remediation provisions and practices related to acid mine rock drainage (AMRD), determining that there is widespread variation in the effectiveness of regulatory programs intended to prevent creation of new source perpetual discharges, that the inspection procedures employed by State and Federal regulators are not effective at diagnosing acid problems on active mines, and that there is little prospect for cleanup of acid-ravaged streams without a change in policy and practice. To deal with the new-source problems, OSM is building a multi-agency cooperative designed to expand the scientific base from which regulatory provisions must be developed and defended. To address the inspection shortcomings, OSM has started a six-month pilot project that is intended to detect acid problems immediately after mining starts, while there is still hope for prevention through redesign of the mining operation.

Revegetation

OSM's technical staff is studying native and reclaimed plant communities to understand the relationship between species diversity and distribution and community stability and how they respond to climate, reclamation techniques and community composition. In addition, OSM is studying the selection and handling of materials that potentially could become part of the root zone to prevent production of toxic forage on reclaimed sites and to contribute to the understanding of selenium distribution and cycling in semi-arid ecosystems.

In FY 1994, OSM established a Revegetation Success Task Force, with the following objectives:

- develop State guidance for submission of State program amendments concerning revegetation success standards and measurement techniques;
- develop revegetation success standards and measurement techniques for Federal program states;
- develop regional guidance for field inspectors conducting or evaluating revegetation success for phase II or III bond release;
- provide technical assistance to the Branch of Training and Technical Information in developing an OSM technical training course on vegetation sampling and statistical analysis; and
- evaluate the revegetation regulations, taking into consideration the comments OSM received during its outreach program on this issue, to determine if the task force identifies any rules that should be clarified or revised.

Hydrologic Aspects of Subsidence

Under the Kentucky Settlement Agreement, OSM funded a Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS) study to determine the hydrogeological impacts of below-drainage underground mining in Kentucky. The objective of this study, which will be completed in FY 1995, is to improve the methods to predict how underground mining may affect surface water and groundwater supplies. OSM also funded the Northern Illinois University to observe and evaluate the hydrogeological impacts of longwall mining over an extended time period at several sites in the Illinois Basin coal field. This study is expected to be completed in late FY 1995.

In FY 1990, OSM began evaluating a large number of citizens' complaints near Evansville, Indiana, based on the contention that blasting had caused damage to their homes. Technical studies initiated in FY 1992 were conducted by OSM through interagency agreements with BOM, USGS, and the Corps of Engineers (COE) to determine if there is evidence linking blasting to the reported structural damages. In FY 1994, OSM concluded the study, entitled "Investigation of Damage to Structures in the McCutchanville-Daylight Area of Southwestern Indiana". This study did not substantiate citizens' claims that blasting from a surface coal mining operation was the cause of structural damage to their homes.

c. Technology Transfer and Publications

This component provides professional assistance in the writing, editing, design, printing, and distribution of OSM publications for technical or general audiences. These publications are designed to assist in understanding statutory and regulatory requirements and to disseminate technical methods for achieving the mission of SMCRA. This is accomplished through a variety of activities, such as OSM participation in technical meetings, including providing speakers and display booths; publication and distribution of technical reports; sponsoring professional meetings; and presenting mining seminars, interactive forums, and workshops. Information on revised regulations is regularly provided to State regulatory authorities, the coal industry, and the public through specific technical materials dealing with the revised topical areas of the regulations.

d. Computer-Assisted Library Search Services

OSM technical and program staff currently receive research support through the LEXIS/NEXIS and NERAC data banks. COALEX, OSM's private library for 16 years, had been available only to OSM-authorized users. COALEX is now available intact to the public as well as OSM users on a fee-for-subscription basis in the LEXIS Environment and Energy libraries. OSM will continue to provide updates to all relevant COALEX files. The LEXIS/NEXIS and NERAC information systems are furnished by contract and provide comprehensive computer-assisted research offering virtually instant information, eliminating manual searching through volumes of material needed to support decision-makers at all organizational levels. OSM staff perform over 6,000 searches each year conducting various types of research.

OSM staff use COALEX for research related to promulgating and implementing the regulatory program mandated by SMCRA. The Office of the Solicitor, Division of Surface Mining (SOL/DSM) staff conduct searches to prepare for surface mining litigation before the District Court and Appellate Courts. COALEX contains the full text of SMCRA and all its amendments, the legislative history of SMCRA from 1971 to 1977, OSM's past and current regulations, the current and past statutes and regulations of approved State regulatory programs, OSM *Federal Register* notices, including preambles through June 1981 (OSM notices after 1981 are available on LEXIS), OSM-related Administrative Law Judge decisions, Interior Board of Surface Mining Appeals, and Interior Board of Land Appeals decisions, and all OSM current directives.

LEXIS offers access to State and Federal case law, statutes, the *Congressional Record*, the *Federal Register* from 1981, the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, and bankruptcy. LEXIS is used extensively by SOL/DSM for litigation research.

NEXIS contains articles from thousands of newspapers and technical magazines, as well as wire services. NEXIS is searched for mining statistics, technical issues, and background information. It is used by the public affairs office, congressional liaison staff, technical researchers, and grant administrators.

NERAC is a computer-assisted library search service. NERAC operates in cooperation with NASA to disseminate and utilize global technologies. Their extensive database resources are drawn from U.S. government agencies, professional associations, and research and academic societies worldwide. The service provides OSM technical and program staff with technical data and findings from studies conducted worldwide.

The On-Line Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) is another computer-assisted library search service which is used in OSM's Western Coordinating Center. This system is used to access materials that are unavailable through inter-library loans with other libraries and for finding and verifying information about new resources, such as availability, author, complete title, and publisher.

DIALOG provides access to over 400 databases and 329 million records which are used to assist OSM and State regulatory agencies in their research questions. This system furnishes bibliographic references and abstracts on a variety of topics such as wildlife, soils, mining engineering, and business issues. It also supplies full-text technical journal or newspaper articles for items not held in OSM collections and directory listings for background on companies, associations, and individuals.

5. Experimental Practices Program

SMCRA provides an opportunity for coal mining operators to be innovative in achieving compliance with environmental protection performance standards. Experimental practices, designed by operators, are intended to encourage advances in mining and reclamation technologies.

OSM encourages experimental practices as a means of demonstrating the effectiveness and economic feasibility of new mining and reclamation practices or providing innovative post-mining land use alternatives.

OSM technical staff provide assistance in all phases of experimental practices. OSM encourages applicants and States to discuss potential experimental practices with OSM technical staff prior to submitting their applications. These discussions identify problem areas that, if uncorrected, could be the basis for application denial.

OSM technical staff evaluate proposals to determine whether they meet regulatory criteria. Where the State is the regulatory authority, OSM must review and approve the proposal; however, the State may submit the application to OSM for a simultaneous review. If approved, the proposal is monitored by a third party during its implementation, thus providing an independent evaluation to ensure environmental harm does not occur. Once an experimental practice is completed, technical staff perform a study to determine how the results impacted the regulatory program.

This program is an effective way to develop more efficient and economical methods to meet regulatory requirements. An experimental practice in Indiana, for example, successfully demonstrated that a coal waste disposal area (slurry impoundment) can be reclaimed as wetland, capable of supporting a diverse vegetative cover for wetland wildlife habitat, without being covered by the required four feet of non-toxic, non-combustible material. The permit provided for a variance from the regulations requiring the covering of toxic and/or acid-forming coal waste materials with four feet of non-toxic material. Because of this experimental practice success and the encouraging results of two similar experimental practices in Illinois, OSM is encouraging additional demonstrations of this experimental practice concept in other States where site conditions differ.

During FY 1994, OSM reviewed three proposals for experimental practices in Kentucky and West Virginia dealing with alternative methods for covering coal mine waste embankments. Two of these proposals were approved as experimental practices. The third, a proposal for using sewage sludge to establish a suitable vegetative cover, instead of covering a refuse pile with up to four feet of soil, is under review.

In order to encourage more innovation, OSM will propose demonstration of technologies which have been developed in the Title V research program. By having coal operators either work directly with technical staff or demonstrate their own ideas, OSM hopes to use the experimental practices program to accelerate the introduction of lower-cost mining and reclamation techniques which meet performance standards.

6. Outcrop and Underground Fire Control

Pursuant to Public Law 83-738, as amended by Public Law 102-486 (Energy Policy Act of 1992), funds are provided to control or extinguish outcrop and underground fires. Funds for this purpose are used for coal fire control or extinguishment projects not eligible for funding under the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) program. Coal outcrops are set on fire by forest/brush fires, lightning, and campers' fires and occur mostly in the western States. Underground coal fires are usually associated with past mining; these fires are eligible for AML funding. The purpose of these projects is to prevent injury and loss of life, protect public health, conserve natural resources, or protect public and private property.

Funding for this component has remained stable for the last several years and allows OSM to undertake a few new projects each year. OSM published a rule on October 17, 1994, implementing a section of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 that allows States and Indian tribes with approved AML programs to enter into cooperative agreements with OSM to conduct coal outcrop and underground fire control or extinguishment projects. It also waived cost-sharing requirements for these States and tribes.

7. Permit Application and Mining Plan Review

This component has two activities:

- review of mining plans and permits, and
- support for Bureau of Land Management leasing actions and OSM's unsuitability petition process.

a. Review of Mining Plans and Permits

OSM processes permits to mine coal in Federal program States (States not having an approved regulatory program), on Federal lands where there is no cooperative agreement, and on Indian lands. Within the Department, OSM has lead responsibility for Federal mining plan review and related NEPA compliance activities. The Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management approves or disapproves mining plans required for operations with Federal coal; the Bureau of Land Management approves mining plans required for operations with Indian coal.

The authority to approve or deny permits for surface coal mining operations on Indian lands and in States with a Federally-administered regulatory program has been delegated to appropriate officials in the Coordinating Centers and the Knoxville Field Office. Federally-administered programs exist in non-primacy States and on Federal lands in States that have elected not to enter into cooperative agreements to regulate coal mining on Federal lands or do not have a full permit delegation cooperative agreement. Lands with Federal coal are also required to have approved mining plans. For these Federally-administered programs, OSM is responsible for performing permit application reviews and for other permitting related activities, reviewing lands unsuitable petitions, and conducting technical functions related to the release of performance bonds and bond forfeitures.

The procedures and time requirements for each phase of the mining plan and permit review process in Federally-administered programs are review of the permit application package (PAP) for administrative completeness (1-2 months); technical review of an administratively complete PAP (1-2 months); and preparation of findings and supporting documentation and environmental analysis (1-3 months for an environmental assessment, up to 12 months for an EIS). These times are sometimes greater depending on the complexity of a permit application, the size of the mine, and the response times for applicants in submitting additional information required to process the permit. An EIS may be required in processing the PAP for a new mining operation where significant impacts have not been previously analyzed.

OSM's anticipated workload for mining plan and permit application review activities is illustrated in Table 6a. Identified in the first two columns is the workload expected to be accomplished by both OSM and the States under cooperative agreements. Where an approved cooperative agreement is in place, States have control over the time of initiation and completion of these workload requirements. Workload data are also provided in Table 6a for the Federal lands program (Federal lands permits and cooperative agreement mining plans and Federal lands with OSM as the regulatory authority); Federal programs (Federally-administered State programs); and Indian lands programs. The majority of the Federal workload for review of permits for all four programs will be performed by staff in the Knoxville Field Office and the appropriate Coordinating Centers.

SMCRA section 515(c) requires a mid-term permit review of mining operations. Mines usually receive five-year permits, which must be reviewed midway through the permitting period. Additionally, both SMCRA and OSM regulations require reviews of variances for approximate original contour, restoration requirements for steep slope mining, mountaintop removal, and experimental practices, as well as variances for delays in contemporaneous reclamation in combined surface and underground mines. The mid-term permit review determines whether permits will require revisions or modifications during the permit term. Revisions and renewals require written findings and may be subject to the notice and hearing requirements of the permanent program.

b. Support for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Leasing Actions and OSM's Unsuitability Petition Processing

This program component includes OSM support for BLM leasing actions involving Federal coal resources and for Federal processing of petitions to designate certain Federal lands unsuitable for coal mining. Although new leasing activity has been curtailed, BLM will continue to issue new leases in the lease-by-application mode. This effort will continue into FY 96 with two new projects in addition to the ten projects in progress during FY 95.

OSM provides technical assistance and policy guidance for the development of Federal coal leasing tract nominations and the preparation of regional and site-specific EISs and environmental assessments. Participation in these preleasing activities assures that NEPA compliance analyses that are prepared for leasing actions will reduce the likelihood of having to prepare a subsequent EIS for permitting activities on these new leases.

Under Section 522 of SMCRA, when an unsuitability petition is filed and OSM is the regulatory authority, or where Federal lands are involved, the Secretary is responsible for determining whether the lands are unsuitable for mining.

OSM's anticipated workload in FY 1995 and FY 1996 is shown in Table 6b.

8. Environmental and Economic Analysis

In this component, technical staff:

- prepare environmental and economic analyses to support and/or analyze rulemaking actions, major administrative changes, unsuitability petitions, and other initiatives related to OSM's mission;
- assist in the development of environmental documents (environmental assessments, environmental impacts statements, findings of no significant impact, and records of decision);
- conduct environmental and economic analyses for permit and mine plan reviews to assure compliance with the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920;
- conduct other economic analyses associated with regulatory actions as needed, such as the assessment of a GAO proposal for cost recovery;
- provide support to ensure OSM's compliance with executive orders on floodplains, wetlands and other environmental requirements;
- ensure compliance with Executive Order 12866, which requires Federal agencies to analyze the impacts of all regulatory actions on the economy and industry;
- provide analytical support for the Department of the Interior's scheduled five-year reviews of regulations in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act; and
- analyze other issues such as coal supply and demand which are used to evaluate petitions to designate lands unsuitable for coal mining.

OSM policy decisions must be based on systematic and sound analyses such as NEPA compliance analyses and measurements of economic impact. In many cases, these analyses are required by law. Continued funding in this component is necessary to ensure the availability of pertinent information used in considering the environmental and economic consequences of OSM decisions.

OSM's anticipated workload for NEPA compliance documents in FY 1995 and FY 1996 is shown in Table 6b.

9. Technical Training

Recognizing the need for an on-going educational program to increase the technical competence of Federal, State, and Tribal personnel, OSM established the technical training program in 1985. The program seeks to improve the technical skills and professionalism of Federal and State personnel whose jobs are related to SMCRA. Coal mine inspectors make up the largest group of trainees. The program also delivers training to staff whose job duties relate to permit approval, bond release, reclamation, and enforcement. The program updates technical expertise and, as warranted, establishes consistent standards for inspectors in primacy States and OSM.

Table 6a—Projected Workload, Permits and Mining Plans on Federal and Indian Lands and in Federal Program States, by Fiscal Year

Activity	Federal Lands in Primacy States				Federal Programs (Non-Primacy States)		Indian Lands	
	Cooperative Agreements		No Cooperative Agreements					
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96
Review and Processing of Applications for New Permits and Mining Plans								
In progress previous FY	9	11	7	7	19	21	3	3
Anticipated current FY	8	9	7	6	12	10	2	1
Total FY workload	17	20	14	13	31	31	5	4
Completed in FY	6	5	7	6	10	13	2	1
Balance, end of FY	11	15	7	7	21	18	3	3
Monitoring and Revision of Permits and Mining Plans								
In progress previous FY	19	17	12	11	180	248	105	125
Anticipated current FY	11	14	18	13	330	292	90	85
Total FY workload	30	31	30	24	510	540	195	210
Completed in FY	13	11	19	12	262	328	70	65
Balance, end of FY	17	20	11	12	248	212	125	145

Table 6b—Projected Workload for NEPA, Unsuitability Petition Processing, and Support of BLM Leasing Actions, by Fiscal Year

Activity	Federal Lands in Primacy States				Federal Programs (Non-Primacy States)		Indian Lands	
	Cooperative Agreements		No Cooperative Agreements					
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96
EIS as Lead Agency								
In progress previous FY	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Anticipated current FY	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total FY workload	5	5	0	0	2	1	0	1
Completed in FY	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Balance, end of FY	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
EA/FONSI								
Completed in FY	12	14	10	11	10	11	3	3
EIS as Cooperating Agency in support of BLM Leasing Actions								
Anticipated current FY	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Review and Processing of Petitions to Designate Lands Unsuitable for Mining								
In progress previous FY	0	0	0	0	1	2	NA	NA
Anticipated current FY	0	0	0	0	2	0	NA	NA
Total FY workload	0	0	0	0	3	2	NA	NA
Completed in FY	0	0	0	0	1	2	NA	NA
Balance, end of FY	0	0	0	0	2	0	NA	NA

Inspectors and other program staff must make numerous and complex technical judgments to perform their duties. No one discipline encompasses all the technical requirements; therefore, all personnel have some areas where their expertise must be upgraded. In addition, periodic training is needed to disseminate the latest technological and other changes in regulatory and associated reclamation activities. Disciplines involved in enforcement of SMCRA include engineering, hydrology, blasting, agronomy, soils sciences, and botany. Inspectors must also have the ability to gather evidence and testify in court regarding their inspections. Training for this is also provided.

OSM's strategic plan and management guidance plan recognize the need to provide training to States, tribes and OSM personnel on new techniques practices and technology for the prediction and control of environmental effects of mining. OSM will maintain and enhance its ability to provide the highest quality of technical assistance through programs of continuing education and training. OSM will continue to work with the States to identify areas for which training is needed.

For example, in FY 1995, in response to training needs identified by State and OSM offices, the training program is developing a new course in acid-forming materials (Acid-forming Materials: Fundamentals). In response to requests by experienced inspection, program, and technical staff, the training program is also developing a series of mini-courses to meet advanced and specialized training needs. The pilot for the first mini-course (Erosion and Sediment Control) was held in FY 1994. Additional mini-courses planned for FY 1995 include an Expert Witness course for technical staff and a Wetlands course for inspector and program staff. Development of a second AML reclamation projects course is also planned.

OSM works with the States to develop training curricula that meet current needs and provide the most up-to-date technical information. State and OSM personnel oversee course development and evaluate and monitor course presentation. Staff in Headquarters coordinate curricula development, scheduling, and management of training contracts. Courses are held in close proximity to participants' offices, which results in low travel costs. Course material is adapted in accordance to the uniqueness of the coal region or individual State programs.

To assure program quality and continuous improvement of service, courses are updated and revised every few years in response to customer (student and instructor) comments. For example, in FY 1994, ad hoc State/OSM teams revised course materials for Permitting Hydrology, Soils and Revegetation, Surface/ Groundwater, and the two acid-forming materials courses (Planning and

Preventions and Principles and Processes) courses. Revisions for Spoil Handling, Technical Writing, and Underground Mining courses are planned for FY 1995.

Beginning in FY 1994, the training program developed a consolidated listing and schedule of all OSM technical training offered to the States. In addition to technical training program courses, this catalog includes training in AVS, grants, DDX, GIFTS, and TIPS. In FY 1995, the first consolidated Needs Survey has been conducted. In addition, the training program developed a follow-up evaluation process to determine the effectiveness of technical training courses in advancing employment development.

Since its inception, the training program has ensured the availability of spaces in training program courses for Tribal personnel and will continue this practice in ensuring that provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 relating to educational opportunities are met. Additionally, the program will ensure that the Act's provisions relating to small operators are met by making training in permit application and regulatory compliance available through local outreach efforts.

The program provides a varied curriculum to approximately 1,000 trainees annually. In FY 1994, OSM offered eighteen different courses. Table 7 displays FY 1994 training activity.

Since FY 1986, the technical training program has delivered over 9,400 training instances to Federal, State and tribal employees (a training instance is defined as one person receiving one course). Each class includes a mix of Federal and State personnel. This reduces communication problems between the two entities and increases knowledge of each other's programs. In addition, training State and Federal inspectors together is a major step toward ensuring technical consistency during all types of inspections.

The most important product of the training program has been the steady improvement in the regulation and reclamation of surface coal mining. These successes have been largely due to the increase in staff technical knowledge, the improvement of relationships among Federal, State, and Tribal personnel, and the improvements in staff ability to make sound evaluations and decisions.

Table 7—Summary of FY 1994 Training Accomplishments
(Number of Participants)

Courses	Number of Sessions	State	Tribes	OSM	Other	Total
Acid-forming Materials, Fundamentals (pilot)	1	4	0	7	0	11
Administration of Reclamation Projects	2	23	3	11	0	37
Bonding Workshop: Administration and Legal	2	20	1	10	0	31
Bonding Workshop: Cost Estimation	1	14	1	5	0	20
Enforcement Procedures	3	51	0	4	1	56
Engineering Principles for Program Personnel	3	55	0	7	2	64
Erosion and Sediment Control	1	1	0	27	0	28
Evidence Preparation and Testimony	5	78	0	21	1	100
Historic and Archeological Resources	4	53	8	23	0	84
Instructor Training	1	10	0	4	4	18
NEPA Procedures	2	23	0	19	0	42
Permitting Hydrology	2	33	0	8	0	41
Principles of Inspection	2	20	3	4	0	27
Soils and Revegetation	4	52	2	17	3	74
Spoil Handling and Disposal	4	71	0	10	0	81
Surface and Groundwater Hydrology	3	50	0	8	0	58
Technical Writing	4	64	0	0	0	64
Underground Mining Technology and Effects	4	54	0	7	0	61
TOTALS	48	676	18	192	11	897

Changes for FY 1996
(dollars in thousands)

Federal Regulatory Programs Technical Services, Training, and Research		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
	$	13,597	-887
	FTE	*169*	—

Restructuring Initiative (-$753,000)

OSM is taking a $753,000 reduction in this activity as part of an overall $3,000,000 one-time increase in FY 1995 to implement its strategic plan by investing in restructuring the agency.

Discontinued Meetings ($-17,000)

OSM will reduce its travel budget by $100,000. This activity's share of the reduction is $17,000. As resources become increasingly constrained, travel must be prioritized to assure maximum benefits. OSM can realize these savings through the newly adopted regional based structure, the use of improved communication tools, and reduced staffing levels.

Adjustment (-$52,000)

OSM is taking a reduction of $52,000 in this activity as a result of anticipated procurement savings that will result in lower program costs.

Technical Training (-$65,000)

OSM will begin phasing in cost-sharing for the participants at the ten percent level. Over five years, the States will pay 50 percent of the cost of their employees attending OSM's technical training sessions. The reduction for FY 1996 is $65,000.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Federal Regulatory Programs
Subactivity: Assessments and Collections

(Dollar Amounts In Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
$	7,795	-329	-697	6,769	-1,026
FTE	90	-7	-1	82	-8

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1232, 1260, 1268 (Sections 402,510(c), and 518, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977).

Objectives:

1. Maintain a collections program which motivates and ensures operators to abate violations and to pay their debts.

2. Provide a program for settling penalty assessment cases whenever possible.

3. Use collection procedures which provide for the early identification and the timely and effective pursuit of debtors.

4. Assess penalties in a manner which is commensurate with the offense and deters the likelihood of future violations.

5. Utilize contractors and outside experts to achieve cost-effective collection methods.

6. Provide technical assistance to state regulatory authorities in carrying out their assessment and collection functions under primacy.

7. Support the integrity of regulatory programs through improved financial management information to improve enforcement.

ONGOING PROGRAM

This subactivity has three components: (1) civil penalty assessments; (2) collections; and (3) alternative enforcement. A comparison of the Fiscal Year 1995 program changes to the Fiscal Year 1996 budget request is presented in the following pages by program component.

(dollars in thousands)

Program Component		FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	Change From 1995 (+/-)
Civil Penalty Assessments	$	1,793	1,557	-236
	FTE	*21*	*18*	*-3*
Collections	$	3,274	2,843	-431
	FTE	*38*	*36*	*-2*
Alternative Enforcement	$	2,728	2,369	-359
	FTE	*31*	*28*	*-3*
Total	$	7,795	6,769	-1,026
	FTE	*90*	*82*	*-8*

1. Civil Penalty Assessments

The assessment process determines the amount of penalty to be paid for a violation cited under SMCRA regulations. Penalties levied under the existing assessment system are intended to be commensurate with the severity of the violation as affected by such factors as negligence, history of mine-site abuse, seriousness of the violation, and good faith efforts made by an operator to correct or abate the problem.

OSM's assessment program is handled in the Knoxville Office for the East, while the Western Regional Coordinating Center is responsible for the West. These offices are responsible for assessing all new violations and cessation orders. OSM's assessment process and the related inspection paperwork is automated. Automation has resulted in more timely assessments and efficiencies in the program. As of September 30, 1994, OSM has assessed approximately $220 million in civil penalties.

OSM's conference officer program is available for operators to informally appeal the penalties assessed against them before the assessment becomes final. Conference officers review the assessments and may revise the penalty amounts, assuming evidence and documentation are sufficient. Also, in cases where abatement has occurred, settlements are possible if the operators agree to and pay the violation amounts.

From October 1993 through September 1994, 171 violations have been before a conference officer. Of these, 45 percent have been settled or resolved, resulting in collection of $39,700. Since the inception of the revised and enhanced program in 1985, OSM has collected approximately $866,790 (represents conference program only) in civil penalties; but more importantly, the conference program has promoted the abatement of on-the-ground violations because conference officers will not settle a case unless abatement has occurred.

2. *Collections*

Debts owed to OSM result from unpaid civil penalties for violations of Title V enforcement standards of SMCRA or delinquent AML fees (see the AML collection component in the Fee Compliance subactivity). The success of the collections process depends in large part on the enforcement program's ability to provide operators with incentives to abate violations and to pay their debts promptly.

The collections process involves taking an assessed violation from final order to closure. Activities included under collections consist of: (1) applying the provisions of the Debt Collection Act; (2) maintaining a detailed record of all accounts receivable; (3) concluding all outstanding assessed violation cases; and (4) managing debt collection contractors and special investigations of debtors' financial resources.

The key to a successful collections program is timely identification and vigorous pursuit of the debtor once the debt is due. The FEEBACS ensures accurate data is available on all outstanding civil penalty debt. The program must ensure that avoiding payment of the debt will negatively affect the debtors. This is accomplished partly through the use of the Applicant/Violator System (AVS) which identifies debtors during the permit approval process. The collections program must also reinforce the basic purpose of the enforcement program, which is to ensure abatement of on-the-ground violations. OSM does not believe that payment of a penalty without abatement of the violation satisfies the operator's obligations; the violation must be abated. OSM will establish systems to improve monitoring of abatement and payment agreements. This will support OSM's goal in Federal responsibility through the pursuit of enforcement actions where required by law.

OSM's debt collection efforts include:

- serving notices to responsible parties in accordance with the Debt Collection Act advising of additional penalties, interest, and administrative charges that will be added if the debt is not promptly paid. After 30 days a final demand letter is sent advising of possible legal action if the debt is not paid;
- attempting collection through telephone calls to the responsible party;
- listing the debt and debtor on the Applicant/Violator System to aid in identification and blocking of future permits;
- recommending the issuance of NOV's AND CO's to compel delinquent operators to pay AML fees;
- forwarding delinquent cases to a GSA-sponsored private collection agency;
- referring debt which has been determined to be collectible to the Office of the Solicitor for litigation and filings of proofs of claim for bankruptcies;
- writing off uncollectible debt so that scarce resources will not be spent on fruitless cases;
- utilizing IRS offsets and offsets of overpayments made in one program against debt due in another program (e.g., AML overpayments are offset against delinquent civil penalty debt); and
- cooperating with the Tennessee Valley Authority to block coal sales contracts involving delinquent debtors.

The Applicant/Violator System (AVS)

As a result of a 1985 U.S. District Court settlement agreement, OSM was required to design and develop a computer system that could identify all permanent program permit applicants and permittees, and persons who are responsible for unabated cessation orders or unpaid civil penalties. Applicants having violations of SMCRA must be identified by AVS and prevented from obtaining permits, until their problems are resolved.

The AVS began operation in October 1987. By then the scope of the system had been expanded by Congress to include all entities responsible for unpaid abandoned mine land (AML) fees. Over the years, the system has been expanded to include all Federal and State bond forfeitures, unabated performance violations and unpaid civil penalties and unpaid AML fees. The most recent system data improvement was the addition of unpaid State civil penalties in January 1994. Work is progressing on including outstanding coal mining related Federal and State water and air violations.

In early 1990, the Department entered into a settlement agreement to enhance the operation of the AVS database. Although an Appeals Court decision in May 1992, invalidated the lower court's approval of the agreement, holding that the lower court lacked jurisdiction of the case. The Secretary, in a letter of September 28, 1993, to Senator Byrd, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations, made a commitment to implement various provisions through directives, memoranda of understanding, and other appropriate mechanisms.

AVS is a tool which assists regulatory authorities (OSM and the primacy States) in their permitting decisions. It processes permit applicant, Federal and State violation, and AML program data and provides a recommendation to issue, deny, or conditionally issue a permit to an applicant based upon whether the applicant, or any person who owns or controls or is owned or controlled by the applicant, has unabated violations. These matters must be resolved before new permits are issued. AVS gives OSM and the State regulatory authorities rapid access to the pertinent records to aid in their permitting decisions. Violation information is maintained in the AVS until the violator (or owner or controller of the violator) pays the debt and completes the required abatement.

In Fiscal Years 1991, 1992 and 1993, the following enhancements have been accomplished:

- AVS now includes data on mineral owners and purchasers required by the 1990 revisions to section 402(c) of SMCRA; this information has been made available to all system users;

- State civil penalty data have been added to the system;

- OSM has drafted a final rule establishing formal sanctions against people who intentionally give incomplete or incorrect ownership and control information on coal mine permit applications;

- OSM proposed a rule streamlining procedures for industry to provide ownership and control of information by reference to AVS;

- OSM published a final rule establishing Standards and Procedures for Ownership and Control Determinations;

- The Tennessee Valley Authority now routinely uses AVS to block purchases of coal from violators of SMCRA;

- OSM has undertaken numerous projects to improve the quality of data in the AVS;

- OSM has begun work on the incorporation of related air and water quality violations and State civil penalties into the AVS.

- AVS terminals providing public access were installed in Washington, Pittsburgh and Lexington. In addition, the AVS Office provides software to interested individuals that allows them the capability to access the system using a personal computer;

- To date, public access has been provided to 51 representatives of industry and other private groups and training has been provided on the use of the system to approximately 130 representatives of industry and other private groups;

- On October 3, 1994, the system was moved from the U.S. geological Survey's mainframe computer to OSM's own mini-computer. The AVS software was also converted at that time;

- In preparing for the conversion, the Lexington AVS Office established five teams to test the new software and provide systems enhancements, update the AVS User's guides and update the System Advisory Memorandums (SAM). During September 1994, five instructors updated User's Guides and provided training to 323 users, including OSM personnel, State regulatory authorities, and other Federal and State agencies on the use of the new AVS system.

In Fiscal Year 1996, refinements to the system will continue. The AVS Office provides assistance to State and Federal permitting authorities by handling system problems and by providing guidance on the use of hardware and software. The Office also assists users with the interpretation of AVS data and its results and proposes modifications and enhancements to the AVS system based upon user feedback. The Lexington AVS Office conducts approximately 300 ownership and control investigations annually. The AVS is routinely updated to ensure that all owners/controllers associated with violations do not receive permits or currently serve as operators. In addition, the staff responds to rebuttals to the AVS System Of Record and resolves conflicts in AVS data. Ongoing training, software improvements, and checks of the data are helping to assure the quality of State-entered data.

From its inception through October 1994, the AVS Office reviewed a total of 35,614 permit applications using the AVS system. Of these, OSM recommended that 25,549 permits be issued, 4,931 permits be denied, and 5,134 permits be issued conditionally.

Through November 30, 1994, the AVS violation data base contained 131 AML non-respondents, 6,844 cases of unpaid AML fees, 9,581 CMIS violations (4,560 cessation orders and 5,121 notices of violation), 5,860 State bond forfeitures, 9,529 State civil penalties and 7,101 State cessation orders.

3. Alternative Enforcement

The alternative enforcement process pursues alternative enforcement actions prescribed by SMCRA for unabated violations and takes measures to abate outstanding violations and to keep them from recurring. Under this process, OSM reviews failure-to-abate cessation orders which have remained unabated beyond 30 days to determine which alternative enforcement actions are appropriate. Alternative enforcement actions under SMCRA include seeking injunctions against the violator (section 521(c)), criminal penalties (section 518(e)), permit suspension or revocation (section 521(a)(4)), and individual civil penalties.

Changes for FY 1996
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Federal Regulatory Programs Assessments and Collections		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
	$	6,769	-697
	FTE	*82*	*-1*

Discontinued Meetings (-$9,000)

OSM will reduce its travel budget by $100,000. This activity's share of the reduction is $9,000. As resources become increasingly constrained, travel must be prioritized to assure maximum benefits. OSM can realize these savings through the newly adopted regional based structure, the use of improved communication tools, and reduced staffing levels.

Kentucky Revenue Cabinet (-83,000)

OSM formerly provided support for the Kentucky Revenue Cabinet but proposes to eliminate funding for the program in FY 1996, thereby taking an $83,000 reduction in this activity. To obviate the need for funding, OSM will reduce its requirement for data and services from Kentucky.

Computer Operations Efficiency (-$245,000)

A $245,000 savings is also proposed by transferring the operation of the Applicant Violator System and the Collection Management Information System from the U.S. Geological Survey mainframe computer to an in-house mini-computer.

Hearings and Appeals (-$120,000, -1 FTE)

Because OSM supplies no funding or FTE to the Office of Hearings and Appeals, a one-time transfer of $120,000 and one FTE will be made to provide resources necessary to address a large backlog of appeals filed by coal operators who are contesting determinations made by OSM's Applicant Violator System. This will be a temporary transfer.

General Activity Reduction (-$240,000)

OSM is taking a $240,000 reduction in this activity to fund higher priority work. These savings will be used for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Regulation and Technology
Programing and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code	14–1801–0–1–302	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Request
Program by activities:				
00.01	State Regulatory Program Grants	51,290	51,562	51,661
00.02	Federal Regulatory Programs	45,036	46,733	43,019
00.04	General Administration	13,522	13,094	12,973
00.05	Reimbursables	730	300	300
10.00	Total Obligations	110,578	111,689	107,953
Financing:				
17.00	Recovery of prior year obligations	−8	0	0
21.40	Unobligated balance available Start of Year	−877	−894	0
24.40	Unobligated balance available End of Year	894	0	0
25.00	Unobligated balance expiring	1,214	0	0
39.00	Budget Authority (gross)	111,801	110,795	107,953
Budget Authority:				
	Current:			
40.00	Appropriation	110,552	110,006	107,153
40.05	Appropriation (Indefinite)			
40.25	Appropriation (Indefinite)	519	700	500
40.78	Reduction pursuant to P.L.		−211	
43.00	Appropriation (adjusted)	111,071	110,495	107,653
	Permanent:			
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections	730	300	300
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Total obligations	110,578	111,689	107,953
72.40	Obligated balance, Start of year	35,010	36,122	42,497
74.40	Obligated balance, End of Year	−36,122	−42,497	−41,421
77.00	Adjustments in expired accounts	−2,785	0	0
78.00	Adjustments in Unexpired Accts	−8	0	0
87.00	Outlays (gross)	106,673	105,314	109,029
Adjustments to budget authority and outlays:				
	Deductions for offsetting collections:			
88.00	Federal funds	−127	0	0
88.40	Non–Federal sources	−603	−300	−300
88.90	Total, offsetting collections	−730	−300	−300
89.00	Budget authority (net)	111,071	110,495	107,653
90.00	Outlays (net)	105,943	105,014	108,729

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Regulation and Technology
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1801-0-1-302		FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request
Personnel Compensation:				
111.1	Full-time permanent positions	32,195	31,466	30,692
111.3	Positions other than full-time permanent	381	372	363
111.5	Other personnel compensation	698	682	665
111.9	Total Personnel Compensation	32,274	32,520	31,720
Personnel Benefits:				
112.1	Civilian	6,349	6,333	6,169
113.0	Benefits for former personnel	822	411	415
Other objects:				
121.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,819	1,424	1,355
122.0	Transportation of things	2	294	10
123.1	Rental payments to GSA	2,412	2,550	2,613
123.2	Rental payments to others	1,407	1,411	1,445
123.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,332	926	950
124.0	Printing and reproduction	300	244	250
125.2	Other services	8,997	10,448	8,831
126.0	Supplies and materials	1,088	1,158	1,128
131.0	Equipment	1,416	2,402	1,400
141.0	Grants	51,359	51,562	51,661
142.0	Insurance claims	—	1	1
143.0	Interest and Dividends	1	5	5
199.0	Total obligations	110,578	111,689	107,953

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Appropriation: Regulation and Technology

	FY 95 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		FY 96 Request	
Object Class	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1	681	31,466	-24	38	1	-812	655	30,692
11.3	5	372	0	0	0	-9	5	363
11.5	0	682	0	0	0	-17	0	665
Total Personnel	686	32,520	-24	38	1	-838	660	31,720
Other Objects								
12.1		6,333		—		-164		6,169
13.0		411		—		4		415
21.0		1,424		—		-69		1,325
22.0		294		—		-284		10
23.1		2,550		—		63		2,613
23.2		1,411		—		34		1,445
23.3		926		—		24		950
24.0		244		—		6		250
25.1		—		—		—		—
25.2		9,254		-63		-660		8,531
26.0		1,158		—		-30		1,128
31.0		2,402		—		-1,002		1,400
41.0		51,562		—		99		51,661
42.0		1		—		—		1
43.0		5		—		—		5
Total		110,495		–25		-2,817		107,623

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Regulation and Technology
Personnel Summary

Identification Code 14-1801-0-1-302	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Total number of permanent positions	763	686	661
Total compensable workyears:			
Full Time Equivalent employment	763	686	661
Full Time Equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	2	2	0
Full Time Equivalent of Youth Program/Developmental Positions	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, including the purchase of not more than 22 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, [$182,772,000] $184,620,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended; of which $11,009,000 shall be used for supplemental grants to States for the reclamation of abandoned sites with acid mine rock drainage from coal mines through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative, Provided, That grants to minimum program States will be $1,500,000 per State in fiscal year 1996: [Provided further, That of the funds herein provided up to $18,000,000 may be used for the emergency program authorized by section 410 of Public Law 95-87, as amended, of which no more than 25 per centum shall be used for emergency reclamation projects in any one State and funds for Federally-administered emergency reclamation projects under this proviso shall not exceed $11,000,000:] Provided further, that donations credited to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund pursuant to section 401(b)(3) of Public Law 95-87, are hereby appropriated and shall be available until expended to support projects under the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative, directly, through agreements with other Federal agencies, as otherwise authorized, or through grants to states or local governments, or tax exempt private entities for these purposes. Provided further, That prior year unobligated funds appropriated for the emergency reclamation program shall not be subject to the 25 per centum limitation per State and may be used without fiscal year limitation for emergency projects; Provided further, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to utilize up to 20 per centum from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts.

[(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.]

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996.

Justification of Proposed Language Change

1. This reserves funds in the State Reclamation Grants activity for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative.

2. OSM believes that a cap on funding emergencies impedes the efficient management of this program.

3. This permits the Secretary to expend funds donated by outside sources to be used for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative.

Appropriation Language Citations
Appropriation: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

A. Appropriation Language

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of Title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, P.L. 95-87, as amended by P.L. 101-508 including the purchase of not more than ___ passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, $__ to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That pursuant to P.L. 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to utilize up to 20 per centum from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts:

B. Appropriation Language Citations and Explanations

1. For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of Title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, P.L. 95-87, 30 U.S.C. 1231, as amended.

   Provides for the establishment of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund which is administered by the Secretary of the Interior. The Fund consists primarily of monies obtained from reclamation fees paid by coal operators. It may be used in many ways for the reclamation and restoration of land and water adversely affected by past mining—primarily coal mining. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to transfer, annually, ten percent of the money deposited in the Fund to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of Section 406, P.L. 95-87 (Reclamation of Rural Lands).

2. Including the purchase of not more than ______ passenger vehicles for replacement only, $_____ to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended:

   30 U.S.C. 1231(c)(9)

C. Basic Authorizing Legislation

OSM's basic authorization is derived from the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of August 3, 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.), as amended by P.L. 101-508. The purposes of this law include: (1) protecting society and the environment from the effects of coal mining operations; (2) reclaiming previously mined areas which endanger public health and safety, prevent or damage the beneficial use of land or water resources, or decrease environmental quality; (3) providing a fund for abandoned mine reclamation; and (4) providing technical and financial assistance to States with primary regulatory authority over coal mining activities within their boundaries.

D. *Activity Schedule*

1. State Reclamation Program Grants
2. Federal Reclamation Programs
    a. Fee Compliance
    b. Reclamation Program Operations
    c. Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)
    3. Small Operator Assistance Payments
    4. General Administration
        a. Executive Direction
        b. Administrative Support
        c. General Services

E. *Authorization by Activity*

1. State Reclamation Program Grants

Description: This activity provides funds to States and certain Indian tribes to reclaim lands affected by past mining—primarily coal mining. These grants permit States and tribes to initiate and complete reclamation projects. This activity also provides for States with approved reclamation programs to address emergency reclamation projects under their jurisdiction. Accomplishments under State emergency programs are expected to increase since several States recently have achieved full program management capability.

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1231, 1233 and 1239 - Provides that monies in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund will be used for grants to the States to carry out abandoned mine reclamation.

The Fund consists of amounts deposited, from time to time, derived from reclamation fees, donations, audit recoveries, interest charges, and administrative collection fees. The funds collected are used for the reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by past mining.

2. Federal Reclamation Programs

This activity includes fee collection and assistance to States developing their own reclamation programs as well as abandoned lands reclamation projects undertaken by OSM and the Soil Conservation Service. Also, this activity is divided into three subactivities associated with reclamation program administration and implementation: (1) Fee Compliance; (2) Reclamation Program Operations; and (3) the Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP).

a. Fee Compliance

Description: This subactivity includes the administration of operations associated with audit and the collection of Abandoned Mine Land fees.

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1232 - Provides for the payment of Abandoned Mine Reclamation fees.

b. Reclamation Program Operations

Description: This subactivity includes emergency projects for tribes and for States which do not have approved emergency reclamation programs; engineering and other technical support for Federal reclamation program operations; approval and monitoring of State and annual project plans; and technical assistance to States for reclamation project planning and execution.

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1231, 1232, 1233 and 1239 - Provides for the use of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund monies for the purpose of protecting public health and facilities, safety, general welfare, and property from extreme danger and adverse effects of coal mining practices; restoration of land and water resources and the environment previously degraded by adverse effects of coal mining operations. It also provides that monies in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund will be used to cover the administrative expenses of the Federal Government, accomplish abandoned mine reclamation and develop guidelines on the distribution of monies in the Fund.

c. Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP)

Description: This subactivity provides technical and financial assistance to landowners and land users who voluntarily enter into 5- to 10-year contracts for the reclamation of eligible abandoned coal mine lands and waters. Funds for this subactivity are annually transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), to be allocated to its State offices where there are active RAMP contracts.

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1236 - Provides for assistance to be provided to landowners and land users for reclamation, conservation, and development of rural abandoned lands affected by past coal mining.

3. Small Operator Assistance Payments

Description: This activity provides for the regulatory authority on behalf of eligible small operators to pay for certain costs associated with obtaining hydrologic/geologic information that is needed to prepare coal mining permit applications.

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1257, as amended by Public Laws 101-508 and 102-486 - Provides for the regulatory authority to designate a qualified laboratory to obtain the technical and prepare technical findings required by the operator for the permit application, and for the regulatory authority to assume the cost for such services. Further, the Act provides for the Secretary to provide or assume the cost of training for regulatory program compliance and permit application preparation for eligible small operators.

4. General Administration

Description: This activity provides OSM executive direction, administrative support and general services.

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1302 - This section provides for funds to be appropriated for the administrative costs needed to carry out the provisions of P.L. 95-87.

F. Administrative Provisions

None

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Appropriation: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
FY 1995 Enacted To Date			303	182,423
SUMMARY OF UNCONTROLLABLE AND RELATED CHANGES*:				
Adjustment for Pay Raise – Jan 95		71		
Adjustment for Pay Raise – Jan 96		240		
Adjustment for FERS/CSRS		44		
Adjustment for Health Benefits		73		
Adjustment for Worker's Compensation		3		
Adjustment for Rent to GSA		70		
Adjustment for Unemployment Compensation		22		
Adjustment for one additional paid day		56		
Adjustment for streamlining reductions	(13)	(700)		
Adjustment for Federal Separation & Retirement Program		23		
Adjustment for Working Capital Fund		(27)		
TOTAL Adjustment for uncontrollables			(13)	(125)
PROGRAM CHANGES:			0	2,822
Total Requirements (1995 Budget Request)			290	185,120

Comparison by activity/subactivity:	1994 Actual		1995 Enacted To Date		Uncontrollable Changes (+/−)		Program Changes (+/−)		1996 Budget Request*		Inc(+) Dec(−) From 1995	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
State Reclamation Prog. Grants	--	135,793	--	135,534	--	0	--	11,009	--	146,543	--	11,009
Kentucky Emergency Grant		7,200										
Donations (Indefinite)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	--	500	0	500
Federal Reclamation Programs:												
Fee Compliance	78	6,539	82	6,481	(7)	(163)		(803)	75	5,515	(7)	(966)
Reclamation Prog. Ops.	201	26,580	190	25,035	(4)	9		1,695	186	26,739	(4)	1,704
Rural Abandoned Mine Prog.	0	13,233	--	7,853			--	(7,853)	0	0	0	(7,853)
Subtotal	279	46,352	272	39,369	(11)	(154)	0	(6,961)	261	32,254	(11)	(7,115)
Small Operator Assistance Prog.	--	1,760	--	1,757	--	0	--	(1,757)	--	0	--	(1,757)
General Administration:												
Executive Direction	9	853	7	776	0	13	0	0	7	789	0	13
Administrative Support	34	2,339	24	2,177	(2)	(52)	0	(41)	22	2,084	(2)	(93)
General Services	--	3,010	--	2,810	--	68	0	72	--	2,950	--	140
Subtotal	43	6,202	31	5,763	(2)	29	0	31	29	5,823	(2)	60
Total Requirements	322	197,307	303	182,423	(13)	(125)	0	2,822	290	185,120	(13)	2,697

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Uncontrollable Cost Changes
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Appropriation: Abandoned Mine Reclamation

Cost Savings in FY 1996 Due to the Implementation of Executive Order 12837 and 12839 Requiring Administrative Productivity Increases and Reductions in Agency FTE Usage Over Three Years and to Implementation of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
FTE reduction	**$0/-$700**
FTEs	*/-13*

The adjustment is for the cost savings associated with OSM's share of the initiative to streamline organizations and reduce the Federal civilian workforce.

(thousands of dollars) Area of Expense	Estimated Savings
Personnel Streamlining	-$700

Additional Cost in FY 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raise

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Pay raise	**$212/+$71**

The adjustment is for an additional amount of $71,000 needed in FY 1995 to fund the final quarter's cost associated with the January 1995 pay raise.

Additional Cost in FY 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raises

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Pay raise	**$0/+$240**

The $240,000 increase represents the additional costs of funding the entire January 1995 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series. Three-quarters of this amount has been absorbed in the FY 1995 program, and one-quarter will be absorbed in the FY 1996 program.

Other Uncontrollable Cost Changes

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Bureau Share of Health Benefits	**$860/+$73**

The adjustment is for changes in the Government-paid portion of employee health-benefit coverage for the OSM work force.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Workers Compensation Payments	**$60/+$3**

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for FY 1996 are for the 12 months ending June 1994 and are paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Unemployment Compensation Payments	**$10/+$22**

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Rental payments to GSA	**$1,092/+$70**

The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to GSA resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space. This change includes the Office of

Management and Budget/General Services Administration initiative to control 1996 space cost increases.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs	**$1,939/+$44**

The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by OSM. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force and from changes in the percentage of employee salaries paid to retirement funds. It reflects the lower FERS agency charges set for FY 1996.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Departmental Working Capital Fund	**$182/-$27**

The change is for decreased costs for the customary administrative services provided on a Department-wide basis.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
One-additional Paid Day in FY 1994	**$0/+$56**

The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.

	1995 1996 Enacted/Change
Per Capita Charge Required by Buy-out Legislation	**$0/+$23**

The adjustment is to offset the $80 per employee charge placed on Federal agencies through 1998 by the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994.

Analysis by Subactivity

Activity: Federal Reclamation Programs

(Dollars in thousands)

Subactivity	FY 1994 Appropriated	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) from 1995 Enacted
Fee Compliance	6,539	6,481	5,515	-966
Reclamation Program Operations	26,580	25,035	26,739	+1,704
Rural Abandoned Mine Program	13,233	7,853	0	-7,853
TOTAL	46,352	39,369	32,254	-7,115

Analysis by Subactivity

Activity: General Administration

(Dollars in thousands)

Subactivity	FY 1994 Appropriated	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from 1995 Enacted
Executive Direction	853	776	789	+13
Administrative Support	2,339	2,177	2,084	-93
General Services	3,010	2,810	2,950	+140
TOTAL	6,202	5,763	5,823	+60

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: State Reclamation Program Grants

(Dollar Amounts In Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1995 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
$	135,534	—	+11,009	146,543	+11,009
FTE	—	—	—	—	—

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1231, (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Section 401(c)).

Objectives:

1. Protect public health, safety and general welfare by correcting problems associated with past mining practices.

2. Reclaim mined land abandoned before the passage of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA), August 3, 1977; certain interim program and insolvent surety coal sites abandoned after August 3, 1977; and eligible activities and construction of public facilities.

ONGOING PROGRAM

OSM provides grants to States and Indian tribes that have approved reclamation programs. States and Indian tribes use the grants to address problems such as underground fires, subsidence, landslides, open shafts, unstable or burning refuse piles, acid mine rock drainage, and highwalls. OSM receives funding for these grants from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.

Under the Act, each State must have an approved regulatory or Title V program and reclamation or Title IV program and an annual project plan before it is eligible to receive reclamation grant funding. At the start of the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation program, most projects were carried out under direct Federal management. After OSM approved States' reclamation programs and granted them regulatory authority, OSM then distributed reclamation funds to them through grants. Although 24 States have primacy, Mississippi (which does have primacy) does not have an AML program; thus 23 States and three Indian tribes will continue to receive reclamation grant funding in FY 1996. The program's accomplishments are presented in the Other Materials section.

Public Law 100-71 allows Indian tribes access to their share of funds derived from reclamation fees if they have an approved reclamation program. Currently, three Indian tribes (Crow, Hopi, and Navajo) have approved programs and receive AML grant distributions.

In FY 1996, OSM will continue to encourage States to assume responsibility for emergency AML reclamation projects. Empowering the States in this manner recognizes their record of accomplishment in AML work and reflects their ability to operate effective AML programs. It also eliminates duplicative administrative costs. OSM will continue to carry out emergency project responsibilities for Indian tribes and for States without approved reclamation programs.

Each year, the States and Indian tribes select reclamation projects from their inventories of eligible projects. Grants normally cover a period of three years to allow for project planning and design, contractual negotiation, contract letting, actual construction and contract close-out. The States also include administrative costs to fund program management expenses.

In 1994, OSM implemented its re-engineered grants application process. Within limits of existing authority, OSM provides States and Indian tribes funding based on appropriated spending levels. OSM holds them accountable for using the funds consistent with their approved AML plans. OSM no longer requires advance approval of each AML project before it awards a grant. After OSM approves a grant but before construction begins, OSM provides an authorization to proceed with a specific project.

After OSM approves a grant, it establishes a letter of credit for a State or Indian tribe. This incurs a Federal obligation and makes the funds available for the State or Indian tribe to obligate. When a State needs funds to pay expenses, the letter of credit is drawn down. OSM oversees the reclamation projects and expenditure of grant monies.

As the States and Indian tribes have gained experience, many have improved the administration and management of their programs. This has resulted in more timely initiation and completion of reclamation projects. States and Indian tribes have also paid added attention to the method of priority ranking for reclamation projects. This effort, in conjunction with consistent updating of the National Abandoned Mine Lands Inventory, is helping to ensure that States and Indian tribes are addressing the highest priority reclamation projects.

Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative

In FY 1994 OSM established the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative to combat the problem of acid mine rock drainage. OSM proposes to accelerate the cleanup of streams plagued with this problem. This initiative is a top priority for OSM and is a major step toward keeping the promises legislated nearly twenty years ago.

OSM is leading an inter-bureau and inter-agency program in implementing this initiative to address acid mine rock drainage. Acid mine rock drainage is a major environmental problem related to mining in the Appalachian region. Over 7,000 miles of streams have been destroyed by it. OSM established key partnership efforts with cognizant Federal agencies, State coal regulatory authorities, fish and wildlife agencies, local water conservation districts, environmental groups and coal field residents. This initiative is part of the Administration's priority investment in natural resources.

Minimum Level Program

The Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1990 amended SMCRA by establishing the minimum program level at $2 million. OSM provided a minimum level funding program for those States and Indian tribes whose annual AML grant distribution is not sufficient to fund the lesser of their priority 1 and 2 projects listed in the AML inventory or $2 million. The FY 1995 appropriation language limited the minimum program to $1.5 million. The minimum level amount includes the State share, the historic coal production share, and an additional amount to bring the total grant amount to the established minimum level. OSM anticipates the following ten minimum program States in FY 1996: Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Utah.

State Emergency Program

OSM encourages States with approved reclamation programs to be responsible for emergency situations within their borders. The following eleven States now operate their own emergency programs: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia.

States who operate their own emergency programs fund the emergency projects from their AML grants. States have developed considerable expertise in performing reclamation. OSM believes more effective reclamation occurs when States perform the emergency abatement and immediately follow up by completing the reclamation project through their regular AML programs.

Additionally, OSM believes transferring this responsibility to the States results in better control of program costs and precludes the need for reprogramming resources to fund this program. The States are authorized to contract with OSM to undertake emergency projects if necessary. OSM will continue to carry out its emergency project responsibilities for Indian tribes and for States without approved reclamation plans.

Changes for FY 1996
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State Reclamation Program Grants		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
	$	146,543	+11,009
	FTE	—	—

State Reclamation Grants (+$11,009,000)

OSM is requesting an $11,009,000 increase in this activity to accelerate the implementation of the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative. This increase will address the number one water quality problem in Appalachia—acid mine rock drainage. OSM will devote this increase to provide a comprehensive effort to address the problem of cleaning up acid mine rock drainage by escalating the rate at which streams are restored. This initiative promotes environmental justice and is an investment in environmental restoration.

In implementing this initiative, OSM will initiate a stream cleanup program that will last for generations and will provide stream cleanup technology demonstrations that will encourage other organizations to start their own cleanup projects. It will also develop funding and technology partnerships that will bring together the level of resources needed to accomplish the projects. This initiative focuses resources and energies at the Federal, State, and local levels on addressing one of the main problems that originally prompted passage of SMCRA and has remained a major environmental problem in the region.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Federal Reclamation Programs
Subactivity: Fee Compliance

(Dollar Amounts In Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
$	6,481	-163	-803	5,515	-966
FTE	*82*	*-7*	*0*	*75*	*-7*

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1232, (Section 402, Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended).

Objectives:

1. To increase the AML reclamation fund balance through a strong audit and collections process that ensures timely payment of reclamation fees.

2. To increase operators' fee compliance by providing an effective system for operators to report production and pay fees, and by providing the incentives for them to do so.

3. To ensure accurate reporting of fees and to deter operators from avoiding fee payment by providing a highly visible, widespread, and aggressive audit program.

4. To ensure full and timely payment of AML debt by providing an effective debt collection system that includes use of Title V enforcement tools.

5. To support the integrity of the abandoned mine land programs through improved financial management and financial information.

ONGOING PROGRAM:

SMCRA established the AML fund to finance the restoration of land mined and abandoned prior to August, 1977. By 1977, coal mining had disturbed more than one million acres of land, resulting in significant health and safety problems for the American public. An adequate AML fund is essential in ensuring that these problems are abated.

The fund is comprised of fees collected from coal producers. All coal mined in the United States is subject to a reclamation fee based on a fixed rate per ton or percent of the value of the coal at the mine, whichever is less. Fees range from 10 cents to 35 cents per ton.

The Fee Compliance subactivity seeks to improve operators' rate of fee payment. This is accomplished by providing the following:

- an integrated permitting system which provides up-front industry permitting information to assure that producing mines report and pay fees;
- a professional and highly visible audit team to serve as a deterrent to non-payment of fees and to uncover unreported fees;
- an effective debt collection system to recover unpaid fees; and
- timely and accurate financial management information to enhance AML fee collection data integrity throughout the organization and integrated grants management information with financial data.

To maximize efficiency, the subactivity is divided into two components: 1) fee collection, and 2) fee audit program.

1. AML Fee Collection

Accurate and efficient collection of AML fees is a critical part of ensuring that the AML fund is adequate for reclamation of previously mined areas. To assist in its objective of maximum and timely fee collection, OSM has developed the Fee Billing and Collection System (FEEBACS). This computerized system records and tracks coal sales by tonnage and moisture content. This system is integrated with the Applicant Violator System to track new permits from initial permitting through reporting. AML fee payments are tracked by permit number for producing coal companies for each year and quarter. In addition, the system issues a quarterly Coal Reclamation Fee Report (Form OSM-1) to all coal operators. This system also tracks quarterly payments received, identifies delinquent operators, and sends monthly bills for delinquent accounts or non-respondent notices.

Operators use the OSM-1 forms to report coal sales and compute fees owed. Payment is due within thirty days of the end of each quarter. Method of payment varies according to the size of the coal operation. Operators whose quarterly fees are less than $25,000 per quarter pay through the lockbox system. Operators mail their payments and completed OSM-1 forms to a lockbox operated by a commercial bank. The banks deposit the checks and send the OSM-1 forms with payment confirmations to OSM.

Operators whose quarterly fees exceed $25,000 pay fees by electronic fund transfer, whereby funds are electronically transferred from their local banks through a clearing house to the Treasury. The clearing house notifies the Treasury of the amount of each deposit and sends transaction documentation to OSM.

When an operator does not pay in full or has under-reported sales to OSM as revealed through an audit, OSM bills the coal operator for the additional amount owed. If payment is not received, the amount due becomes a debt owed to the Federal Government and is subject to penalties, interest and administrative costs in accordance with the Debt Collection Act of 1990, as amended.

The AML Fee Collection System operating on a Hewlett-Packard mini-computer was converted to the Fee Billing and Collection System (FEEBACS) in March 1994. FEEBACS operates on a Data General platform. This system accounts for all AML collections and civil penalties. The FEEBACS supports OSM's overall strategic planning goal of improved financial management. An Accounting System Compliance Review required by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act, identified several internal control weaknesses of the AML Fee Collection System. The review found that the system was not in conformance with GAO Title Two. Enhancements and integration by FEEBACS were required for conformance. These improvements also support OSM's overall strategic planning goal of improved financial management.

OSM's collection staff manages debt collection from the stage of "final demand for payment" to closure of the case. Collection activities include:

- telephone contact with debtors to obtain payment;
- maintaining a detailed listing of all accounts receivable;
- establishing an installment payment plan when the debtor is financially unable to pay the full amount at once;
- initiating the issuance of Notices of Violation or Cessation Orders to compel delinquent operators to make payments;

- referring recalcitrant debtors to the Solicitor for litigation and any filings of proofs of claim for bankruptcies; and

- managing debt collection contractors and special investigations of debtors' financial resources.

Debt which is absolutely uncollectible is written off so that the debt is removed from the receivable schedule and no further action to collect it is taken. The decision to reclassify a debt is made after careful analysis of the entity's financial condition. Independent contractors perform net worth determinations (NWDs) which provide OSM with an analysis of the subject's ability to pay. When an NWD reveals that the operator does not have the resources or the ability to pay the debt, it is written off.

As a final incentive to discourage operators from non-payment of fees, AML debts are referred to the Applicant/Violator System (AVS). The AVS is a nationwide data base used to control the issuance of coal mine permits. If applicants have unpaid fee debt, regardless of whether it is written off, they are identified in the AVS and their debts must be repaid before new permits are issued.

OSM has continued to refine and improve the debt collection process. Towards this end, the collection staff is expanding use of the IRS Tax Refund Offset Program. During FY 1994, AML debt decreased from $30.1 million to $25.7 million.

Further improvements in the collection area include the investigation of all non-responding operators (operators not returning their OSM-1 forms) to determine whether or not they are producing coal. Enforcement action is taken against non-respondent companies by field offices. Special efforts are continuing to assure maximum collection and minimum loss due to debtor bankruptcies.

OSM staff work continually to streamline and improve the efficiency of the computerized collection system. Staff regularly review files on the system to ensure identification numbers are current.

2. AML Fee Audit Program

In order to promote timely and accurate reporting of coal production and to ensure maximum payment of fees, OSM fee compliance auditors perform audits of coal producers throughout the United States. The auditors verify coal tonnage reported to OSM through onsite reviews of producers' records. The Audit

Program supports OSM's strategic planning goal of improved financial management through effective auditing.

The audit program is OSM's primary means of ensuring that the current level of voluntary compliance—which results in over $240 million in collections annually—continues. By structuring the Audit Program to ensure that all companies have the potential to be audited, an effective deterrence to noncompliance is present. The Audit Program is also designed to identify those operators most likely to have underreported tonnage. An average of more than $5 million in unpaid fees—exclusive of interest and penalties—has been identified annually over the last several years.

The auditors also provide a valuable resource for performing special financial reviews, regarding SMCRA execution, developing and revising regulations for the fee compliance program, and assisting in overall efforts to enforce SMCRA and related legislation. For example, regulatory authorities frequently request audits of companies under scrutiny for other violations. Audits are also conducted at the request of the Applicant Violator System Office, in support of investigative efforts on known or apparent violators. The auditors also provide OSM's primary means of first-hand verification of the ownership and control data used to link mining violators and prevent further abuses, and routinely examine this information on every audit. Finally, the audit staff has the lead on all regulatory issues as they relate to AML fees. These include policies on coal weight determination and other requirements for reclamation fee assessment purposes.

Another important benefit of the Audit Program is that all audit results are provided to the Internal Revenue Service, which is responsible for administering Federal coal excise taxes. Revenue from that tax is designated for the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. IRS officials indicate that the OSM audit result have also helped significantly in identifying companies which have underpaid excise taxes.

The audit staff is strategically located in field offices throughout coal-producing areas, and is divided into two regions for management purposes. To ensure quality, all work is carried out in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. The supervisory structure and professional staff qualifications are designed to meet the highest professional standard. Continued emphasis is placed on employee development to ensure technical qualifications are maintained; training guides for individual staff levels are issued; and an ongoing training program implemented.

To increase efficiency, the audit staff has relied increasingly on automation. For example, a system has been implemented which prioritizes companies for audit, based on several variables indicative of underreporting. The rankings generated automatically are also based on the potential dollar recovery associated with each company. In addition, systems have been designed to track all audit plans and how each auditor spends his/her time. This has been a major aid in controlling the work flow. Efforts are also underway to more fully automate the audit process, thereby reducing the volume of paperwork that must be manually generated.

Efforts in FY 1995 will focus on refining the inventory of companies subject to audit and expanding audit coverage of ownership and control data because of the coal industry's dynamics. The industry currently consists of a relatively small number of large companies and hundreds of other small operations. Both mines and companies undergo frequent change of ownership, causing the liability for reclamation fees to change as well. Emphasis will also be placed on expanding the program's performance measurement capabilities, in consonance with the Chief Financial Officers' Act and the Government Performance and Results Act.

AML Fund

Since SMCRA instituted the AML fund in 1977, OSM has collected over $3.5 billion for the fund through FY 1993. During FY 1993, over $237 million of AML fees were collected. OSM projects that in FY 1994 and in FY 1995, receipts will total around $260 million in each year. Projections are based mainly on estimated coal production. All fees are deposited with the U.S. Treasury on account to the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. AML fees cannot be released to OSM until appropriated by Congress. As of the beginning of FY 1994, Congress had appropriated over $2.9 billion to OSM.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 authorizes OSM to collect the fee through September 30, 2004. Beginning in FY 1996, it also requires OSM to transfer interest earned on the AML fund to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefits Fund. The annual transfer of up to $70 million will be used to pay for health benefits for retired coal miners who worked for companies that have gone bankrupt or no longer exist.

Table 8 displays data on AML receipts and appropriations by year.

Table 8—Summary Status of Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Receipts		Appropriations		Cumulative Unappropriated Fund Balance
	Amount	Cumulative	Amount	Cumulative	
1978	105,444	105,444	36,647	36,647	68,797
1979	184,433	289,877	61,451	98,098	191,779
1980	199,000	488,877	94,843	192,941	295,936
1981	192,657	681,534	82,485	275,426	406,108
1982	222,644	904,178	115,333	390,759	513,419
1983	197,196	1,101,374	213,079	603,838	497,536
1984	216,554	1,317,928	271,228	875,066	442,862
1985	226,426	1,544,354	296,941	1,172,007	372,347
1986	219,162	1,763,516	197,277	1,369,284	394,232
1987	215,304	1,978,820	203,720	1,573,004	405,816
1988	229,890	2,208,710	199,380	1,772,384	436,326
1989	235,493	2,444,203	193,160	1,965,544	478,659
1990	243,519	2,687,722	192,771	2,158,315	529,407
1991	243,759	2,931,481	198,955	2,357,270	574,211
1992	241,953	3,173,434	187,803	2,545,073	628,361
1993	237,555	3,410,989	187,930	2,733,003	677,986
1994	284,385	3,695,374	190,107	2,923,110	772,264
1995	308,635	4,004,009	182,423	3,105,533	898,476
1996	319,893	4,323,902	184,620	3,290,153	1,033,749

NOTES: The Fiscal Year 1995 and 1996 receipt figures are projections. Fiscal years 1992 through 1996 include interest earned on the investment on undisbursed balances in the AML Fund. Interest earned is not available for appropriation to OSM. Since receipts figures for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996 are estimates, the cumulative unappropriated balance at the end of these fiscal years may change. The unappropriated balance is calculated at the end of the fiscal year. Thus, it includes the receipts collected quarterly during that year. **The unappropriated balance for FY 1996 does not include any transfers to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefits Fund which could be up to $70 million annually.**

Changes for FY 1996
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Federal Reclamation Programs Fee Compliance		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
	$	5,515	-803
	FTE	*75*	*0*

Discontinued Meetings (-$8,000)

OSM will reduce its travel budget by $100,000. This activity's share of the reduction is $8,000. As resources become increasingly constrained, travel must be prioritized to assure maximum benefits. OSM can realize these savings through the newly adopted regional based structure, the use of improved communication tools, and reduced staffing levels.

Kentucky Revenue Cabinet (-$82,000)

OSM proposes to eliminate funding this program by taking an $82,000 reduction in this activity. OSM will reduce its requirement for data and services to a level which will obviate the need for funding.

General Activity Reduction (-$558,000)

OSM will take a $558,000 reduction in this activity. OSM proposes to use these funds for higher priority work, specifically the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative.

Fee Billing and Collections System (-$155,000)

OSM proposes a $155,000 reduction to reflect the completion of development costs of the Fee billing and Collections System.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Federal Reclamation Programs
Subactivity: Reclamation Program Operations

(Dollar Amounts In Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
$	25,035	+9	+1,695	26,739	+1,704
FTE	*190*	*-4*	—	*186*	*-4*

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1231 (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Section 401(c) and 403).

Objectives:

1. Assist and evaluate State Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) plans and programs.

2. Initiate Federal emergency and non-emergency response actions on Indian Tribal lands and for States and Indian tribes not having approved reclamation programs to correct or alleviate problems posing hazards to public health, safety and general welfare.

3. Provide technical services to support Federal and State reclamation operations.

4. Provide evaluation of completed Federal reclamation projects.

5. Maintain an integrated tracking system to facilitate planning and to reflect accomplishments with the National AML Inventory.

ONGOING PROGRAM

This subactivity provides funding for reclamation program management and assistance to States. It also funds the Federal emergency projects program for Indian tribes and for States not having approved reclamation plans.

OSM's emphasizes State and Federal partnership in the AML program. OSM helps States build on success and enhance primacy in the AML program by implementing a revised grant process, insuring National Environmental Policy Act compliance, and by providing program focused oversight. OSM promotes the States as the single delivery mechanism for AML funds, including emergency programs. OSM also supports State implementation of AML programs through technical and program assistance as needed.

Reclamation Program Management and Assistance to States and Indian tribes

OSM monitors and provides technical assistance for the States' and Indian tribes' reclamation programs. The Act requires OSM to monitor the progress and quality of each State and Tribal program. Continuous program monitoring and assistance and program evaluations help to ensure that reclamation programs function effectively.

OSM analyzes documents submitted by States and Indian tribes (e.g. grants, amendments, reports), and conducts onsite observations of selected reclamation projects. OSM also provides the States and Indian tribes expert assistance on reclamation projects. OSM and the States and Indian tribes hold conferences to discuss reclamation issues, technology, and solutions to problems.

OSM receives requests for assistance in areas such as environmental assessments, real property issues, land appraisal problems, and site analyses. OSM also helps the States develop construction specifications and engineering cost estimates and clarifies how legal and technical requirements pertain to project scope and methodology. The Technical Information Processing System provides the OSM, States and Indian tribes computer aided design technology. OSM emphasizes resolving problems that inhibit efficient and/or effective program operations. OSM works with the States and Indian tribes to expedite the preparation of required materials, including grant submissions, and to increase the precision and quality of grant applications, nationwide reporting, project definition, cost estimating, and project scheduling.

OSM published final regulations to implement the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1990 and portions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 on May 31, 1994. This will result in changes to State and Indian Tribal AML plans because they need authority to address acid mine drainage set-aside, interim and insolvent surety sites, and changes to funding water projects.

OSM also manages the National AML Inventory. This serves as a planning and evaluation tool for the States, Indian tribes, and OSM. The States and Indian tribes use the inventory to assist them in planning and funding decisions. Also, the passage of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Act of 1990, which amended Title IV of SMCRA, necessitates tracking all accomplishments under the program in the AML inventory. This ensures that all affected parties have access to updated information about their inventories.

Emergency Projects

Emergency projects provide immediate relief from abandoned mine hazards that threaten public safety and health. When OSM is notified of a possible emergency on Indian Tribal lands or in States without emergency reclamation programs, OSM personnel will, usually within 24 hours, visit the site to verify that the situation constitutes an emergency as defined in SMCRA. OSM assures remedial action is taken as quickly as possible to stabilize the emergency situation. For FY 1994, Federal emergency program project obligations were $10,742,900.

OSM encourages transferring the responsibility for emergency projects to States with approved reclamation programs. When States take over the emergency program, OSM funds emergency projects as part of the State's approved reclamation grant. This provides States with more authority, flexibility, and responsibility in operating their AML programs.

States have developed considerable expertise in performing reclamation. Eleven States have already implemented their own emergency reclamation programs. More effective reclamation occurs when States perform emergency abatement and immediately follow up by completing the reclamation project through their regular AML program. OSM believes that transferring this responsibility to the States results in better control of program costs. It also precludes the need for reprogramming resources to fund this program. However, OSM will continue to fund emergency projects in this activity for Indian tribes and for States without approved reclamation plans.

Non-Emergency Projects

OSM manages projects in States and on Indian Tribal lands without approved reclamation plans under the Federal Reclamation Program. Projects typically involve active hazards to public health, safety and general welfare. OSM addresses conditions such as unsafe impoundments of mine waste, unstable waste banks, subsidence in urban areas, mine or wastebank fires adversely impacting urban areas, mine-related landslides, and polluted abandoned mine drainage.

In FY 1994 project obligations were $2,061,429. In FY 1993, $1,286,765 was obligated for this purpose.

Estimated Program Requirements ($000s)

	1995	1996
Emergency Projects	9,076	11,082
Non-emergency Projects	1,882	2,382
Operations	14,076	13,275
Total	25,035	26,739

Changes for FY 1996
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Federal Reclamation Programs Reclamation Program Operations		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes
	$	26,739	+1,695
	FTE	*186*	*-4*

Emergency Program Funding (+$2,006,000)

An increase of $2,006,000 is requested to restore funding for the Federal emergency program. This funding was deleted from OSM's FY 1995 request.

OSM needs these funds so that it will have the ability to perform emergency reclamation in States that do not have their own reclamation programs. These funds are used to protect the lives and homes of coalfield residents who are at risk from the danger of abandoned surface mine landslides and similar dangers.

In FY 1994, there were unprecedented landslide conditions in the State of Kentucky. OSM did not have the resources to address them. Additionally, the spending cap on emergencies further limited OSM's flexibility to address these sites. This required OSM to obtain funding from the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1994.

OSM seeks this additional funding and the elimination of the spending cap so that it can better respond to these types of emergency conditions.

Projects (+$500,000)

OSM is requesting a $500,000 increase for projects in States and on Indian Tribal lands without approved reclamation programs. This increase is needed to provide relief to hazards threatening human safety. This proposal is an investment in environmental restoration. It promotes environmental justice, prevents loss of life, and cleans up pollution and hazardous sites.

Discontinued Meetings (-$19,000)

OSM will reduce its travel budget by $100,000. This activity's share of the reduction is $19,000. As resources become increasingly constrained, travel must be prioritized to assure maximum benefits. OSM can realize these savings through the newly adopted regional based structure, the use of improved communication tools, and reduced staffing levels.

Restructuring Initiative (-$792,000)

OSM is taking a $792,000 reduction in this activity as part of an overall $3,000,000 one-time increase in FY 1995 to implement its strategic plan by investing in restructuring the agency.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Federal Reclamation Programs
Subactivity: Rural Abandoned Mine Program

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
$	7,853	0	-7,853	0	-7,853
FTE	—	—	—	—	—

Note: No OSM personnel are assigned to this activity.

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1231, (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Sections 401(c) and 406).

Objectives:

1. Provide technical assistance to landowners and land users for the reclamation, conservation, and development of rural abandoned lands affected by past coal mining.

2. Provide cost sharing assistance for reclamation and conservation treatment.

ONGOING PROGRAM

The Rural Abandoned Mine Program (RAMP) is authorized by Section 406 of SMCRA to assist landowners in the reclamation, conservation and development of rural abandoned lands affected by past coal mining. The program provides for the control and prevention of erosion and sediment damages from unreclaimed mine lands. Funds for the program are transferred to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), which allocates these funds to its State offices where active RAMP contracts exist. Funding priorities have been established by the SCS State offices after local SCS offices ranked the projects. Project priorities are reviewed and approved by the State Reclamation Committee composed of OSM and State reclamation agency representatives. To ensure the proper selection of RAMP projects, OSM and SCS review and reconcile any differences regarding priority, estimated costs and proposed reclamation plans.

RAMP provides technical and financial assistance to landowners who voluntarily enter into 5- to 10-year contracts for the reclamation of eligible abandoned coal–mined lands and waters.

Technical assistance includes the actual design of the reclamation project which consists of five distinct program areas: (1) program development and management; (2) project planning; (3) architectural and engineering construction design; (4) contract administration; and (5) supervision of construction work. It also entails the inspection of reclamation adequacy and any modifications to the contract needed to complete the project. Contract modifications may be necessary to ensure that the completed project meets required specifications and standards.

Financial assistance covers the actual cost to complete the project according to contract specifications. Modifications to the contract that may require increased financial assistance include changes to the project design caused by site-specific problems such as unanticipated environmental conditions. Table 9 lists the total number of contracts and amount of technical and financial assistance awarded to the States by RAMP through September 30, 1994.

Reclamation proposals are required for financial assistance under the program. Plans are developed by the landowner with assistance from SCS specialists. These plans set forth the objectives, and the type and amount of reclamation required. Contracts are placed with owners based on the application, priority classification and availability of resources.

Projects are usually limited to a maximum of 120 acres, although the Secretary of Agriculture may allow for a contract covering up to 320 acres. The determining factors may be: adverse impact of acid mine drainage on adjacent farm land; need to develop publicly-owned land that was adversely affected by coal mining, including land acquired for recreation, conservation, and open space benefits; protection and/or repair of public facilities such as utilities and roads; establishment of vegetative cover; and needed land grading. Continuing management to maintain the planned land use is usually recommended to ensure maximum benefit of reclamation and prevent a recurrence of problems.

Through September 30, 1994, 1,397 contracts covering the reclamation of approximately 17,542 acres have been executed since the program's inception; of these, about 14,054 acres have been reclaimed. Additionally, over $117.7 million in funding has been awarded to carry out these projects, of which approximately $16.7 million remains in active contracts. Erosion control and improved water quality are among the benefits typically derived from RAMP projects.

Table 10 indicates the projected workload to be accomplished with existing funding for Fiscal Years 1994 - 1998, assuming that all contracts are awarded as scheduled. Technical assistance and modifications may require delaying work on certain contracts.

The national inventory of AML projects includes entries submitted by all States with AML problems. The projects are prioritized according to Section 403 of SMCRA. OSM is committed to addressing the highest priority reclamation projects on a nationwide basis and assuring equitable distribution of the available funds among the States. Initially, the SCS selected RAMP projects without using the AML inventory. OSM and the SCS have been collaborating to ensure that RAMP project selection conforms with the States' overall reclamation plans. OSM and the SCS review completed and in-progress RAMP projects to determine if they were included on the inventory or if they could qualify to be on it. Also, to foster consistency in the selection of priority one and two projects, OSM held sessions for SCS personnel to communicate the criteria OSM uses in determining the proper priority of projects.

Table 9—RAMP Status Report by State
(Through September 30, 1994)

State	Number of Contracts	Technical Assistance ($)	Financial Assistance ($)
Alabama	106	2,907,373	6,073,257
Arkansas	52	2,683,378	5,515,192
Illinois	43	1,918,050	1,967,129
Indiana	141	985,228	1,410,029
Iowa	27	1,440,063	4,564,586
Kansas	9	606,229	1,172,806
Kentucky	171	9,944,840	18,008,773
Maryland	36	1,566,115	3,348,827
Missouri	5	809,375	856,110
North Dakota	21	699,799	910,914
Ohio	204	8,079,159	14,493,191
Oklahoma	48	2,071,923	5,270,429
Pennsylvania	224	11,841,996	22,922,488
South Dakota	2	93,799	180,632
Tennessee	82	2,323,744	5,057,050
Texas	23	784,714	1,283,862
Virginia	39	2,045,953	4,209,931
West Virginia	142	10,307,669	18,340,915
Wyoming	22	1,528,317	2,107,968
TOTAL	1,397	63,637,702	117,694,089

Source: Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 10—Projected Number of Active RAMP Contracts
Fiscal Years 1995-1999

State	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Alabama	47	44	38	32	27
Arkansas	38	36	30	26	22
Illinois	7	7	6	5	4
Indiana	29	27	23	20	17
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	10	9	8	7	6
Kentucky	94	88	74	63	54
Maryland	21	20	17	14	12
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	13	12	10	9	7
Ohio	107	99	85	72	61
Oklahoma	25	24	20	17	15
Pennsylvania	60	56	48	41	34
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	32	30	25	21	18
Texas	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	32	30	25	21	18
West Virginia	95	89	76	64	55
Wyoming	6	6	5	4	4
Total Active Contracts	616	577	490	416	354
Pre-construction Stage	205	192	163	138	118
Construction Stage	205	192	163	138	118
Post-Construction Stage	206	193	164	140	118

Source: Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Changes for FY 1996
(dollars in thousands)

Rural Abandoned Mine Program		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
	$	0	-7,853
	FTE	—	—

Eliminate RAMP Funding (-$7,853,000)

State programs have established capabilities to address various types of reclamation projects including those carried out under RAMP. States have also established priorities and plans for accomplishing reclamation. Given the States' increased capabilities, the need to apply AML funds to accomplish the most feasible amount of the reclamation in a cost-effective manner and the importance of eliminating a duplication of effort and program administration, funding for new projects under RAMP is not requested.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Small Operator Assistance Payments

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
$	1,757	—	-1,757	—	-1,757
FTE	—	—	—	—	—

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1257, (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Section 507(c)), as amended.

Objectives: To provide assistance to eligible small mine operators in meeting data requirements for new mining permits.

ONGOING PROGRAM

Small Operator Assistance Payments (SOAP) are authorized by Section 507(c) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. The Act authorizes that up to $10 million can be appropriated each year from AML fees. SOAP assists eligible small operators by paying certain costs associated with obtaining hydrologic/geologic information needed to prepare coal mining permit applications. Public and private laboratories under contract to regulatory authorities provide the analyses. Mine operators with annual coal production of less than 300,000 tons per year are eligible.

A small operator must apply to the State regulatory authority or to OSM for a permit to mine coal. After approving the written application, the regulatory authority enters into a contract with a qualified laboratory to provide data and findings on existing groundwater and surface-water flow and quality, probable impact of the proposed mining operations on these existing conditions, and physical and chemical characteristics of the overburden materials. OSM requires this information in all permit applications.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 revised section 507(c) by authorizing a number of new services for the program. The full impact of these changes will occur in FY 1995 when it is thought that States will have the authority to provide these new services through their regulatory programs.

States with approved regulatory programs are responsible for administering SOAP. They receive grants from OSM to pay qualified laboratories to provide the technical services authorized under the program. As the regulatory authority for non-primacy States, OSM directly administers SOAP programs in Georgia, Tennessee and Washington. Most activity has occurred in the eastern coal producing States. Over 2,900 operators have benefitted from SOAP; in FY 1994, 129 small operators received assistance.

The following table lists States receiving SOAP assistance over a four-year period.

FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994
Maryland	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky
Ohio	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
Pennsylvania	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
Tennessee	Pennsylvania	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania
Virginia	Tennessee	Pennsylvania	Tennessee
West Virginia	Virginia	Tennessee	West Virginia
	West Virginia	Virginia	
		West Virginia	

From FY 1991 through FY 1994, SOAP obligations have been as follows:

Fiscal Year	Dollars Obligated
1991	1,901,383
1992	2,321,000
1993	2,374,000
1994	2,083,500

Changes for FY 1996
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Small Operator Assistance Payments		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
	$	—	-1,757
	FTE	—	—

Small Operator Assistance Payments (-$1,757,000)

OSM is not requesting any funding for SOAP for FY 1996. OSM is able to propose such a reduction because there is over $5 million in carryover funds available to help fund the program. OSM is also exploring whether there is a link between small coal operators and failure to reclaim Title V mine sites.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Schedule on Unavailable Collections
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Unappropriated balance, start of year	748,547	842,825	969,037
Receipts:			
AML fees	243,549	256,645	261,658
Receipts from debt collection activities	352	300	300
Earnings on investment	40,090	51,090	57,335
Interest on late payments	394	600	600
Total Receipts	284,385	308,635	319,893
Total Balances and collections	1,032,932	1,151,460	1,288,930
Appropriation	-190,107	-182,423	-254,620
Unappropriated balance, end of year	842,825	969,037	1,034,310

Note: The FY 1996 Estimate includes in the appropriation figure the mandatory appropriation that is to be transferred to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefits Fund.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Programing and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code	14-5015-0-1-302	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted	1996 Request
Program by activities:				
00.01	State Reclamation Program Grants	207,302	177,584	146,543
00.02	Federal Reclamation Programs	50,488	48,488	32,254
00.03	Small Operator Assistance Payments	548	7,194	0
00.04	General Administration	6,127	6,870	5,823
00.05	Reimbursables	1,880	0	0
00.06	Transfer to UMWA Combined Benefits Fund			70,000
00.07	Donations			500
10.00	Total Obligations	266,345	240,136	255,120
Financing:				
17.00	Recovery of prior year obligations	-49,244	0	0
21.40	Unobligated balance available Start of Year	-75,627	-57,713	0
24.40	Unobligated balance available End of Year	57,713	0	0
39.00	Budget Authority (gross)	199,187	182,423	255,120
Budget Authority:				
Current:				
40.20	Appropriation, special fund	190,107	182,772	184,620
40.25	Appropriation, special fund (indefinite)			500
40.78	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-332		-349	
72.00	Transferred from other accounts	7,200		
43.00	Appropriation (total)	197,307	182,423	185,120
Permanent:				
61.00	Transferred to other accounts			70,000
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections	1,880	0	0
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Total obligations	266,345	240,136	255,120
72.40	Obligated balance, Start of year	289,989	299,415	390,229
74.40	Obligated balance, End of Year	-299,415	-390,229	-377,072
78.00	Adjustments in Unexpired Accts	-49,244	0	0
87.00	Outlays (gross)	207,675	149,322	268,277
Adjustments to budget authority and outlays:				
Deductions for offsetting collections:				
88.00	Federal funds	-51	0	0
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-1,829	0	0
88.90	Total, offsetting collections	-1,880	0	0
89.00	Budget authority (net)	197,307	182,423	255,120
90.00	Outlays (net)	205,796	149,322	268,277

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-5015-0-2-302		FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request
Personnel Compensation:				
111.1	Full-time permanent positions	15,041	14,685	14,703
111.3	Positions other than full-time permanent	239	260	260
111.5	Other personnel compensation	318	250	250
111.9	Total Personnel Compensation	15,598	15,195	15,213
Personnel Benefits:				
112.1	Civilian	2,823	2,780	2,786
113.0	Benefits for former personnel	472	236	281
Other objects:				
121.0	Travel and transportation of persons	686	850	819
122.0	Transportation of things	9	126	10
123.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,151	1,072	1,099
123.2	Rental payments to others	671	594	607
123.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	640	640	640
124.0	Printing and reproduction	137	140	140
125.2	Other services	20,658	14,191	15,682
125.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	—	—	70,000
126.0	Supplies and materials	415	400	400
131.0	Equipment	667	900	900
141.0	Grants	209,194	195,005	146,543
142.0	Insurance claims	0	0	0
199.0	Subtotal obligations, OSM	253,121	232,129	255,120

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)
(Continued)

Identification code: 14-5015-0-2-302		FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	FY 1996 Request
Allocation to the Soil Conservation Service, USDA				
Personnel Compensation:				
311.1	Full-time permanent positions	2,575	2,296	0
311.3	Positions other than full-time permanent	102	105	0
311.5	Other personnel compensation	147	131	0
311.9	Total personnel compensation	2,824	2,532	0
Personnel Benefits				
312.1	Civilian	592	533	0
313.0	Benefits for former personnel	229	114	0
Other Objects				
321.0	Travel and transportation of persons	121	108	0
322.0	Transportation of things	18	16	0
323.2	Rental payments to others	118	105	0
323.3	Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges	119	107	0
324.0	Printing and reproduction	8	7	0
325.2	Other services	565	473	0
326.0	Supplies and materials	91	82	0
331.0	Equipment	130	115	0
341.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions	8,408	3,814	0
343.0	Interest and dividends	1	1	0
399.0	Subtotal, SCS Allocation	13,224	8,007	0
999.9	Total appropriations obligations	266,345	240,136	255,120

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Appropriation: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (including Rural Abandoned Mine Program)

	FY 95 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		FY 96 Request	
Object Class	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1	290	16,981	-	+18	-	-2,296	281	14,703
11.3	5	365	—	—	-	-105	3	260
11.5	8	381	—	—	—	-131	6	250
Total Personnel	303	17,727	0	18	0	-2,532	290	15,213
Other Objects								
12.1		3,313		+6		-533		2,786
13.0		350		+45		-114		281
21.0		958		—		-139		819
22.0		142		—		-132		10
23.1		1,072		+27		—		1,099
23.2		699		+13		-105		607
23.3		747		—		-107		640
24.0		147		—		-7		140
25.2		14,153		—		1,029		15,182
26.0		994		—		-594		400
31.0		1,015		—		-115		900
41.0		141,105		—		5,438		146,543
43.0		1		—		-1		0
Total		182,423		109		2,088		184,620

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Personnel Summary

Identification Code 14-5015-0-2-302	1993 Actual	1994 Estimate	1995 Estimate
Total number of permanent position	322	303	290
Total compensable workyears:			
Full Time Equivalent employment	322	303	290
Full Time Equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1	1	0
Full Time Equivalent of Youth Program/Developmental Positions	0	0	0
Allocation to the Soil Conservation Service			
Total number of permanent positions	85	85	0
Total compensable workyears:			
Full Time Equivalent employment	85	85	0
Full Time Equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	0	0	0
Full Time Equivalent of Youth Program/Developmental Positions	0	0	0

DUAL APPROPRIATION
General Administration

Executive direction, administrative support and the acquisition of certain common services are functions which are agency-wide in scope. Therefore, these are apportioned between the AML and R&T appropriations to reflect the agency-wide distribution of expenditures. The following figures indicate that distribution of funds and staff, and the total requirement:

		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
Executive Direction						
R&T	$	2,029	-115	25	1,939	-90
	FTE	*20*	*-3*	*0*	*17*	*-3*
AML	$	776	13	0	789	13
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Total	$	2,805	-102	25	2,728	-77
	FTE	*27*	*-3*	*0*	*24*	*-3*
Administrative Support						
R&T	$	5,176	-284	-41	4,851	-325
	FTE	69	*-7*	*0*	62	*-7*
AML	$	2,177	-52	-41	2,084	-93
	FTE	24	-2	*0*	22	-2
Total	$	7,353	-336	-82	6,935	-418
	FTE	93	-9	*0*	*84*	-9
General Services						
R&T	$	5,889	150	144	6,183	294
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
AML	$	2,810	68	72	2,950	140
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total	$	8,699	218	216	9,133	434
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: General Administration
Subactivity: Executive Direction

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
R&T	$	2,029	-115	25	1,939	-90
	FTE	*20*	*-3*	*0*	*17*	*-3*
AML	$	776	13	0	789	13
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Total	$	2,805	-102	25	2,728	-77
	FTE	*27*	*-3*	*0*	*24*	*-3*

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1295 (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Section 112).

Objective: Provide executive leadership, direction, policy and program management for all areas of responsibility for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

ONGOING PROGRAM

The Executive Direction subactivity includes the salaries and expenses for the offices of the Director and the Director's staff offices for Equal Employment Opportunity, Communications, and Strategic Planning and Budget.

The following is a discussion of the total requested for Executive Direction in both appropriations.

Director and Director's Staff Offices

The Director, as chief executive of the Office, provides the leadership and direction of OSM activities within the limits delegated to him. The Director provides management and supervision to the following Headquarters offices financed by this subactivitity:

- **Equal Employment Opportunity:** develops and coordinates equal employment opportunity activities within the agency and provides technical assistance to designated counselors.

- **Communications:** coordinates Freedom of Information Act responsibilities, assures agency compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, and provides for an effective interchange of information between interested parties.

- **Strategic Planning and Budget:** provides policy, central coordination and uniform procedures for budget formulation and execution through development and management of agency budget activities. The office issues and tracks resource allocations for the agency and maintains an administrative funds control system. The Budget Officer also serves as one of two Deputy Chief Financial Officers. The strategic planning process provides management and major external constituencies information concerning changing conditions which may affect the mission and objectives of the agency.

Changes for FY 1996
(dollar amounts in thousands)

General Administration Executive Direction		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
R&T	$	1,939	25
	FTE	*17*	*0*
AML	$	789	0
	FTE	*7*	*0*
Total	$	2,728	25
	FTE	*24*	*0*

Outreach Activities (+29,000)

An increase of $29,000 is requested to conduct outreach in conjunction with OSM's strategic planning process.

Discontinued Meetings (-$4,000)

OSM will reduce its travel budget by $100,000. This activity's share of the reduction is $4,000. As resources become increasingly constrained, travel must be prioritized to assure maximum benefits. OSM can realize these savings through the newly adopted regional based structure, the use of improved communication tools, and reduced staffing levels.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: General Administration
Subactivity: Administrative Support

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	FY 1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
R&T	$	5,176	-284	-41	4,851	-325
	FTE	*69*	*-7*	*0*	*62*	*-7*
AML	$	2,177	-52	-41	2,084	-93
	FTE	*24*	*-2*	*0*	*22*	*-2*
Total	$	7,353	-336	-82	6,935	-418
	FTE	*93*	*-9*	*0*	*84*	*-9*

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1295 (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Section 712).

Objective: Maintain administrative support in the functional areas of personnel, procurement, real property management, and budget.

ONGOING PROGRAM

The Administrative Support subactivity includes the offices of the Assistant Director for Finance and Administration, Administration, Financial Management, and Strategic Planning and Budget.

The functions which are components of this subactivity are described in the following.

Assistant Director for Finance and Administration

The Assistant Director for Finance and Administration develops policy and guidelines for activities which include finance, personnel, administrative services, and information resources management. The Assistant Director provides management and supervision to the following Headquarters offices financed by this subactivity:

- **Administration:** provides policy for personnel activities, management relations, training, incentive awards, ethics, and personnel security. Policies for space and property, telecommunications, vehicle fleet management, and safety management are also developed and administered. Other general office services such as procurement and mail handling are provided for Headquarters. The Division develops and maintains agency-wide administrative systems relating to correspondence and paperwork management, forms management, and clearance of reporting and record-keeping requirements.

- **Financial Management:** is responsible for financial services to Headquarters and field staff through payroll, travel and cash management, and all aspects of the management of ABACIS, the agency's accounting system. The Division develops and controls accounting and financial reporting systems and provides technical assistance on the implementation of federal financial and accounting policies and regulations, including preparing the audited financial statements required under the Chief Financial Officers Act. The Department of the Treasury's wire transfer system for letter of credit drawdowns on OSM grants is also administered by the Division of Financial Management, as is OSM's investment of the AML fund. The Finance Officer also serves as one of two Deputy Chief Financial Officers.

- **Information Systems Management:** provides OSM program staff with technical support in the development and operation of information and computerized technical processing systems; manages a full range of computerized information systems necessary to support the Agency's regulatory efforts, including the management and analysis of data and statistics supporting OSM program activities; develops OSM-wide data processing policies and plans; develops and reviews ADP procurement requests for agency contracting; and manages ADP contracts after award. The Division oversees all phases of systems development from identifying needs through systems design, testing, training, and procurement, to operational assistance and implementation.

Strategic Planning and Budget

This office reports to the Director and provides policy, central coordination and uniform procedures for budget formulation and execution through development and management of bureau-wide budget activities. The office issues and tracks resource allocations for the agency and maintains an administrative funds control system. The Budget Officer also serves as one of two Deputy Chief Financial Officers.

Changes for FY 1996
(dollar amounts in thousands)

General Administration Administrative Support		FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
R&T	$	4,851	-41
	FTE	62	0
AML	$	2,084	-41
	FTE	22	0
Total	$	6,935	-82
	FTE	84	0

Non-recurring ADP Equipment Requirements (-$79,000)

This reduction reflects nonrecurring ADP equipment costs and other savings in this activity.

Discontinued Meetings (-$11,000)

OSM will reduce its travel budget by $100,000. This activity's share of the reduction is $11,000. As resources become increasingly constrained, travel must be prioritized to assure maximum benefits. OSM can realize these savings through the newly adopted regional based structure, the use of improved communication tools, and reduced staffing levels.

OHSA Training (+$8,000)

The Department proposes to improve its safety record through improved training. The Department of the Interior has one of the poorest lost time injury rates to employees across the Federal Government. The Department will provide portable/exportable training modules to its safety and management staffs to provide them with the knowledge and skills necessary to improve the safety and health of all its employees.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: General Administration
Subactivity: General Services

(Dollar Amounts In Thousands)

		FY 1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995 (+/-)
R&T	$	5,889	150	144	6,183	294
AML	$	2,810	68	72	2,950	140
Total	$	8,699	218	216	9,133	434

Authorization: 30 U.S.C. 1295 (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Section 712).

Objective: To finance certain overhead expenses that are most efficiently budgeted and managed through central accounts. Included in these types of expenses are office space rental (standard level user charges); FTS (telephone services); U.S. postage; security; health units; *Federal Register* expenses; printing and copier operations costs; and the costs associated with interagency agreements for general services. OSM's contributions to the working capital fund are to support centralized programs that support Department-wide initiatives and costs for all bureaus.

No FTE are funded in this subactivity.

Changes for FY 1996
(dollar amounts in thousands)

General Administration General Services		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
R&T	$	6,183	144
AML	$	2,950	72
Total	$	9,133	216

Secretarial Initiatives (+$300,000)

OSM is requesting $300,000 to fund various Secretarial initiatives. These funds will be used to support the Department Acquisition System, vehicle energy conservation, Women and Minorities Programs, and the Drug-Free Workplace campaign. In providing funding for these activities, OSM supports important Departmental activities and programs.

General Services (-$84,000)

This reduction reflects cost savings that OSM has been able to realize in this activity.

OTHER MATERIALS
Schedule of Advisory and Assistance Services

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Regulation and Technology

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Regulation and Technology: No. 14-1801-0-1-302		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
I. Contractual Services				
Individual Experts & Consultants	B.A.	0	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	B.A.	0	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
Management & Professional Support Services	B.A.	0	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
Engineering & Technical Services	B.A.	0	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	B.A.	0	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
II. Personnel Appointments	B.A.	5	5	5
	Oblig.	0	5	5
	Outlays	0	5	5
III. Advisory Committees	B.A.	0	0	0
	Oblig.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
TOTALS	B.A.	5	5	5
	Oblig.	0	5	5
	Outlays	0	5	5

Accomplishments of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program

The following tables show data on the extent of successful reclamation from Fiscal Year 1978, when the program was begun, through Fiscal Year 1994. The data include projects funded by State grants and by the Federal reclamation program. The projects include both emergency and non-emergency (high priority).

All data are from the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) as submitted by the States and tribes for the State AML programs and by OSM's Eastern and Western Support Centers for the Federal reclamation program.

The Council of Energy Resources Tribes (CERT) includes the following: Blackfeet; Cheyenne River Sioux; Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara (Fort Berthold); Assiniboine and Sioux (Fort Peck); Northern Cheyenne; Jicarilla Apache; Laguna Pueblo; Chippewa and Cree (Rocky Boys); San Carlos Apache; Southern Ute; Ute Mountain Ute; White Mountain Apache; and the Arapaho and Shoshone (Wind River).

The data are presented separately for Priority 1 and 2 (protection of public health, safety, and general welfare) and Priority 3 (environmental restoration).

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 1 and 2—Protection of Public Health, Safety, General Welfare

Problem Nature	Units	AL	AK	AR	CA	CO	GA	IL	IN
Clogged streams	Miles	2						13	14
Clogged stream lands	Acres							552	106
Dangerous highwalls	Lin. ft.	101,890	960	29,906		51,493	1,000	15,385	78,660
Dangerous impoundments	Count	2	3				2	6	5
Dangerous piles & embankments	Acres	37	8	217		7	3	104	477
Dangerous slides	Acres	8						2	
Gases: hazardous/explosive	Count							7	2
Underground mine fires	Acres					108		7	2
Hazardous equipment & facilities	Count	441	57	1		1		184	85
Hazardous water bodies	Count	36		9				1	3
Industrial/residential waste	Acres	22	3	12		2		13	21
Portals	Count	747	6	6	25	486	67	100	41
Polluted water: agri/industrial	Count					3			6
Polluted water: human consumption	Count	9					1		6
Subsidence	Acres	10		2		43	1	16	16
Surface burning	Acres	50		2		21		11	2
Vertical opening	Count	261	5	67	38	256	6	328	249

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 1 and 2—Protection of Public Health, Safety, General Welfare
(continued)

Problem Nature	Units	IA	KS	KY	MD	MI	MO	MT	NC
Clogged streams	Miles	2	1	33	3		10	3	
Clogged stream lands	Acres	234		7,849	41		1,155	2	
Dangerous highwalls	Lin. ft.	45,335	30,431	13,424	26,680	950	43,662	150	
Dangerous impoundments	Count	1	1	76			5	3	
Dangerous piles & embankments	Acres	657	80	214	99		345	62	
Dangerous slides	Acres		1	1,404	17			1	
Gases: hazardous/explosive	Count								
Underground mine fires	Acres			83			2	63	
Hazardous equipment & facilities	Count	4	2	131	12	5	24	175	
Hazardous water bodies	Count	20	2	16	9	2	10		
Industrial/residential waste	Acres	2	2	48	15		69	74	
Portals	Count	1		1,060	17		14	714	
Polluted water: agri/industrial	Count	12	3	5	3		29	17	
Polluted water: human consumption	Count	1		2,890	1		13	12	
Subsidence	Acres	1	27	54	9	1		392	
Surface burning	Acres		3	205		8	19	302	
Vertical opening	Count	17	7	61	2	12	31	430	5

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 1 and 2—Protection of Public Health, Safety, General Welfare
(continued)

Problem Nature	Units	ND	NM	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI
Clogged streams	Miles			10	1		13	
Clogged stream lands	Acres			4,134			61	
Dangerous highwalls	Lin. ft.	25,596		20,258	127,183		297,479	
Dangerous impoundments	Count	4		5			39	
Dangerous piles & embankments	Acres	303	2	85			314	
Dangerous slides	Acres	35		298				
Gases: hazardous/explosive	Count							
Underground mine fires	Acres		2				749	
Hazardous equipment & facilities	Count	14	10	36	13	3	228	
Hazardous water bodies	Count	13		4	108		64	
Industrial/residential waste	Acres	2		34	4		15	
Portals	Count	13	115	129	101	12	203	
Polluted water: agri/industrial	Count	6	1		3		1	
Polluted water: human consumption	Count			2			7	
Subsidence	Acres	1,055	28	40	4	1	2,065	6
Surface burning	Acres	1	32	73			115	
Vertical opening	Count	78	50	126	72	3	264	

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 1 and 2—Protection of Public Health, Safety, General Welfare
(continued)

Problem Nature	Units	SD	TN	TX	UT	VA	WA	WV
Clogged streams	Miles				11	60		26
Clogged stream lands	Acres		147			706		142
Dangerous highwalls	Lin. ft.	135	16,755	3,285	2,925	5,983		115,929
Dangerous impoundments	Count				1	13		125
Dangerous piles & embankments	Acres		200	917	100	217	3	2,173
Dangerous slides	Acres		30			166		256
Gases: hazardous/explosive	Count				19			1
Underground mine fires	Acres				19			18
Hazardous equipment & facilities	Count	4	24		135	172	4	203
Hazardous water bodies	Count		9			1		1
Industrial/residential waste	Acres		11		2	2		16
Portals	Count	5	184	1	487	547	25	1,147
Polluted water: agri/industrial	Count				2			7
Polluted water: human consumption	Count		4			19		6
Subsidence	Acres	1	5		4	4	4	162
Surface burning	Acres		1		38	26	15	262
Vertical opening	Count	1	10	19	23	64	48	53

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 1 and 2—Protection of Public Health, Safety, General Welfare
(continued)

Problem Nature	Units	WY	CT	HT	NT	CERT	National Totals
Clogged streams	Miles						202
Clogged stream lands	Acres	142					15,129
Dangerous highwalls	Lin. ft.	9,011	650	14,302		5,070	1,084,487
Dangerous impoundments	Count	1			1		293
Dangerous piles & embankments	Acres	503	33		1	355	7,516
Dangerous slides	Acres		22		7		2,247
Gases: hazardous/explosive	Count						29
Underground mine fires	Acres	92		2			1,138
Hazardous equipment & facilities	Count	14	1	8	4	6	2,001
Hazardous water bodies	Count					30	338
Industrial/residential waste	Acres	1				5	375
Portals	Count	192	4	9	140	72	6,670
Polluted water: agri/industrial	Count		1				99
Polluted water: human consumption	Count						2,971
Subsidence	Acres	277	16		5	35	4,284
Surface burning	Acres	9			3		1,198
Vertical opening	Count	221	4	2	7	18	2,838

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 3—Environmental Restoration

Problem Nature	Units	AL	AK	AR	CA	CO	GA	IL	IN
Bench	Acres	1				3		1	
Industrial/residential waste	Acres	9				5		13	46
Equipment/facilities	Count	6				7		83	98
Gob Piles	Acres	87	7			102	3	1,909	795
Highwalls	Lin. ft.	18,000				2,028		4,510	3,080
Haul roads	Acres							42	32
Mine openings	Count	26				18	2	73	13
Pits	Acres	1				83		268	6
Spoil Area	Acres	5,934				829		2,097	1,052
Slurry	Acres	33	9					906	
Slump	Acres	1	25					1	2
Water problems	Gal/min	80				1		201	68
Other	—	23				5		780	256

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 3—Environmental Restoration
(continued)

Problem Nature	Units	IA	KS	KY	MD	MI	MO	MT	NC
Bench	Acres			619				1	
Industrial/residential waste	Acres						3	76	
Equipment/facilities	Count		1	51	1	1	4	58	
Gob Piles	Acres	1	89	195	21	21	68	144	
Highwalls	Lin. ft.		3,000	2,000	3,650		8,624	1,170	
Haul roads	Acres	5		1	1	1	1	1	
Mine openings	Count	1		68				42	
Pits	Acres	19	17	3		1	65	18	
Spoil Area	Acres	440	248	976	212	10	1,042	856	
Slurry	Acres		10	58			57		
Slump	Acres		22	10	1	11	1	19	
Water problems	Gal/min				70		86	241	
Other	—		1	408			4	13	

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 3—Environmental Restoration
(continued)

Problem Nature	Units	ND	NM	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI
Bench	Acres		1					
Industrial/residential waste	Acres							
Equipment/facilities	Count		6	3			14	
Gob Piles	Acres		27	68			31	
Highwalls	Lin. ft.			9,220			3,050	
Haul roads	Acres							
Mine openings	Count			19		1	4	
Pits	Acres		2	17			32	
Spoil Area	Acres		1	382			613	
Slurry	Acres		2				1	
Slump	Acres						26	
Water problems	Gal/min						90,462	
Other	—						3	

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 3—Environmental Restoration
(continued)

Problem Nature	Units	SD	TN	TX	UT	VA	WA	WV
Bench	Acres		76		4			
Industrial/residential waste	Acres				7	1		
Equipment/facilities	Count		2		58	21		
Gob Piles	Acres		48	8	229	11		20
Highwalls	Lin. ft.		130		550			7,850
Haul roads	Acres		8		3	1		
Mine openings	Count					20		1
Pits	Acres		47		6			
Spoil Area	Acres		325	152	49	3		2
Slurry	Acres				1			
Slump	Acres		3		16			
Water problems	Gal/min		110		20	20		2
Other	—		1					

AML Reclamation Accomplishments
Priority 3—Environmental Restoration
(continued)

Problem Nature	Units	WY	CT	HT	NT	CERT	National Totals
Bench	Acres		2				708
Industrial/residential waste	Acres	11			1		172
Equipment/facilities	Count	3			2	2	421
Gob Piles	Acres	30	9	25	100	4	4,052
Highwalls	Lin. ft.	1,300	450	551		1,500	70,663
Haul roads	Acres	1	4	15			116
Mine openings	Count	4			12	1	305
Pits	Acres	10	5	10	15	7	632
Spoil Area	Acres	385	4	10	141	80	15,843
Slurry	Acres						1,389
Slump	Acres						138
Water problems	Gal/min	400,002					491,363
Other	—			2	67		1,563

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
Employee Count by Grade

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
Executive Subtotal	**1**	**1**	**1**
ES-6	1	1	1
ES-5	0	0	0
ES-4	4	4	2
ES-3	0	3	0
ES-2	2	1	2
ES-1	2	1	1
ES Subtotal	**9**	**10**	**6**
GS/GM 15	38	30	25
GS/GM 14	86	80	70
GS/GM 13	195	193	185
GS/GM 12	309	316	316
GS/GM 11	71	71	81
GS/GM 10	1	1	1
GS/GM 9	26	31	32
GS/GM 8	16	16	16
GS/GM 7	73	71	71
GS/GM 6	69	65	65
GS/GM 5	56	57	60
GS/GM 4	10	12	12
GS/GM 3	3	3	3
GS/GM 2	4	4	4
GS/GM 1	3	2	1
Subtotal	**960**	**952**	**942**
Ungraded	1	2	2
Total Employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	**971**	**965**	**951**

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1996

MARCH 3, 1849

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Budget Justification, Fiscal Year 1996

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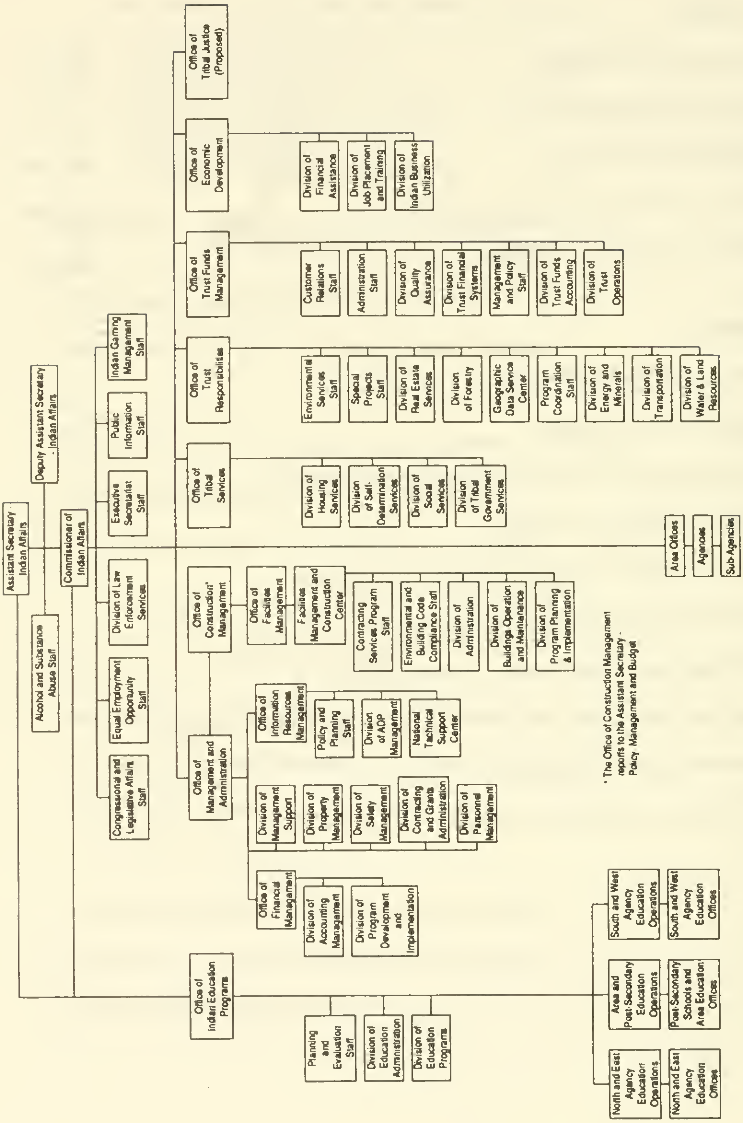
Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
Alcohol and Substance Abuse Staff
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Congressional and Legislative Affairs Staff
Equal Employment Opportunity Staff
Division of Law Enforcement Services
Executive Secretariat Staff
Public Information Staff
Indian Gaming Management Staff
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Office of Financial Management
Division of Accounting Management
Division of Program Development and Implementation
Division of Management Support
Division of Property Management
Division of Safety Management
Division of Contracting and Grants Administration
Division of Personnel Management
Office of Information Resources Management
Policy and Planning Staff
Division of ADP Management
National Technical Support Center
Office of Construction* Management
Office of Facilities Management
Facilities Management and Construction Center
Contracting Services Program Staff
Environmental and Building Code Compliance Staff
Division of Administration
Division of Buildings Operation and Maintenance
Division of Program Planning & Implementation
Office of Tribal Services
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Environmental Services Staff
Special Projects Staff
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Division of Forestry
Geographic Data Service Center
Program Coordination Staff
Division of Energy and Minerals
Division of Transportation
Division of Water & Land Resources
Office of Trust Funds Management
Customer Relations Staff
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Division of Trust Funds Accounting
Division of Trust Operations
Office of Economic Development
Division of Financial Assistance
Division of Job Placement and Training
Division of Indian Business Utilization
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Agencies
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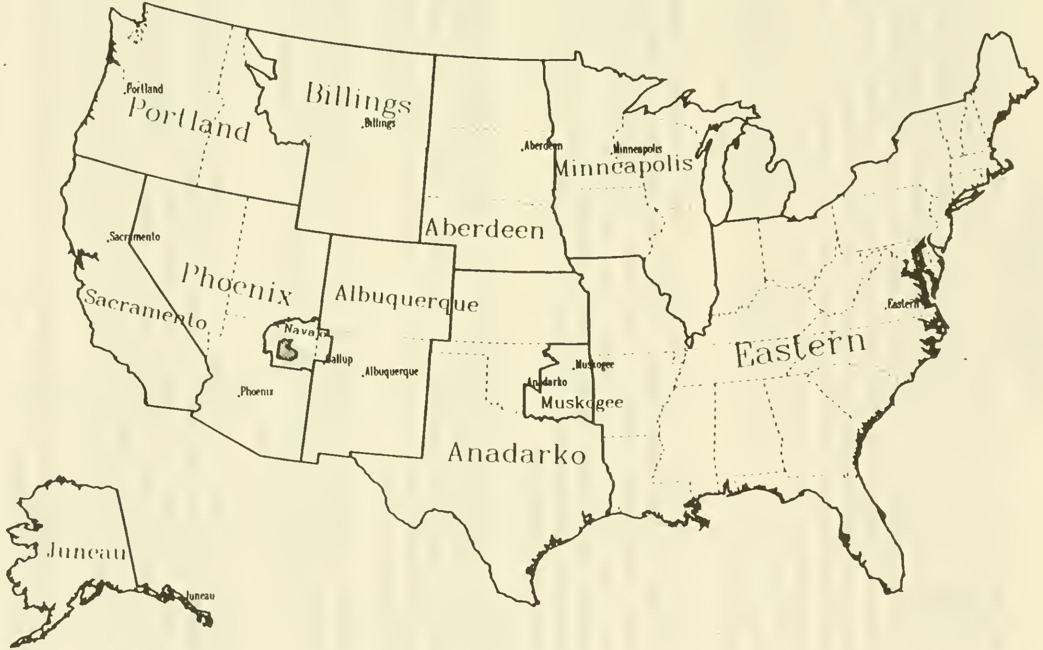
* The Office of Construction Management reports to the Assistant Secretary - Policy Management and Budget

Bureau of Indian Affairs

CURRENT REGIONS



GENERAL STATEMENT

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, created in the War Department in 1824, was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849. The history of the relationship between Indian tribes and the U. S. Government reveals that the mission of the BIA was founded on a government-to-government relationship and a trust responsibility emanating from treaties and other agreements with Native groups. The Bureau, therefore, as an agent of the U.S. Government, recognizes a fundamental responsibility to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and the tribal form of government. The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. The Bureau accomplishes this mission through the delivery of quality services, maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination.

The Bureau is a bifurcated organization headed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs. Both of these officials report directly to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. The Commissioner has line authority over 12 area offices, 83 agency offices, three sub-agencies, six field stations, and two irrigation project offices. Staff support is provided through Directors for Economic Development, Management and Administration, Tribal Services, Trust Responsibilities, and Trust Funds Management.

The Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs directs 28 Education Line Officers stationed throughout the country. During the 1994-95 school year, Education programs supported the operation of 117 day schools, 50 on-reservation boarding schools, six off-reservation boarding schools, and 14 dormitories which house Indian children attending public schools.

The Bureau's headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., but the majority of its central office staff work in Albuquerque, New Mexico. At the end of FY 1994, total employment was 13,709 positions and 12,811 full-time equivalents. About 39 percent of the employees work in Education programs.

The Bureau provides services directly, or through contract, to over one million Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts who reside in 31 states. The Bureau carries out the government-to-government functions for the Federal Government with 327 Indian tribes in the continental United States and with 223 Alaskan Native organizations. The Bureau administers more than 46 million acres of tribally-owned land, 10 million acres of individually-owned land which is held in trust status, and 440,000 acres of federally-owned land.

The following pages provide a comparison between the appropriations enacted for FY 1995 and the FY 1996 request.

SUMMARY TABLE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Direct Appropriations:		FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	(+/-) From 1995
Operation of Indian Programs	$	1,523,862	1,609,842	+85,980
	FTE	*11,265*	*11,228*	*-37*
Construction	$	130,021	125,424	-4,597
	FTE	*907*	*777*	*-130*
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	$	77,096	151,025	+73,929
	FTE	*22*	*32*	*+10*
Indian Direct Loan Program Account	$	2,479	--	-2,479
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	$	9,671	9,684	+13
	FTE	*9*	*9*	--
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	$	1,966	1,966	--
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	$	1,996	--	-1,996
Tribal Land Consolidation	$	--	12,500	+12,500
	FTE	--	*14*	*+14*
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	$	**1,747,091**	**1,910,441**	**+163,350**
	FTE	***12,203***	***12,060***	***-143***
Permanent and Trust Funds:				
Crow Boundary Settlement Act	$	2,675	--	-2,675
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	$	69,765	71,476	+1,711
	FTE	*438*	*438*	--
White Earth Settlement Fund	$	7,500	7,500	--
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	$	345,959	331,115	-14,844
Payment to Tribal Economic Recovery Funds	$	26,400	--	-26,400
Tribal Economic Recovery Fund	$	51,687	20,057	-31,630
Cooperative Fund (Papago)	$	746	673	-73
Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund	$	11,000	11,000	--
Quarters Operation & Maintenance	$	6,000	6,000	--
	FTE	*91*	*91*	--
Equipment Capitalization Fund	*FTE*		*37*	*+37*
Budget Authority, Total BIA	$	**2,268,823**	**2,358,262**	**+89,439**
	FTE	***12,732***	***12,626***	***-106***

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OVERVIEW OF FY 1996 BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 1996 budget request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) totals $2,358,262,000 which consists of $1,910,441,000 for current appropriations and $447,821,000 in permanent appropriations. The FY 1996 request for direct appropriations is $163,350,000 more than enacted by the Congress for FY 1995. This budget request is the largest ever proposed for Indian programs.

	1995 Enacted Level	1996 President's Request	1996 Request Change from 1995	
Budget Authority	($000)	($000)	Amount ($000)	Percent (%)
Current	1,747,091	1,910,441	+163,350	+ 9.3
Permanent	521,732	447,821	- 73,911	- 14.2
Total	2,268,823	2,358,262	+ 89,439	+ 3.9
Full-Time Equivalents	12,732	12,626	- 106	- 0.8

Mission and Objectives

The BIA's mission is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. The mission is accomplished through the delivery of quality services, maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination. The BIA provides services directly, or through contracts, grants or compacts, to over one million Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts who are members of 550 federally-recognized tribes in 31 states. The BIA is trustee over 46 million acres of tribally-owned land, 10 million acres of individually-owned land, and 440,000 acres of federally-owned land. The BIA's organization consists of headquarters offices in Washington, DC and Albuquerque, NM, 12 area offices, 83 agency offices, three sub-agencies, six field stations, and two irrigation project offices. At the end of FY 1994, the BIA's total employment was 12,811 full-time equivalents and 13,709 on-board personnel.

Federal and Tribal Government Relations

On April 29, 1994, President Clinton met with the leaders of over 300 Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages on issues of national policy towards Native Americans. During this historic meeting, the President issued a memorandum to all Federal departments and agencies to remove barriers that prevent them from working directly with tribal governments and to consult with tribal governments in advance on any actions that would affect tribal trust resources. Other matters addressed by tribal leaders included religious freedom, self-governance, gaming, housing, education, and economic development.

In early May 1994, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice jointly sponsored a National American Indian Listening Conference, which was attended by leaders and representatives of more than 200 Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages, to further consultations with tribes on policy issues and initiatives. The Conference covered a wide-range of concerns, such as: use and management of tribal land, water, and natural resources; improvements in tribal governments, law enforcement, and tribal courts; religious freedom for Native Americans; child protection and family intervention; and Indian gaming.

This budget request will provide additional resources for the BIA to respond to many of the priority concerns raised by the tribes at these meetings.

FY 1996 Budget Summary

The FY 1996 request was developed with tribal participation and emphasizes additional commitments to Indian education, tribal self-determination, critical infrastructure needs, and trust fund and trust asset management reform. The major initiatives are highlighted below and in the following tables, with further details on appropriations and program changes provided in this budget document.

Operation of Indian Programs

The FY 1996 budget request for the Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) appropriation totals $1,609,842,000, an increase of $85,980,000 over the FY 1995 enacted level. Major program increases are in the areas of Indian education, tribal self-determination, and BIA management improvements.

For School Operations, a total of $440,085,000 is requested to support the 187 BIA-funded elementary and secondary schools and student dormitories. The major program increases include $11,400,000 for Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP) formula allocations, $3,600,000 for student transportation, $5,600,000 for administrative cost grants, and $3,500,000 for operation and maintenance of the school facilities. These funding increases reflect annual growth in student enrollments, additional investments in modern educational equipment and textbooks, and an increased number of schools being operated by tribes under self-determination grants and contracts. An additional $1,500,000 will support pilot projects for BIA model schools and tribal departments of education, and enhanced ADP capabilities for reporting student and school statistics.

The FY 1996 budget request strengthens Indian self-determination through continued expansion of Tribal Priority Allocations. Consistent with recommendations of the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Task Force on BIA Reorganization, the Contract Support and Welfare Assistance programs are transferred into the Tribal Priority Allocations activity and an additional $2,000,000 is targeted for small and needy tribes. Other program increases within Tribal Priority Allocations are: $8,449,000 for newly recognized tribes; $6,500,000 for contract support payments to tribes that continue to operate federal programs under *Public Law 93-638* contract, grant and compact agreements; $800,000 to support the operations of new detention facilities; and $520,000 for the Tohono O'odham Tribe to protect the natural resources of its reservation on the U.S. and Mexico border. With this request, tribal governments will be able to establish funding levels and priorities for $766,573,000 in Tribal Priority Allocations, or 47.6 percent of the OIP appropriation.

Other proposed increases that will support tribal governments are: $7,000,000 for contract support payments to tribes that operate federal programs under new or expanded *Public Law 93-638* contract, grant and compact agreements; $5,000,000 to initiate the tribal court grant program authorized by The Indian Tribal Justice Act of 1993 (*Public Law 103-176*); and $5,000,000 to initiate a child protection and family violence protection grant program. An additional $6,000,000 is requested to provide planning, negotiating and shortfall grants for new self-governance tribes. The Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-413*) authorizes the BIA to enter into 20 new compact agreements each year. Also, $480,000 is requested for grants to tribes for participation in activities related to regulating mining operations on reservations.

The BIA's FY 1996 request includes $29,196,000 to continue strengthening program management, including increases of $3,545,000 for the Land Records Improvement Project, $612,000 for trust funds management, $2,622,000 to modernize ADP systems and $1,000,000 for personnel streamlining initiatives to allow BIA managers to effect personnel actions at reduced cost.

Construction

The FY 1996 request for the Construction appropriation is $125,424,000, or $4,597,000 below the FY 1995 enacted level. This overall reduction is attributable to adjustments made for the one-time funding provided for irrigation and fish hatchery projects in FY 1995 and the transfer of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and the Southern Arizona water system project to the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians account.

For FY 1996, the $69,173,000 requested for Education Construction will provide $21,500,000 to complete the Chief Leschi School Complex of the Puyallup Tribe in Tacoma, WA, and $13,500,000 to complete construction of the Many Farms School in Arizona. Within Public Safety and Justice Construction, the $15,400,000 requested will provide an additional $4,800,000 to improve fire protection and suppression capabilities, such as new alarm and sprinkler systems in schools and detention centers, and will provide $8,900,000 to construct a new detention facility on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation in Colorado. The $32,908,000 for Resources Management Construction, includes an additional $12,000,000 for Safety of Dams to address the most high-risk deficiencies. For Tribal Government Construction, the $4,394,000 requested includes an additional $1,500,000 for contract support payments to tribes under *Public Law 93-638* agreements. The request also includes $3,549,000 for facility and telecommunications improvement and repairs.

Indian Land & Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

For FY 1996, $151,025,000 is requested for this appropriation, or an increase of $73,929,000 above the FY 1995 enacted level. This request includes $122,885,000 to fully fund all anticipated requirements for implementing enacted Indian land and water rights settlements and $14,472,000 to support studies and negotiations towards reaching future settlements agreements. Also, $13,668,000 is requested for trust fund losses, of which

$12,668,000 is to reimburse Individual Indian Monies account holders for interest lost due to investments in failed financial institutions.

Tribal Land Consolidation

The FY 1996 request includes $12,500,000 to support a proposed initiative for consolidating highly fractionated interests in Indian lands and returning the lands to tribal ownership. Multiple ownership of even small land parcels has diminished the economic utility of Indian lands. The ownership interests, which continue to fractionate at a geometric rate, have complicated and overextended the BIA's realty, land records, and accounting management systems that support its responsibilities as trustee of Indian lands.

Legislation will be proposed to authorize such tribal land consolidation purchases, as well as to amend Indian inheritance law to prevent future fractionation of Indian land ownership.

National Performance Review

The Interior Management Council approved four reinvention laboratory projects designed to improve the delivery of services to Indian tribes and individuals. Working with the tribes and the Department's Office of the Inspector General, the BIA will reengineer and streamline the non-procurement contract award process authorized by The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-638*), as amended. Currently, over 300 tribes and tribal organizations operate federal programs under self-determination contracts, grants and compacts. A second reinvention laboratory focuses on the Housing Improvement Program. The BIA is streamlining program eligibility, application, and implementation procedures to improve service delivery. The third project will establish a partnership with other federal agencies for a one-stop service delivery approach for the Oglala Sioux Tribe that could be expanded to other tribes in South Dakota. The BIA, as lead agency, is coordinating Indian programs of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, Labor, Energy, Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, and the Environmental Protection Agency. A Realty Lease Management Tracking System, the fourth project, is developing an advanced approach for the collection and distribution of lease income for individual land owners on the Standing Rock Reservation. The new system will also link trust land records and trust fund accounts.

Consistent with the President's Executive Order on Customer Service, the BIA has developed a Customer Service Plan to improve performance and responsiveness towards Indian tribes and individuals. The major goals are a 50 percent reduction in program regulations, a reengineering of core business procedures and systems, and increased decisionmaking for tribal governments by 1999. These initiatives were identified through customer surveys conducted in 1992 and meetings with tribal representatives during 1993-94. BIA is implementing its customer standards during 1995.

BIA's Streamlining Plan

The Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Task Force on BIA Reorganization, established in 1991, recently submitted its final recommendations to the Administration and the Congress. Consistent with Task Force and National Performance Review recommendations, the BIA plans to downsize its headquarters and area offices and decentralize program responsibilities to the local tribe and agency levels. The BIA has developed a streamlining plan with several options. The headquarters offices in Washington, DC would be reengineered to perform core planning, budget coordination and quality assurance functions. The 12 area offices would be reduced to 6-8 regions, with Centers of Excellence established in 5 regions to provide technical expertise in economic development, forestry, water, irrigation, and other specialized program areas. The BIA also plans to consolidate administrative functions among headquarters and area offices at a Common Support Center in Albuquerque, NM. During January 8-31, 1995, the BIA held tribal consultation meetings on these streamlining requirements and reorganization proposals at eleven regional locations. The results of these consultations will be shared with all tribes and the Congress in the near future. With this request, the BIA is expected to eliminate 448 FTEs and reduce administrative expenses by $34,546,000 over the FY 1993-96 period.

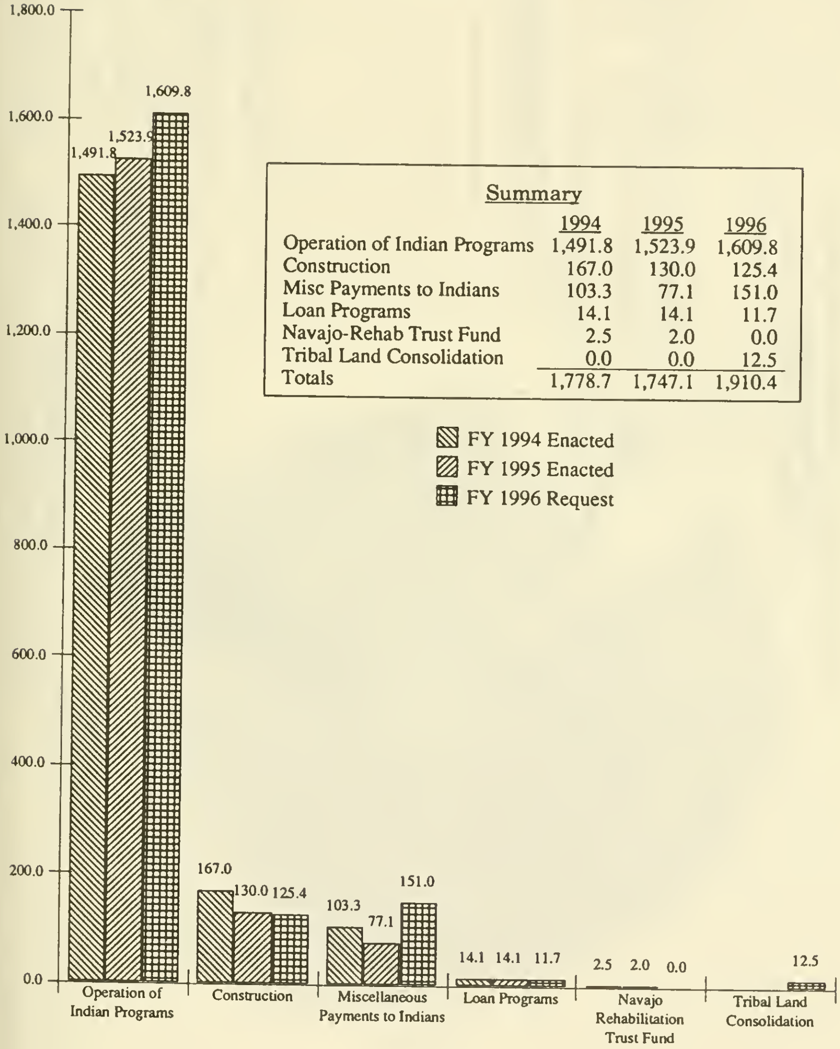
Government Performance and Results Act

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993 (*Public Law 103-62*) requires all federal agencies to establish a strategic plan for program activities by the end of FY 1997 and to begin issuing annual reports on program performance by March 31, 2000. The BIA provides all essential programs and services to Indian tribes that the entire Federal Government normally provides to state and local governments, except for health and defense programs. It also serves as trustee for Indian and Alaska Native lands and monies held in trust by the United States. With such a wide range of responsibilities, the BIA will establish during 1995 a special staff unit to coordinate the development of program goals, objectives, and performance measures.

The BIA has already initiated a GPRA pilot project to develop a performance measurement system for forestry and ecosystem restoration in the Pacific Northwest. The FY 1996 budget request includes resources to improve BIA's automated data systems to report, process and analyze program performance measures. While the BIA identifies and develops the goals, objectives and performance indicators for future use in budget requests, ADP capabilities need to be expanded to the field locations where the program services are provided. The Student Statistics initiative, for example, will provide timely information on student enrollments and other education statistics from the BIA's elementary and secondary schools.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FY 1996 Request Compared to FY 1994 Enacted and FY 1995 Enacted

(Dollars in Millions)

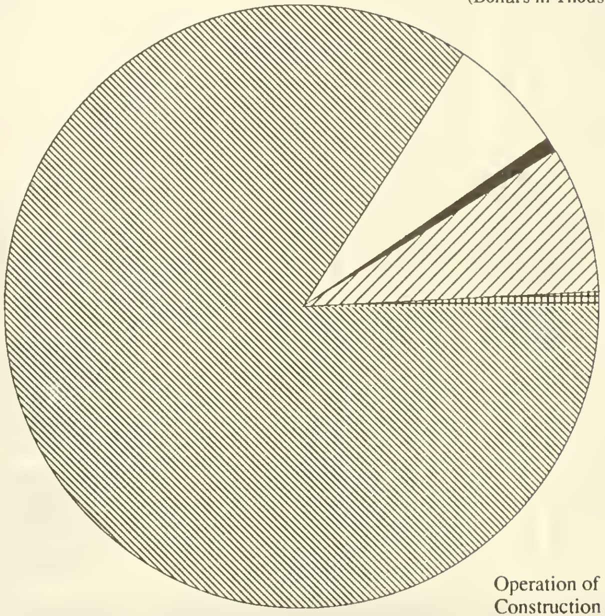


Summary

	1994	1995	1996
Operation of Indian Programs	1,491.8	1,523.9	1,609.8
Construction	167.0	130.0	125.4
Misc Payments to Indians	103.3	77.1	151.0
Loan Programs	14.1	14.1	11.7
Navajo-Rehab Trust Fund	2.5	2.0	0.0
Tribal Land Consolidation	0.0	0.0	12.5
Totals	1,778.7	1,747.1	1,910.4

DISTRIBUTION OF FY 1996 BUDGET REQUEST

(Direct Appropriations)
(Dollars in Thousands)

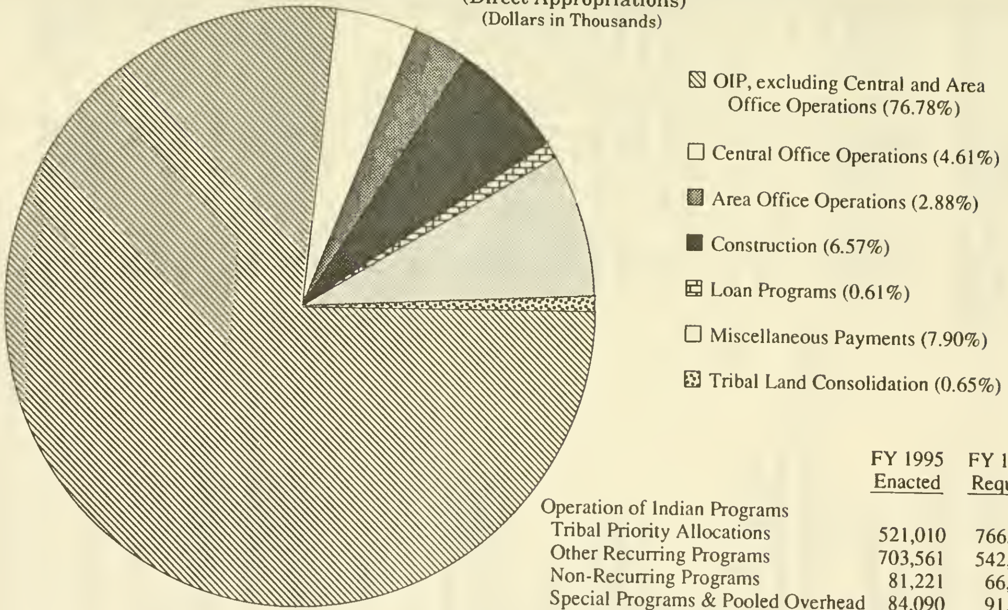


	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change
Operation of Indian Programs	1,523,862	1,609,842	85,980
Construction	130,021	125,424	-4,597
Loan Programs	14,116	11,650	-2,466
Land & Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	77,096	151,025	73,929
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust	1,996	0	-1,996
Tribal Land Consolidation	0	12,500	12,500
Total	1,747,091	1,910,441	163,350

DISTRIBUTION OF FY 1996 BUDGET REQUEST

(Direct Appropriations)

(Dollars in Thousands)



	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	Change
Operation of Indian Programs			
Tribal Priority Allocations	521,010	766,573	245,563
Other Recurring Programs	703,561	542,018	-161,543
Non-Recurring Programs	81,221	66,480	-14,741
Special Programs & Pooled Overhead	84,090	91,778	7,688
Central Office Operations	80,537	88,069	7,532
Area Office Operations	53,443	54,924	1,481
Construction	130,021	125,424	-4,597
Loan Programs	14,116	11,650	-2,466
Land & Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	77,096	151,025	73,929
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust	1,996	0	-1,996
Tribal Land Consolidation	0	12,500	12,500
Total	1,747,091	1,910,441	163,350

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY RESOURCES
($ IN THOUSANDS)

FUNCTION	FY 1995 ENACTED	FY 1996 ESTIMATE	CHANGE
Inadequate Management of Trust Funds:			
Field Operations	375	375	0
Area Office Operations	625	625	0
Central Office Operations	9,780	10,392	612
Trust Fund Losses	3,000	13,668	10,668
Debt Collections/Accounting System Non-Conformance			
Financial Management Improvement Team	750 *	0	(750)
Division of Accounting Management	2,958	2,958	0
Records Management			
Area Office	925	925	0
Central Office	805	805	0
Land Records Improvement			
Central Office Operations	2,413	5,327	2,914
Area Office Operations	1,169	1,819	650
CFO Act Implementation	475	475	0
Department-wide Material Weakness:			
Arts and Artifacts-Central Office	1,150	1,150	0
Arts and Crafts Board	125	205	80
Fixed Asset Subsystem	527	527	0
Acquisition Management			
Central Office	279	279	0
IDEAS	220	220	0
Procurement Work Force Training	80	80	0
Law Enforcement Management System (INLINE)	694	694	0
Emergency Management Improvements:			
Distributed	[1,750]	[1,000]	[-750]
Contingencies	590	1,340	750
Reimbursable Services	1,000 *	1,000 *	0
Safety of Dams (Construction)	17,995	30,019	12,024
TOTALS	$45,935	$72,883	$26,948

* Funded from Emergency Management Improvements

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

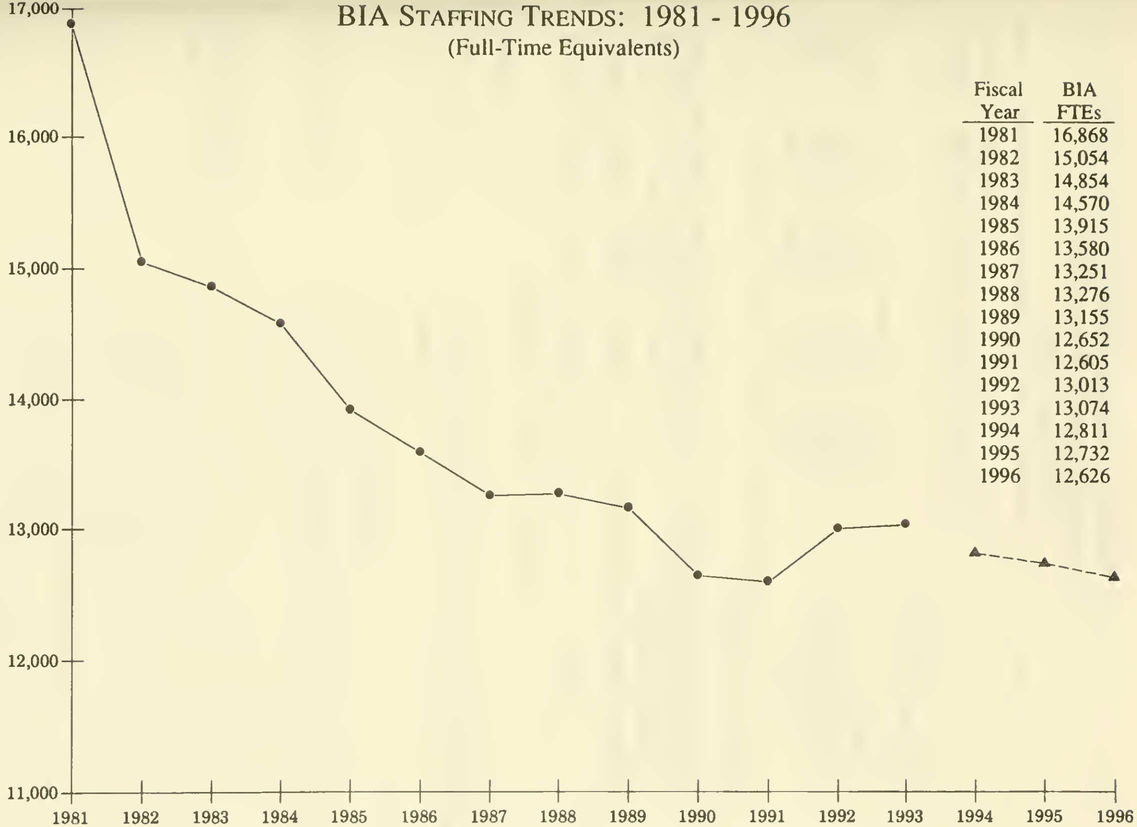
COMPONENTS OF FY 1996 BUDGET CHANGES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Major Program Areas	Program Reductions	Program Increases	Net Change
INDIAN EDUCATION:			
School Operations	(374)	25,600	25,226
New School Construction		30,509	30,509
Education Program Management	(200)		(200)
Facilities I & R (Construction)	(7,776)		(7,776)
Employee Housing (Construction)	(992)		(992)
Subtotal	(9,342)	56,109	46,767
INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION:			
Tribal Priority Allocations		18,269	18,269
Self-Governance Grants		6,000	6,000
Contract Support (ISD Fund)		7,000	7,000
Contract Support (Construction)		1,500	1,500
Child Protection & Family Violence Protection Grants		5,000	5,000
Indian Tribal Justice Act		5,000	5,000
Indian Police Academy		500	500
Detention Center Construction		2,013	2,013
Special Tribal Courts	(1,463)		(1,463)
Special Law Enforcement	(499)		(499)
Subtotal	(1,962)	45,282	43,320
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:			
Small Business Venture Capital Grants		3,000	3,000
Safety of Dams (Construction)		12,000	12,000
Business Development Enterprise Grants	(2,994)		(2,994)
Indian Direct Loan Program	(2,479)		(2,479)
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	(1,996)		(1,996)
Gila River Farms Project	(395)		(395)
Subtotal	(7,864)	15,000	7,136

Major Program Areas	Program Reductions	Program Increases	Net Change
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:			
Tribal Mining Regulations		480	480
Irrigation Drainage	(287)		(287)
Intertribal Agricultural Council	(198)		(198)
Council of Energy Resource Tribes	(200)		(200)
Native American Fish & Wildlife	(250)		(250)
Subtotal	(935)	480	(455)
LAND & WATER SETTLEMENTS:			
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project		7,551	7,551
Southern Arizona Settlement		722	722
Ute Indian Rights Settlement		4,349	4,349
Northern Cheyenne Settlement		8,700	8,700
Pyramid Lake Settlement		2,000	2,000
Fallon Settlement	(3,200)		(3,200)
Subtotal	(3,200)	23,322	20,122
BIA MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS:			
Tribal Land Consolidation		12,500	12,500
Land Records Improvements		3,500	3,500
Trust Funds Deficiencies		10,668	10,668
Trust Funds Management		612	612
IRM & ADP System Improvements		2,622	2,622
Personnel ADP Systems & Training		1,000	1,000
Fire Safety Improvements (Construction)		4,800	4,800
Fire Safety Coordination		200	200
Facilities O & M		500	500
Indian Arts & Crafts Board		80	80
Facilities I & R (Construction)	(4,732)		(4,732)
Subtotal	(4,732)	36,482	31,750
ALL OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:			
Federal Pay Adjustments		23,586	23,586
Fixed Costs & One-Time Adjustments		(10,157)	(10,157)
Employee Displacement Costs	(1,000)		(1,000)
FTS2000 Telecommunications		1,216	1,216
Headquarters Relocation		1,065	1,065
Subtotal	(1,000)	15,710	14,710
TOTAL:	(29,035)	192,385	163,350

BIA Staffing Trends: 1981 - 1996

(Full-Time Equivalents)



Fiscal Year	BIA FTEs
1981	16,868
1982	15,054
1983	14,854
1984	14,570
1985	13,915
1986	13,580
1987	13,251
1988	13,276
1989	13,155
1990	12,652
1991	12,605
1992	13,013
1993	13,074
1994	12,811
1995	12,732
1996	12,626

NOTE: FY 1994-96 excludes FTEs allocated by BIA to other federal agencies.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Streamlining Savings: FY 1993 - FY 1996
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	Total
Full-Time Equivalents:					
Total FTE	13,074	12,811	12,732	12,626	**(448)**
Headquarters FTE:	1,984	1,931	1,837	1,834	**(150)**
Central Offices	861	829	849	846	**(15)**
Area Offices	1,123	1,102	988	988	**(135)**
Streamlining Savings ($):					
Administrative Cost Savings		(13,569)	(11,907)	(4,053)	**(29,529)**
Procurement Savings			(2,628)		**(2,628)**
Personnel Downsizing			(929)		**(929)**
Financial Management Savings		(210)	(250)	(1,000)	**(1,460)**
TOTAL	0	(13,779)	(15,714)	(5,053)	**(34,546)**

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Authorizing Statutes

General Authorizations:

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921), 42 Stat. 208, *P.L. 67-85*; 90 Stat. 2233, *P.L. 94-482*. Permanent.

25 U.S.C. 461 et seq. (The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934), 48 Stat. 984, *P.L. 73-383*; *P.L. 103-263*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), 88 Stat. 2203, *P.L. 93-638*, *P.L. 100-472*; 102 Stat. 2285, *P.L. 103-413*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 452 (The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934), 48 Stat. 596, *P.L. 73-167*; *P.L. 103-332*. No expiration.

25 U.S.C. 2401 et seq., Part 4 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Subtitle C (The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986), 106 Stat. 4582, *P.L. 99-570*, as amended; 102 Stat. 4217, *P.L. 100-690*; *P.L. 102-573*. Appropriations authorized through 2000.

In addition to the general authorizations listed above, the following programs have specific authorizing legislation as shown below:

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Education

School Operations	25 U.S.C. 2001-2019 (The Education Amendments of 1978), 92 Stat. 2143, *P.L. 95-561*, as amended; *P.L. 103-382*. Certain appropriations authorized through 1999.
	25 U.S.C. 2008 (The Quarter Blood Amendment), 99 Stat. 1747, *P.L. 99-228; P.L. 101-301*. No expiration.
Continuing Education	25 U.S.C. 1810 et seq. (The Tribally Controlled College Assistance Act of 1978), 106 Stat. 797, *P.L. 95-471*, *P.L. 102-325*. Appropriations authorized through 1997.

Tribal Government

Aid to Tribal Government	25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), *P.L. 96-420*; *P.L. 102-171*.
	25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. (The Indian Judgment Fund Distribution Act of 1973); 106 Stat. 4516, *P.L. 102-572*.
	25 U.S.C. 651 (Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2131, *P.L. 102-416*.
New Tribes	25 U.S.C. 983 (Ponca Restoration Act), 104 Stat. 1167, *P.L. 101-484*

	25 U.S.C. 1721 (Aroostook Band of Micmacs Settlement Act), 105 Stat. 1143, *P.L. 102-171*
	California Rancheria Act of 1958, 72 Stat. 619, *P.L. 85-671*; Act of August 11, 1964, 78 Stat. 390, *P.L. 88-419*
	25 U.S.C. 941 (Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993), 107 Stat. 1118, *P.L. 103-116*
	25 U.S.C. *** (Auburn Indian Restoration-Title II), 108 Stat. 4526, *P.L. 103-434*
	25 U.S.C. *** (Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians), 108 Stat. 2153, *P.L. 103-323*
	25 U.S.C. *** (Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians and the Little Band of Ottawa Indians Act), 108 Stat. 2156, *P.L. 103-324*
	25 U.S.C. 1300 (Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians), 108 Stat. 4793, *P.L. 103-454*, Title III.
Self Governance	25 U.S.C. *** (Tribal Self-Governance); *P.L. 103-413*, Title IV.
Public Safety and Justice	
Tribal Courts	25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (The Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980), *P.L. 96-420*; *P.L. 102-171.*
	25 U.S.C. 3601 et seq. (Indian Tribal Justice Act), 107 Stat. 2004, *P.L. 103-176*; Appropriations authorized through 2000.
Law Enforcement	18 U.S.C. 3055 (Act of June 25, 1948), 62 Stat. 817, *P.L. 80-675*; *P.L. 103-322.*
	25 U.S.C. 2801 et seq. (Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act), 104 Stat. 473, *P.L. 101-379.*
	5 U.S.C. 5305 (Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform), 104 Stat. 1463, *P.L. 101-509*, Title IV; *P.L. 103-322.*
Human Services	
Social Services	25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq. (Indian Child Welfare Act), 92 Stat. 3069, *P.L. 95-608* (Family Support Act), 102 Stat. 2343, *P.L. 100-485.* No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 1300 (Texas Band of Kickapoo Act), 96 Stat. 2269, *P.L. 97-429.* No expiration.
Child Protection	18 U.S.C. 53 (Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act), 104 Stat. 4531, *P.L. 101-630*, Title IV. Authorization of appropriations for Sec. 410 and 411 expires in FY 1995.

Community Development

Employment Development	25 U.S.C. 309 (Vocational Training), 8/3/56, 70 Stat. 986, *P.L. 84-959*; 77 Stat. 471, *P.L. 88-230*; *P.L. 90-252*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 3402 et seq. (Indian Employment Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 2302, *P.L. 102-477*. No expiration.
Economic Development	25 U.S.C. 1523 (The Indian Financing Act of 1974), *P.L. 93-262*, as amended; 98 Stat. 1726, *P.L. 98-449*. No expiration.
	Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, Section 13112, 104 Stat. 1388, *P.L. 101-508*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 305 (The Act of August 27, 1935), 104 Stat. 4662, *P.L. 74-355*; *P.L. 101-644* (Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990). No expiration.
Road Maintenance	25 U.S.C. 318(a) (The Federal Highway Act of 1921), 45 Stat. 750, *P.L. 70-520.*

Resources Management

Irrigation O&M	25 U.S.C. 3701 (American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act), 107 Stat. 2011, *P.L. 103-177*. No expiration.
Forestry	25 U.S.C. 406 & 407 (The Act of June 25, 1910), 36 Stat. 857; *P.L. 100-580.*
	18 U.S.C. 1853, 1855, and 1856, 62 Stat. 787 and 788; *P.L. 100-690.*
	18 U.S.C. 1853, Rumsey Indian Rancheria Act, 104 Stat. 4531, *P.L. 101-630*, Sec. 304-320.
Wildlife and Parks	16 U.S.C. 3631 (The U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985), 99 Stat. 7, *P.L. 99-5*. No expiration.
	16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980), 94 Stat. 2371, *P.L. 96-487*. No expiration.
	42 U.S.C. 1966 (The American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978), 92 Stat. 469, *P.L. 95-341*; 108 Stat. 3125, *P.L. 103-344.*
	Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement Act, 104 Stat. 3289, *P.L. 101-618*. No expiration.
	Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Act, 104 Stat. 3289, *P.L. 101-618*. No expiration.
Minerals and Mining	16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq. (Umatilla Basin Project Act), *P.L. 100-557.*
Real Estate Services	25 U.S.C. 176 (Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946), 60 Stat. 1097. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 311 (The Act of March 3, 1901), 31 Stat. 1084, *P.L. 56-382*. No expiration.

	25 U.S.C. 393 (The Act of March 3, 1921), 41 Stat. 1232, *P.L. 66-359*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 2201 et seq. (Indian Land Consolidation Act), 96 Stat. 2515, *P.L. 97-459*; 98 Stat. 3171, *P.L. 98-608*; *P.L. 102-238*. No expiration.
Trust Services	
Indian Rights Protection	28 U.S.C. 2415 (Statute of Limitations; The Indian Claims Limitation Act of 1982), 96 Stat. 1976, *P.L. 97-394*; *P.L. 98-250*. No expiration.
	16 U.S.C. 3101 (The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act), 94 Stat. 2371, *P.L. 96-487*.
	43 U.S.C. 1601 (The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act), 106 Stat. 2112-2125, *P.L. 92-203*.
	Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994, 108 Stat. 4164, *P.L. 103-399*. No expiration.
Financial Trust Services	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of June 24, 1938), 52 Stat. 1087, *P.L. 75-414*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. *** (American Indian Trust Funds Management Reform Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4239, *P.L. 103-412*.
Navajo-Hopi Settlement	25 U.S.C. 640 et seq. (The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of December 22, 1974), *P.L. 93-531*; *P.L. 102-180*, 105 Stat 1230. Expires when President determines that its functions have been fully discharged.
General Administration	
Administration	Chief Financial Officers Act, 104 Stat. 2838, *P.L. 101-576*.
Indian Gaming	25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq. (Indian Gaming Regulatory Act), 102 Stat. 2467, *P.L. 100-497*; 105 Stat. 1908, *P.L. 102-238*. No expiration.
	CONSTRUCTION
Facility Construction	25 U.S.C. 631(2)(12)(14) (The Act of April 19, 1950), 72 Stat. 834, *P.L. 85-740*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 465 (The Act of June 18, 1934), 48 Stat. 984, *P.L. 73-383*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 318a (The Act of May 26, 1928), *P.L. 70-520*, 45 Stat. 750. No expiration.
Road Construction	25 U.S.C. 104(b)(5)(A) (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of April 2, 1987), 101 Stat. 145, *P.L. 100-17*, as amended by 101 Stat. 1919, *P.L. 102-240*. No expiration.
	25 U.S.C. 204(b) and (c) (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of April 2, 1987), as amended by 101 Stat. 1919, *P.L. 102-240*. No expiration.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

White Earth Reservation Claims Settlement Act	25 U.S.C. 331 (The Act of March 24, 1986), 100 Stat. 61, *P.L. 99-264*. No expiration.
Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act	25 U.S.C. 2301 (The Act of October 19, 1984), 98 Stat. 2317, *P.L. 98-500*. No expiration.
Hoopa-Yurok	25 U.S.C. 1300i (Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act) 102 Stat. 2924, *P.L. 100-580*, 25 U.S.C. 1721 et seq. (Settlement Act of 1980), 94 Stat. 1785, *P.L. 96-420*. No expiration.
Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribes Water Rights Settlement	(Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribes Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990), 104 Stat. 3289, *P.L. 101-618*. Appropriations authorized through 1997.
Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	(Truckee Carson Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement Act), 104 Stat. 3294, *P.L. 101-618*. Appropriations authorized through 1997.
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	(Navajo Indian Irrigation Project: San Juan-Chama Project), 76 Stat. 96, *P.L. 87-483*. No expiration.
Jicarilla Apache Water Rights Settlement	(Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act), 106 Stat. 2237, *P.L. 102-441*. Appropriations authorized through 1996.
Ute Indian Rights Settlement	(Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 4650, *P.L. 102-575*. Authorization for Bonneville Tribal Credit expires in 2043.
Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement	(Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act), 96 Stat. 1274, *P.L. 97-293*. No expiration.
San Carlos Apache	(San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement, Arizona), 106 Stat. 4740, *P.L. 102-575*. No expiration.
Three Affiliated Tribes Settlement Fund	(Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Program, North Dakota), 106 Stat. 4731, *P.L. 102-575*. No expiration.
Yavapai-Prescott	(Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4526, *P.L. 103-434*. No expiration.
Northern Cheyenne	(Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992), 106 Stat. 1186, *P.L. 102-374*; 108 Stat. 707, *P.L. 103-263*. No expiration.
Catawba	(Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Land Claims Settlement Act of 1993), 107 Stat. 1118, *P.L. 103-116*. Authorization for land acquisition expires in 2018.
Trust Fund Deficiencies	(American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 4239, *P.L. 103-412*. No expiration.

NAVAJO REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	25 U.S.C. 640d et seq. (The Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of December 22, 1974), *P.L. 93-531*; *P.L. 100-666*; *P.L. 101-121*. Appropriations authorized through 1995.

TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUND

Tribal Economic Recovery Fund	(Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Program, North Dakota), 106 Stat. 4731, *P.L. 102-575*, unspecified
Crow Settlement	(Crow Boundary Settlement Act of 1994), 108 Stat. 444, *P.L. 103-444*, indefinite

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS & TRUST FUNDS

Claims and Treaty Obligations	Act of February 19, 1831
	Treaty of November 11, 1794
	Treaty of September 24, 1857
	Acts of March 2, 1889; June 10, 1896; June 21, 1906
	(Menominee Restoration Act), 87 Stat. 770, *P.L. 93-197*
O & M, Indian Irrigation Systems	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of November 4, 1983), 60 Stat. 895, *P.L. 98-146*
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects	25 U.S.C. 162a (The Act of November 4, 1983), 60 Stat. 895, *P.L. 98-146*, 65 Stat. 254
Alaska Resupply Program	Act of February 20, 1942, 56 Stat. 95, *P.L. 77-457*. No expiration.
Cochiti Wet Field Station	(Implementation of Settlement Agreement between the Pueblo of Cochiti and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 106 Stat. 960, *P.L. 102-358*.
Cooperative Fund, Papago	25 U.S.C. 386a (Section 313, Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act), 96 Stat. 1274-1285, *P.L. 97-293*
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	25 U.S.C. 123 et seq. (The Act of May 18, 1916), 39 Stat. 158, *P.L. 64-80*, (Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992) *P.L. 102-575*

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

O & M, Quarters	5 U.S.C. 5911 (Federal Employees Quarters and Facilities Act of August 20, 1964), *P.L. 88-459, P.L. 98-473*; *P.L. 100-446*

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE GUARANTEED LOAN LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS DIRECT LOAN FINANCING

The credit accounts listed above include those authorized under the Indian Financing Act or newly authorized under the Credit Reform Act of 1990. These statutes are:

25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq. (The Indian Financing Act of April 12, 1974), *P.L. 93-262*, as amended by *P.L. 98-449* and *P.L. 100-442*. Ceiling on Guaranteed Loans of $500 million.

2 U.S.C. 661 (Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title V - The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990), *P.L. 101-508, Section 1320*. No expiration.

Appropriation Summary Statement

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs

The Operation of Indian Programs appropriation consists of a wide range of services and benefits provided to Indian tribes, Alaskan Native groups, and individual Native Americans.

1. Other Recurring Programs - This activity includes those programs for which funds are (1) distributed by formula, such as school operations and tribal community colleges; (2) based upon need, such as facilities operation and maintenance and special law enforcement; and (3) resource management activities that carry out specific laws or court-ordered settlements.

2. Non-Recurring Programs - This activity includes programs that support Indian reservation and tribal projects of limited duration, such as economic development grants, noxious weed eradication, cadastral surveys, and forest development.

3. Central Office Operations - This activity supports the executive, program, and administrative management costs of the Central Office organizations most of which are located in Washington, DC, and Albuquerque, NM.

4. Area Office Operations - The Bureau of Indian Affairs has 12 Area Offices located throughout the country. Area Directors have line authority over agency superintendents. Virtually all of the staff and related administrative support costs for area offices are included within this activity. Area Directors have flexibility in aligning their staff and resources to best meet the program requirements of the tribes within their area.

5. Special Programs and Pooled Overhead - Most of the funds in this activity support bureau-wide expenses for items such as unemployment compensation, workers compensation, facilities rentals, telecommunications, and data processing. In addition, funds that are contracted by tribes in urban areas or private organizations providing services to Indians are included. This activity also includes the Bureau's two post-secondary schools.

6. Tribal Priority Allocations - This activity includes the majority of the funds used to support on-going programs at the local tribal level. Funding priorities for all of the programs included in Tribal Priority Allocations are determined in consultation with tribal officials. Although budget estimates include specific amounts for individual programs, funds may be shifted among programs within the total available for a tribe or a Bureau of Indian Affairs agency at the time of budget execution.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FOREST PLAN FOR A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

	1994 Actual	1995 Est.	1996 Est.
Timber harvest			
Volume of backlogged timber cut (Million Board feet)		40	40
Ecosystem restoration:			
Restoration work on streams (miles)	35	280	280

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Operation of Indian Programs

For operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants including expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, or institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order; management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices; maintaining of Indian reservation roads as defined in section 101 of title 23, United States Code; and construction, repair, and improvement of Indian housing, [$1,526,778,000] $1,609,842,000, of which $208,000 shall be for cyclical maintenance of tribally owned fish hatcheries and related facilities; and of which $297,000 shall be for a grant to the Close Up Foundation; and of which not to exceed [$95,823,000] $109,626,000 shall be for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with ongoing contracts or grants or compacts entered into with the Bureau of Indian Affairs prior to fiscal year 1996, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended[: Provided, That tribes and tribal contractors may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet contract support costs of ongoing contracts, grants or compact agreements], and $7,000,000 shall be for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, which shall be available for the transitional cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act; and of which not to exceed [$330,111,000 shall be] $356,045,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs [which] shall become available for obligation on July 1, [1995] 1996, and shall remain available for obligation until September 30, [1996] 1997; and of which not to exceed [$72,580,000 shall be] $70,720,000 for higher education scholarships, adult vocational training, and assistance to public schools under the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended (25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.), [which] shall remain available for obligation until September 30, [1996] 1997; and of which [$75,902,000] not to exceed $84,947,000 shall remain available until expended[, including $16,206,000] for trust funds management, [$19,083,000 for] housing improvement, [$30,169,000 for] road maintenance, [$2,332,000 for] attorney fees, [$1,983,000 for] litigation support, [$4,934,000 for] self-governance grants [tribal compacts], Indian Self-Determination Fund, and [$1,195,000 for] the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: *Provided*, That tribes and tribal contractors may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants or compact agreements: *Provided further*, That payments of funds obligated as grants to schools pursuant to Public Law 100-297 shall be made not later than July 15 and December 1 in lieu of the payments authorized to be made on October 1 and January 1 of each calendar year: *Provided further*, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year [1995] 1996, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), or grants authorized by the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2001 and 2008A) shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee[: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, $7,500,000 shall remain available until expended, for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, which shall be available for the transitional costs of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be expended as matching funds for programs funded under section 103(b)(2) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to transfer funds under a contract with any third party for the management of tribal or individual Indian trust funds until the funds held in trust for all such tribes or individuals have been audited and reconciled to the earliest possible date, the results of such reconciliation have been certified by an independent party as the most complete reconciliation of such funds possible, and the affected tribe or individual has been provided with an accounting of such funds]: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations shall not commence to run on any claim, including any claim in litigation pending on the date of this Act, concerning losses to or mismanagement of trust funds, until the affected tribe or individual Indian has been furnished with the accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss: *Provided further*, That to provide funding uniformity within a Self-Governance Compact, any funds provided in this Act with availability for more than one year may be reprogrammed to one year availability but shall remain available within the Compact until expended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, Indian tribal governments may, by appropriate changes in eligibility criteria or by other means, change eligibility for general assistance or change the amount of general assistance payments for individuals within the service area of such tribe who are otherwise deemed eligible for general assistance payments so long as such changes are applied in a consistent manner to individuals similarly situated: *Provided further*, That any savings realized by such changes shall be available for use in meeting other priorities of the tribes[: *Provided further*, That any such change must be part of a comprehensive tribal plan for reducing the long-term need for general assistance payments: *Provided further*, That any such tribal plan must incorporate, to the greatest extent feasible, currently existing social service, educational training, and employment assistance resources prior to changing general assistance eligibility or payment standards which would have the effect of increasing the cost of general assistance]: *Provided further*, That any net increase in costs to the Federal government which result solely from tribally increased payment levels [and which are not part of such a comprehensive tribal plan] for general assistance shall be met exclusively from funds available to the tribe from within its tribal priority allocation: *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, [1995] 1996, may be transferred during fiscal year [1996] 1997 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of such tribe within the tribe's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, [1996] 1997: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended (25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.), shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska in fiscal year [1995] 1996[: *Provided further*, That within the funds contained in this Act, only the following new schools may receive initial funding pursuant to the provisions of 25 U.S.C. 2001(k) or 2505(a)(1)(C) and (D): Trenton and Sault Ste. Marie: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall establish a Joint Working Group on ISEP Funds Allocation to consult with Indian tribes and schools on improving the basis for allocating Indian School Equalization Program funds]: *Provided further*, That funds made available in this or any other Act for expenditure through September 30, [1996] 1997 for schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available only to the [187] schools which will be in the Bureau of Indian Affairs school system as of September 1, 1995. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.*)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Operation of Indian Programs

1. Addition: "compacts,"

This addition is a technical adjusment to include compact agreements as a means for obligating funds to self-governance tribes in accordance with the Self-Governance Act of 1994, *P. L. 103-413*, 108 Stat. 4250.

2. Addition: "entered into with the Bureau of Indian Affairs prior to fiscal year 1996, as"

This language is proposed to clearly define an "on-going" contract, grant, and compact agreement that is eligible to receive payments from the amount of funds specified in this clause.

3. Deletion: ": *Provided*, That tribes and tribal contractors may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants or compact agreements"

This provision is deleted as a technical adjustment to relocate all provisions elsewhere in the text of the appropriations language.

4. Addition: ", and $7,000,000 shall be for the Indian Self-Determination fund, which shall be available for the transitional cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act"

This addition is a technical adjustment that relocates in one section the language that addresses the funding amounts and purposes for the separate contract support payments. The separate provision is deleted elsewhere is the appropriations language.

5. Deletions: "shall be" "which"

These deletions are technical adjustments to the appropriations language.

6. Addition: "not to exceed"

Deletions: ", including" "for"

The revised language will enable tribes to reprogram funds for the housing improvement and road maintenance programs, which are within Tribal Priority Allocations, consistent with the no-year limitation on the availability of these funds. Tribes would be able to reprogram the funds between the housing improvement and road maintenance programs without exceeding the total of no-year funds that is specified. Tribes could also reprogram other funds (annual or two year availability) for housing improvement and road maintenance purposes but the availability would be limited.

7. Addition: "grants"

Deletion: "tribal compacts"

This revised language is a technical correction to the appropriations language since all funds awarded under tribal compact agreements are obligated on an annual basis. Grant awards to self-governance tribes for planning, negotiations, and shortfall expenses are made available on a no-year basis.

8. Addition: "Indian Self-Determination Fund"

The addition is a technical adjustment to combine all no-year program funds in one section in the appropriations language. Similar language on the availability of funds for the Indian Self-Determination Fund is deleted elsewhere in the text.

9. Addition: ": *Provided*, That tribes and tribal contractors may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of on-going contracts, grants or compact agreements"

This provision is added as a technical adjustment which relocated all provisions in a common section of the appropriations language.

10. Addition: "*further*"

This addition is a technical adjustment to the appropriation language.

11. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That of the funds provided, $7,500,000 shall remain available until expended, for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, which shall be available for the transitional costs of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act"

This deletion is a technical adjustment which relocates all provisions in a common section of the appropriations language.

12. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be expended as matching funds for programs funded under section 103(b)(2) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act"

This provision is deleted since the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994 (*Public Law 103-413*) authorize tribes and tribal organizations to use funds provided under self-determination contracts to meet matching requirements of other federal and non-federal programs.

13. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to transfer funds under a contract with any third party for the management of tribal or individual Indian trust funds until the funds held in trust for all such tribes or individuals have been audited and reconciled to the earliest possible date, the

results of such reconciliation have been certified by an independent party as the most complete reconciliation of such funds possible, and the affected tribe or individual has been provided with an accounting of such funds"

This provision is deleted since the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-412*) authorizes tribes to voluntarily withdraw funds held in trust for the tribe for management by the tribe. The Secretary must approve the tribe's plan for its management of the trust funds in advance of the withdrawal of funds. The Secretary is also authorized to provide technical support and assistance to the tribes in developing, implementing, and managing their trust fund investment plans.

14. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That any such change must be part of a comprehensive tribal plan for reducing the long-term need for general assistance payments: Provided further, That any such tribal plan must incorporate, to the greatest extent feasible, currently existing social service, educational training, and employment assistance resources prior to changing general assistance eligibility or payment standards which would have the effect of increasing the cost of general assistance"

Deletion: "an which are not a part of such a comprehensive tribal plan"

This provision is deleted to withdraw the comprehensive tribal plan requirement as a precondition for tribes to adjust general assistance payments and reprogram such funds within Tribal Priority Allocation to meet local needs and priorities.

15. Addition: "for general assistance"

This language is a technical adjustment to clarify the specific program funds referred to in the provision.

16. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That within the funds contained in this Act, only the following new schools may receive initial funding pursuant to the provisions of the Title 25 U.S.C. 2001(k) or 2505(a)(1)(C) and (D): Trenton and Sault Ste Marie"

This provision is deleted since the Bureau anticipates that the two schools will become part of the BIA school system during FY 1995.

17. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall establish a Joint Working Group on ISEP Funds Allocation to consult with Indian tribes and schools on improving the basis for allocating Indian School Equalization Program funds"

This provision is deleted since the Joint Working Group was established in FY 1995.

18. Deletion: "187"

Congress added this provision in the FY 1995 Appropriations Act to ensure that the number of schools included in the estimates remained constant so that resources for these schools would not be reduced as a result of allowing previously public schools into the Bureau system. The Bureau is retaining language in the 1996 budget that limits the funding for schools to those in the system as of September 1, 1995. This is consistent with the intent of the FY 1995 language.

Appropriation Language Citations

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs

1. For operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants

   25 U.S.C. 13
   25 U.S.C. 450f(a) and 450h(a)
   31 U.S.C. Chapter 63
   108 Stat. 4250

   25 U.S.C. 13 provides for direct operation of various federal programs for Indians throughout the United States.

   25 U.S.C. 450f(a) directs the Secretary, upon the request of any Indian tribe, to enter into a contract or contracts to plan, conduct, and administer programs which the Secretary is otherwise authorized to administer.

   31 U.S.C. Chapter 63 provides procedures to be followed in the preparation of federal contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

   108 Stat. 4250, Public Law 103-413 provides procedures to be followed to establish and implement tribal self-governance compacts

2. including expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, or institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians

   25 U.S.C. 309 and 309a
   25 U.S.C. 406b
   25 U.S.C. 452-457
   25 U.S.C. 1801-1815
   25 U.S.C. 2001-2020
   25 U.S.C. 2401-2416
   25 U.S.C. 2431-2434

   25 U.S.C. 309 and 309(a) authorizes vocational training and counseling programs and appropriations therefor.

   25 U.S.C. 406(b) authorizes grants to the Navajo Community College.

   25 U.S.C. 452-457 authorizes contracts for welfare and educational services.

25 U.S.C. 1801-1815 authorizes grants to Tribally Controlled Community Colleges.

25 U.S.C. 2001-2020 provides for the operation of elementary and secondary schools, either directly or by contract.

25 U.S.C. 2401-2416 authorizes coordinated efforts to address alcohol and substance abuse problems.

25 U.S.C. 2431-2434 authorizes special alcohol and substance abuse programs targeted for Indian youth.

3. maintenance of law and order

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 2441-2442
25 U.S.C. 2451-2455

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes the employment of Indian police and judges for the suppression of trafficking in intoxicating liquor and deleterious drugs.

25 U.S.C. 2441-2442 authorizes the control of illegal narcotics traffic on the Tohono O'odham and St. Regis Reservations and authorizes the eradication of marijuana plants on Indian Lands.

25 U.S.C. 2451-2455 authorizes law enforcement training, the operation of juvenile detention centers, and the development of a model Indian juvenile code.

4. management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs

7 U.S.C. 1651-1656
16 U.S.C. 583, 590a, 590f, and 594
25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 372
25 U.S.C. 500
25 U.S.C. 3701

7 U.S.C. 1651-1656 provides for the protection of the livestock industry from losses caused by the poisonous weed Halogeton Glomeratus.

16 U.S.C. 583, 590(a), 590(f), and 594 provides for forest management, soil and moisture conservation, and for the protection of lands from fire, disease or insects.

25 U.S.C. 13 provides for the management, development, improvement, and protection of Indian lands and resources.

25 U.S.C. 372 provides for determination of heirs, sale and disposition of allotments of deceased Indians, and for leasing of allotments.

25 U.S.C. 500 provides for acquisition and organization of a reindeer industry for Alaskan Natives.

25 U.S.C. 3701 provides for the management of Indian agricultural lands and related renewable resources in a manner consistent with identified tribal goals and priorities for conservation, multiple use, and sustained yield.

5. including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights

25 U.S.C. 13, 381, 385
49 Stat. 887
52 Stat. 80
54 Stat. 707

25 U.S.C. 13 provides for the extension, improvement, operation, and maintenance of existing Indian irrigation systems and for the development of water supplies.

25 U.S.C. 381 provides for the use of water and distribution thereof.

25 U.S.C. 385 provides for the establishment of maintenance charges and further provides that federal expenditures shall be reimbursable where Indians have adequate funds to repay the government.

49 Stat. 887 authorizes the Secretary to enter into an agreement with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District for maintenance and operation costs on reclaimed Pueblo Indian lands.

52 Stat. 80 amends the rate of payments of irrigation construction costs of the Wahpeto Irrigation Project.

54 Stat. 707 provides for payment of costs of providing additional water for the Wahpeto Irrigation Project.

6. advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 1451-1543

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes industrial assistance and advancement to be provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

25 U.S.C. 1451-1543 authorizes technical assistance, direct loans, interest subsidies, guaranteed loans, and grants to Indian tribes and individuals.

7. operation of Indian arts and craft shops and museums; development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law

25 U.S.C. 305-305c

25 U.S.C. 305-305(c) established the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to promote the economic welfare of Indian tribes and individuals through the development of arts and crafts and through the expansion of the market for such products.

8. for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes general and incidental expenses in connection with the administration of Indian affairs.

9. maintaining of Indian reservation roads as defined in section 101 of Title 23, United States Code

25 U.S.C. 13, 318a
23 U.S.C. 101

25 U.S.C. 318(a) authorizes material, equipment, supervision, and engineering in the survey, improvement construction, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads.

23 U.S.C. 101 defines Indian reservation roads as "public roads, including roads on the Federal-aid systems, that are located within or provide access to an Indian reservation or Indian trust land or restricted Indian land which is not subject to fee title alienation without the approval of the Federal Government, or Indian and Alaska Native villages, groups or communities in which Indians and Alaskan Natives reside, whom the Secretary of the Interior has determined are eligible for services generally available to Indians under Federal laws specifically applicable to Indians."

10. and construction, repair, and improvements of Indian housing

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes expenditures for the relief of distress and the conservation of health.

11. of which $208,000 shall be for cyclical maintenance of tribally owned fish hatcheries and related facilities

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes expenditures for the general administration of Indian property.

12. and of which $297,000 shall be for a grant to the Close-Up Foundation

25 U.S.C. 452

25 U.S.C. 452 authorizes agreements with any appropriate agency or institution for the education of Indians.

13. and of which not to exceed $109,626,000 shall be for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for indirect costs associated with contracts or grants or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended

108 Stat. 2499

108 Stat. 2499, Public Law 103-332, the FY 1995 Appropriations Act limited the amount of funds available for payments to cover the eligible indirect costs of tribes and tribal organizations that operate non-education federal programs under *P.L. 93-638* authority.

14. and of which not to exceed $356,045,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available for obligation on July 1, 1996, and shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1997

25 U.S.C. 2001a

25 U.S.C. 2001(a) authorizes the carryover of funds which were not obligated prior to the beginning of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which such sums were appropriated. The language provides for 15 month availability, beginning on July 1, 1995.

15. and of which not to exceed $70,720,000 for higher education scholarships, adult vocational training, and assistance to public schools under the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended (25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1997

25 U.S.C. 13a

25 U.S.C. 13(a) authorizes the carryover of funds which were not obligated and expended prior to the beginning of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which such sums were appropriated.

16. and of which not to exceed $84,947,000 shall remain available until expended

25 U.S.C. 13a

25 U.S.C. 13(a) authorizes the carryover of funds which were not obligated and expended prior to the beginning of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which such sums were appropriated.

17. for trust funds management

25 U.S.C. 162a

25 U.S.C. 162a authorizes the deposit and investment of Indian trust funds

18. housing improvement

106 Stat. 1388-90

106 Stat. 1388-90, Public Law 102-381, appropriated funds for housing improvement programs.

19. road maintenance

106 Stat. 1388-90

106 Stat. 1388-90, Public Law 102-381, appropriated funds for road maintenance programs.

20. attorney fees

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes expenditures for the general administration of Indian property.

21. litigation support

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 authorizes expenditures for the general administration of Indian property.

22. self-governance grants

25 U.S.C. 450

25 U.S.C. 450 authorizes the continuation of mature contracts thus these funds will continue to be available to the contractor for the purpose described in the original contracts.

23. Indian Self-Determination Fund

108 Stat 2499

108 Stat. 2499, Public Law 103-332, the FY 1995 Appropriations Act established the Indian Self-Determination Fund for the transitional costs of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

24. the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program

25 U.S.C. 640d-18a

25 U.S.C. 640(d)-18(a) authorizes the Secretary to reduce livestock in the former joint use area and to institute conservation practices to improve the grazing potential of the area.

25. *Provided*, That tribes and tribal contractors may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of on-going contracts, grants or compact agreements

108 Stat. 4250

108 Stat. 4250, Public Law 103-413 provide tribes and tribal organizations the authority to rebugdet to meet contract requirement

26. *Provided further*, That payments of funds obligated as grants to schools pursuant to Public Law 100-297 shall be made on not later than July 15 and December 1 in lieu of the payments authorized to be made on October 1 and January 1 of each calendar year

25 U.S.C. 2001

25 U.S.C. 2001 requires the Bureau to make payments to schools operated under a grant in October and January. This language changes the timing of the payments.

27. *Provided further*, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 1996 as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (88 Stat. 2203; 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), or grants authorized by the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2001 and 2008A) shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee

25 U.S.C. 450

25 U.S.C. 450 authorizes the continuation of mature contracts thus these funds will continue to be available to the contractor for the purpose described in the original contracts.

28. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the statute of limitations shall not commence to run on any claim, including any claim in litigation pending on the date of this Act, concerning losses to or mismanagement of trust funds, until the affected tribe or individual Indian has been furnished with the accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss

108 Stat. 2499

108 Stat 2499, Public Law 103-332, the FY 1995 Appropriations Act would allow the authority to account for losses or management of trust funds to extend beyond the statue of limitations.

29. *Provided further*, That to provide funding uniformity within a Self-Governance Compact, any funds provided in this Act with availability for more than one year may be reprogrammed to one year availability but shall remain available within the Compact until expended

25 U.S.C. 450

25 U.S.C. 450 authorizes contracts for welfare services and for the fair and uniform provision of services and assistance provided to Indians under such contracts.

30. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, Indian tribal governments may, by appropriate changes in eligibility criteria or by other means, change eligibility for general assistance or change the amount of general assistance payments for individuals within the service area of such tribe who are otherwise deemed eligible for general assistance payments so long as such changes are applied in a consistent manner to individuals similarly situated

25 U.S.C. 450-457

25 U.S.C. 450-457 authorizes contracts for welfare assistance.

31. *Provided further*, That any savings realized by such changes shall be available for use in meeting other priorities of the tribes

25 U.S.C. 450-457

25 U.S.C. 450-457 authorizes contracts for welfare assistance and provides that any savings in operations shall be used to provide additional services or benefits.

32. *Provided further*, That any net increase in costs to the Federal government which result solely from tribally increased payment levels for general assistance shall be met exclusively from funds available to the tribe from within its tribal priority allocation

25 U.S.C. 450-457

25 U.S.C. 450-457 authorizes contracts for welfare assistance.

33. *Provided further*, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 1996, may be transferred during fiscal year 1997 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of such tribe within the tribe's trust fund account: *Provided further*, That any such unobligated

balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 1997

104 Stat. 4531
25 U.S.C.13a

104 Stat. 4531, Public Law 101-630 authorizes the establishment of forest land assistance accounts and authorizes the transfer of unobligated forestry appropriations to such accounts.

25 U.S.C. 13(a) authorizes the carryover of funds which were not obligated and expended prior to the beginning of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which such sums were appropriated.

34. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under the Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended (25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.), shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska in fiscal year 1996

25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.
97 Stat. 326

25 U.S.C. 452 et seq. authorizes contracts with the States for education of Indian students.

97 Stat. 326, Public Law 98-63, the FY 1983 Supplemental Appropriations Act terminated direct Bureau funding of basic support for elementary and secondary schools in Alaska after June 30, 1985.

35. *Provided further*, That funds made available in this or any other Act for expenditure through September 30, 1997 for schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available only to the schools which will be in the Bureau of Indian Affairs school system as of September 1, 1995.

25 U.S.C. 2505(a)(1)(C) and (D)

25 U.S.C. 2505(a)(1)(C) and (D) authorizes assistance to contract and grant schools which have submitted applications that have been approved by the Secretary and determined to be eligible to receive Bureau funding.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	1994 Actual FTE	1994 Actual Amount	1995 Enacted To Date FTE	1995 Enacted To Date Amount	Uncontrollable and Related Changes FTE	Uncontrollable and Related Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1996 Budget Request FTE	1996 Budget Request Amount	Increase/Decrease from 1995 FTE	Increase/Decrease from 1995 Amount
Operation of Indian Programs												
Tribal Priority Allocations												
Tribal Government	*125*	106,549	*131*	117,850	*(3)*	125,732	*3*	18,846	*131*	262,428	*0*	144,578
Human Services	*233*	55,786	*214*	53,955	*(17)*	97,333		(522)	*197*	150,766	*(17)*	96,811
Education	*16*	34,149	*16*	58,490		(1,610)		281	*16*	57,161	*0*	(1,329)
Public Safety and Justice	*627*	92,051	*617*	96,570	*(37)*	1,360		(134)	*580*	97,796	*(37)*	1,226
Community Development	*93*	21,375	*456*	70,951	*(28)*	(665)		(678)	*428*	69,608	*(28)*	(1,343)
Resources Management	*840*	64,224	*836*	67,728	*(5)*	3,971		(3,322)	*831*	68,377	*(5)*	649
Trust Services	*532*	28,323	*532*	29,415		591		291	*532*	30,297	*0*	882
General Administration	*554*	27,481	*504*	26,051		582		1,507	*504*	28,140	*0*	2,069
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution								2,000	*0*	2,000	*0*	2,000
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	*3,020*	429,938	*3,306*	521,010	*(90)*	227,294	*3*	18,269	*3,219*	766,573	*(87)*	245,563
Other Recurring Programs												
Tribal Government	*2*	92,384	*0*	103,126		(103,126)		7,000	*0*	7,000	*0*	(96,126)
Human Services		110,619		105,442		(105,442)		5,000	*0*	5,000	*0*	(100,442)
Education	*3,892*	445,582	*3,806*	434,665		7,605	*61*	25,226	*3,867*	467,496	*61*	32,831
Public Safety and Justice								5000	*0*	5,000	*0*	5,000
Community Development	*614*	65,706	*216*	17,049		201		500	*216*	17,750	*0*	701
Resources Management	*18*	44,061	*18*	40,232		(3,396)		(250)	*18*	36,586	*0*	(3,646)
Trust Services	*94*	3,008	*94*	3,047		139			*94*	3,186	*0*	139
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	*4,620*	761,360	*4,134*	703,561	*0*	(204,019)	*61*	42,476	*4,195*	542,018	*61*	(161,543)
Non–Recurring Programs												
Tribal Government		9,209		4,925		(3,560)		6,000	*0*	7,365	*0*	2,440
Public Safety and Justice		3,052		2,546				(1,962)	*0*	584	*0*	(1,962)
Community Development	*2*	10,688	*2*	9,707		3		6	*2*	9,716	*0*	9
Resources Management	*106*	29,738	*119*	32,710	*(7)*	(485)		(402)	*112*	31,823	*(7)*	(887)
Trust Services	*136*	33,782	*137*	31,333	*(10)*	(14,341)			*127*	16,992	*(10)*	(14,341)
Subtotal, Non–Recurring Programs	*244*	86,469	*258*	81,221	*(17)*	(18,383)	*0*	3,642	*241*	66,480	*(17)*	(14,741)
Central Office Operations												
Tribal Government	*50*	3,665	*49*	3,413	*(3)*	(422)			*46*	2,991	*(3)*	(422)
Human Services	*10*	1,315	*10*	1,313		(23)			*10*	1,290	*0*	(23)
Public Safety and Justice	*28*	2,899	*29*	2,902	*3*	522	*4*	200	*36*	3,624	*7*	722
Community Development	*13*	1,151	*15*	1,120		15			*15*	1,135	*0*	15
Resources Management	*52*	3,867	*57*	3,968	*3*	1,009			*60*	4,977	*3*	1,009
Trust Services	*115*	19,625	*139*	21,027		175	*4*	3,512	*143*	24,714	*4*	3,687
General Administration	*561*	50,014	*528*	46,794	*11*	122	*(3)*	2,422	*536*	49,338	*8*	2,544
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	*829*	82,536	*827*	80,537	*14*	1,398	*5*	6,134	*846*	88,069	*19*	7,532

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	1994 Actual		1995 Enacted To Date		Uncontrollable and Related Changes		Program Changes		1996 Budget Request		Increase/Decrease from 1995	
	FTE	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Area Office Operations												
Tribal Government	*30*	2,320	*30*	1,981		(292)			*30*	1,689	*0*	(292)
Human Services	*24*	1,628	*24*	1,462		(191)			*24*	1,271	*0*	(191)
Public Safety and Justice	*14*	988	*14*	838		4			*14*	842	*0*	4
Community Development	*73*	4,449	*84*	4,509		(57)			*84*	4,452	*0*	(57)
Resources Management	*60*	4,320	*60*	4,066		435			*60*	4,501	*0*	435
Trust Services	*250*	12,381	*250*	11,907		467		600	*250*	12,974	*0*	1,067
General Administration	*651*	36,545	*526*	28,680		515			*526*	29,195	*0*	515
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	*1,102*	62,631	*988*	53,443	*0*	881	*0*	600	*988*	54,924	*0*	1,481
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead												
Human Services		2,593		1,732					*0*	1,732	*0*	0
Education	*220*	14,103	*220*	14,406		328			*220*	14,732	*0*	326
Public Safety and Justice	*15*	2,494	*15*	2,144		18		500	*15*	2,662	*0*	518
Community Development	*24*	3,513	*15*	3,510		56		80	*15*	3,646	*0*	136
Resources Management		2,128		1,690		(172)		(198)	*0*	1,320	*0*	(370)
General Administration		44,040	*200*	60,608	*(28)*	4,797	*6*	2,281	*178*	67,686	*(22)*	7,078
Subtotal, Special Programs	*259*	68,871	*450*	84,090	*(28)*	5,025	*6*	2,663	*428*	91,778	*(22)*	7,688
Subtotal, Direct Programs	*10,074*	1,491,805	*9,963*	1,523,862	*(121)*	12,196	*75*	73,784	*9,917*	1,609,842	*(46)*	85,980
Reimbursable Programs	*794*		*794*						*794*		*0*	
Allocations From Other Agencies	*483*		*508*		*9*				*517*		*9*	
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	*11,351*	*1,491,805*	*11,265*	*1,523,862*	*(112)*	*12,196*	*75*	*73,784*	*11,228*	*1,609,842*	*(37)*	*85,980*

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Operation of Indian Programs (OIP)

	FTE	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
Appropriation Enacted, 1995			*11,265*	**1,523,862**
Uncontrollable Cost Changes				
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raise		2,058		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Locality Pay Raise		1,001		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Locality Pay Raise - absorbed		[1,202]		
DOD Teachers Pay Increase		3,775		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise		12,073		
Intra-Governmental Payments (Includes DWCF)		1,995		
Workers Compensation Payments		-241		
Unemployment Compensation Payments		-161		
Rental Payments to GSA and Others		1,896		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs		2,229		
Health Benefits		668		
One Additional Paid Day in FY 1996		1,432		
Direct Rentals		200		
Other One-Time Adjustments	*-102*	-257		
Internal Transfers	*-10*	-14,472		
Total, Uncontrollable Changes			*-112*	12,196
Program Changes			*75*	73,784
Total Requirements (1996 Request)			*11,228*	**1,609,842**

Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:	1995 Request	1996 Change
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 pay raise............		+2,058
The adjustment is for an additional amount of $2,051 needed in 1996 to annualize the nationwide pay increase of 2.0% effective in January 1995. Under *Public Law 93-638*, Federal programs operated by tribes and tribal organizations under contracts, grants or compacts are subject to comparable federal pay and benefit adjustments. Of this amount, $893 is for tribal contractors and $1,165 is for federal employees.		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 locality pay raise...		+1,001
The adjustment is for an additional amount of $1,001 needed in 1996 to annualize the nationwide locality pay increase effective in January 1995. Under *Public Law 93-638*, Federal programs operated by tribes and tribal organizations under contracts, grants or compacts are subject to comparable federal pay and benefit adjustments. Of this amount, $412 is for tribal contractors and $589 is for federal employees.		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 locality pay raise - absorbed..		[1,202]
The amount in brackets represents the additional costs of funding the entire January 1995 locality pay increase for GS and SES employees, and the associated pay raise changes made in other pay series.		
Pay Adjustment for DOD Comparability Pay Raise................		+3,775
This adjustment is for an estimated 4.0 percent raise in teacher salaries for the 1996-97 school year. Pursuant to *25 U.S.C. 2011*, Bureau teacher salaries are based on rates paid by the Department of Defense. The total amount includes an adjustment for Bureau-funded schools operated under contracts and grants, in accordance with *Public Law 93-638*, as amended.		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise...........		+12,073
The adjustment is for an additional amount of $12,073 needed in 1996 to fund a nationwide pay increase of 2.4% effective in January 1996. Of this amount, $5,522 is for tribal contractors and $6,551 is for federal employees.		
Intra-Governmental Payments (Including DWCF)..................	19,708	+1,995
The adjustment is for the Bureau's usage of other administrative services provided on a Department-wide basis including training for Safety in the Workplace, an assessment for the Per Capita Buy-out Charge, and an increase to the Departmental Working Capital Fund (DWCF).		

Workers Compensation Payments.. 9,431 -241

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependants of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 1996 are for the 12 months ending in June 1994 and are paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to *5 U.S.C. 8147(b)* as amended by *Public Law 94-273*.

Unemployment Compensation Payments............................... 7,787 -161

The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid by the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to *Public Law 96-499*.

Rental Payments to GSA and Others.................................... 15,174 +1,896

The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to GSA and other direct rentals resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space.

CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs.. +2,229

The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force and from changes in the percentage of employee salaries paid to retirement funds.

Health Benefits.. +668

The adjustment is for changes in estimated health benefits costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the health plan options elected by employees and increases in the cost of the plans.

One Additional Paid Day in FY 1996.................................. +1,432

The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.

Direct Rentals... 1,387 +200

Office and special purpose space that is acquired through a delegation of leasing authority from GSA is usually leased from tribes due to the remoteness of the location and/or GSA considers the space special to the Bureau's programmatic needs. Funds appropriated in FY 1994 were $200,000 less than actual cost for direct rentals. Area Offices and Agencies were forced to make up the difference from their program funds. The additional funds are needed to bring the funding level to the current actual costs incurred. This does not provide for rental rate increases normally experienced.

Other One-Time Adjustments:	*FTE*	Amount
Great Lakes Area Resources Management...............................		-100
In the FY 1995 appropriation, Congress specified $100,000 for the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission for studying mining impacts on off-reservation lakes. This one-time cost is not continued in the FY 1996 budget request.		
Tribal Management and Development Program......................		-200
The reduction reflects partial completion of research studies and fish hatchery improvements initiated in FY 1994 and FY 1995 in response to the decline of the chum salmon in the Yukon River Basin.		
Tribal Management and Development Program......................		-75
In the FY 1995 appropriation, Congress specified $75,000 for the Mole Lake Tribe for studying mining impacts on off-reservation lakes. This one-time cost is not continued in the FY 1996 budget request.		
Prairie Dog Control..	*-1*	-152
The final payment of the Oglala Sioux Tribe for the prairie dog control program will be made in FY 1995. This adjustment eliminates the program in 1996.		
Construction Program Management (FACOM).......................		-950
Funds were requested in FY 1995 to continue the design of a new facilities management system. The change reflects the one-time cost for completion of the design.		
Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act..................		-200
The Advisory Council received $300 in FY 1994 and will receive $300 in FY 1995 of the $700 total authorized by the Act. The adjustment reflects that the remaining $100 will be provided in 1996.		
Central Office Relocation...		+1,420
Due to health and safety reasons, GSA is renovating the Main Interior Building. The Bureau will be relocating due to the planned renovation, and is currently scheduled to move in May 1996, and to be out of the building until November 2002. The Interior building will be renovated in sections, which will require the move of all occupants at some time during the renovation. Some of the tenants will be physically relocated, outside the Interior building, while the remainder will be moved in a swing space fashion (from floor to floor). Those remaining may be required to move 6 times within those 6½ years. To prevent the disruption in day-to-day office operations resulting from relocation, the Bureau has agreed to the less costly and less disruptive alternative of moving out of the building during the renovation.		

The Bureau has analyzed the cost of moving once during the renovation versus repeated moves and found that greater savings will result from moving only once. However, additionl funding will be needed to ensure on-going operations. The funding is needed to cover activities and services not covered by GSA, including: ADP and telecommunications upgrade and wiring, upgrading/replacing telephone system, audio visual/telelconference equipment and capabilities, shuttle services, copiers/Xerox machines, personnel for mail room and telecommunications, labor/costs of packing and unpacking, and contract services for retiring records to address an identified material weakness in the Bureau's record-keeping function. The General Services Administration (GSA) will cover the actual moving expenses. Relocating Bureau offices currently housed in both the Main Interior Building (MIB) and the South Interior Bulding (SIB) into a single office complex necessitates converting the affected offices to common, uniform ADP and telecommunications and telephone systems. Physically relocating these offices away from the MIB/SIB complex will also require furnishing them with their own independent source of equipment and services (copiers, teleconferencing equipment and mailroom and telecommunications personnel) that are currently shared with other MIB/SIB tenants, and require the use of shuttle services.

An additional $1,065,000 for the relocation is requested as a program increase in Special Programs and Pooled Overhead General Administration.

FTE Increase... *+9*

This increase reflects a change in the FTE allocation for FY 1996 from the Bureau of Land Management for the wildfire suppression program.

FTE Reduction .... *-110*

The reduction is a result of increased tribal compacts and contracting under *Public Law 93-638*. As tribes contract more programs previously operated by the Bureau, personnel costs are shifted to the contracts and compacts, while the requirement for Bureau FTEs decreases. The amount also includes a reduction of 17 FTEs due to personnel streamlining.

Internal Transfers:

Each year, the Bureau includes a number of internal transfers in the budget for a variety of reasons, including changes recommended or requested in the continuing refinements of the Tribal Budget System developed by the Joint Tribal/DOI/BIA Reorganization Task Force. Transfers are also reflected as additional tribes enter into Self Governance Compacts pursuant to the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments *(Public Law 103-413)*. These transfers do not imply a change in program activity. They are merely a rearrangement of where activities are reflected in the Bureau's budget. Detail on these transfers are provided below.

Transfer funds to Aid to Tribal Government from New Tribes for the Micmac ($455), Yurok ($1,103), and Oneida ($1,167), to establish their Tribal Priority Allocations accounts following the third year of funding under the New Tribes program.	±2,725
Transfer Aid to Tribal Government ($112), Social Services ($213), Adult Vocational Training ($16), Economic Development ($68), Agriculture ($47), and Real Estate Services ($183) funds from Area Office Operations to Tribal Priority Allocations, and transfer Forestry ($97), Water Resources ($48), WildLife and Parks ($205), Minerals and Mining ($74), Real Estate Services ($165) and Environmental Quality Services ($120) funds from Tribal Priority Allocations to Area Office Operations to reflect realignment of costs between Portland Area Office Direct Operations and Portland Field Operations.	±70
Transfer funds from various programs to Tribal Priority Allocations for Self-Governance Compacts, pursuant to Title III of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (*Public Law 103-413*).	±21,218
Transfer Contract Support funds from Other Recurring Programs to Tribal Priority Allocations. Consistent with Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force recommendations, the Bureau proposes to transfer contract support funding for on-going contracts to Tribal Priority Allocations to enable tribes to establish priorities and funding levels.	±103,126
Transfer Welfare Assistance funds from Other Recurring Programs to Tribal Priority Allocations. Consistent with Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force recommendations, the Bureau proposes to transfer welfare assistance funding to Tribal Priority Allocations to enable tribes to establish priorities and funding levels.	±100,255
Transfer to Tribal Priority Allocations, Housing Improvement Program ($67), Executive Direction ($4), and Administrative Services ($243) funds from Area Office Operations for tribal shares for Portland Area tribes to contract services under *Public Law 93-638*.	±314
Transfer to Tribal Priority Allocations from Other Recurring Programs funds to support the Menominee Forestry program at the request of the tribe.	±504
Transfer to Tribal Priority Allocations from Other Recurring Programs tribal shares of Western Washington Fisheries Management funds for the Puyallup ($274), Nisqually ($338), Skokomish ($220); shellfish management funds in the amount of $30 each for the Puyallup, Nisqually, Skokomish, and Muckleshoot; and timber-fish-wildlife funds in the amount of $48 each for the Nisqually and Skokomish Tribes; transfer fish hatchery operations funds the Puyallup ($54), Nisqually ($220), and Skokomish ($100) Tribes; and tribal management/development funds for the Colville ($107) and Skokomish ($248) Tribes.	±2,533
Within Non-Recurring Programs, transfer Prairie Dog program funds to Endangered Species to reflect the use of the blackfooted ferret, an	±998

endangered species, as a prairie dog control.

Transfer Endangered Species funds from Recurring Programs to Central Office Programs to consolidate the coordination of threatened and endangered species of fish and wildlife. These funds will support a Coordinator position at the Washington, DC headquarters, and three Regional Coordinator positions at the Aberdeen, Phoenix, and Portland Area Offices.	±*3*	±300
Transfer Mineral Assessments funds from Non-Recurring Programs to Central Office Operations, Minerals and Mining to properly reflect administrative costs supporting the Mineral Assessments program.		±490
Transfer Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation from the Operation of Indian Programs account to the Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments To Indians appropriation, to place all funding that supports settlements in one appropriation.	*-10*	-14,472
Transfer Unresolved Rights Issues funds from Non-Recurring Programs to Area Office Operations, Administrative Services to restore resources to the Eastern Area Office that were erroneously reduced in the FY 1995 streamlining proposal.		±83
Transfer Waste Management funds from Non-Recurring Programs to Central Office Programs, Environmental Quality Services to properly reflect administrative costs supporting the Waste Management program.		±100
Within Central Office Programs, transfer All Other Aid to Tribal Government funds to Tribal Justice Support to establish the Office of Tribal Justice Support as authorized by *Public Law 103-176*.	±*3*	±500
Transfer Indian Integrated Resources Program (IIRIP) funds from Special Programs and Pooled Overhead to Central Office Operations, Natural Resources, General to properly reflect administrative costs for the Geographic Data Service Center.		±172
Within Central Office Operations, transfer funds for the management of Indian forests from Endangered Species to Forestry to properly reflect the use of FTEs in the Central Office.		±124
Transfer funds to Central Office Operations, Executive Direction and EEO from Special Programs and Pooled Overhead, Personnel Consolidation, resorces that were transferred in FY 1995 for the Department's Human Resources Management consolidation initiative. EEO will be excluded from personnel streamlining plans.	±*8*	±392
Consistent with Departmental Manual release 130 DM 6, transfer Records Management funds and staff to ADP Central Program Support within Central Office Operations.	±*3*	±805
Transfer to Central Office Operations, General Administration, from Area Office Operations, Administrative Services funds and staff associated with the FY 1995 contracting initiative who were incorrectly transferred to Area Office Operations.	±*3*	±130

Transfer to Area Office Operations, Executive Direction and EEO from Special Programs and Pooled Overhead, Personnel Consolidation resorces that were transferred in FY 1995 for the Department's Human Resources Management consolidation initiative. EEO will be excluded from personnel streamlining plans.	±3	±214
Within the Special Programs And Pooled Overhead activity, under General Administration, transfer funds from Intra-Governmental Payments (DWCF) to Personnel and EEO Consolidation. In the FY 1995 budget request, the Department proposed a central consolidation of personnel and EEO operations among all Interior agencies. The Bureau transferred these funds to the DWCF account to support the proposed consolidation. The Department has rescinded this plan in favor of streamlining by each agency.		±6,413

Activity Summary

(Dollar Amounts in thousands)

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Tribal Government	$(000)	117,850	125,732	18,846	262,428	144,578
	FTE	*131*	*-3*	*3*	*131*	*0*
Human Services	$(000)	53,955	97,333	-522	150,766	96,811
	FTE	*214*	*-17*	*0*	*197*	*-17*
Education	$(000)	58,490	-1,610	281	57,161	-1,329
	FTE	*16*	*0*	*0*	*16*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	96,570	1,360	-134	97,796	1,226
	FTE	*617*	*-37*	*0*	*580*	*-37*
Community Development	$(000)	70,951	-665	-678	69,608	-1,343
	FTE	*456*	*-28*	*0*	*428*	*-28*
Resources Management	$(000)	67,728	3,971	-3,322	68,377	649
	FTE	*836*	*-5*	*0*	*831*	*-5*
Trust Services	$(000)	29,415	591	291	30,297	882
	FTE	*532*	*0*	*0*	*532*	*0*
General Administration	$(000)	26,051	582	1,507	28,140	2,089
	FTE	*504*	*0*	*0*	*504*	*0*
Small/Needy Tribes Distribution	$(000)	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	521,010	227,294	18,269	766,573	245,563
	FTE	*3,306*	*-90*	*3*	*3,219*	*-87*

Objectives:

- To provide funds to tribes and agencies in support of on-going programs at the local level.
- To provide tribes with the opportunity to be directly involved in establishing tribal priorities and related funding levels on an annual basis.
- To provide tribes with flexibility in reallocating program funds consistent with local priorities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Community Services, General	$(000)	2,825	56	381	3,262	437
	FTE	13	0	0	13	0
Other Aid to Tribal Government	$(000)	24,301	3,000	-2,905	24,396	95
	FTE	107	-3	0	104	-3
Consolidated Tribal Government Program	$(000)	26,907	-24	7,116	33,999	7,092
Self Governance Compacts	$(000)	57,697	22,201	0	79,898	22,201
New Tribes	$(000)	5,802	-2,638	7,335	10,499	4,697
	FTE	7	0	3	10	3
Contract Support	$(000)	0	103,126	6,500	109,626	109,626
Other - Tribal Government	$(000)	318	11	419	748	430
	FTE	4	0	0	4	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	117,850	125,732	18,846	262,428	144,578
	FTE	131	-3	3	131	0

Community Services, General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,825,000; FTE 13): Agency personnel monitor, evaluate and provide technical assistance to Tribal Government programs. Community Services staff also advise Agency Superintendents and tribes on matters related to Tribal Government and Human Services programs.

Other Aid to Tribal Government

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($24,301,000; FTE 107): The majority of these funds are contracted to about 125 tribes and Alaska Native villages for improvements in their tribal government operations and capabilities. Agency comprehensive planning programs assist tribal governments in setting priorities for the development of the community or reservation. The tribal enrollment program enables tribes to maintain up-to-date tribal membership records in order to make dividend distributions, conduct secretarial and tribal elections, receive tribal and federal benefits, and exercise off-reservation treaty rights. Secretarial election functions include the printing of ballots and referenda, distribution of voter registration applications to eligible members, and distribution of new or amended tribal documents to voters for their consideration prior to elections. The general tribal administration program assists tribes to develop and update tribal government policy, legislation, and regulations for administrative support. The work/learn program provides community employment opportunities to Indian youth who are enrolled in high school and between 13 and 20 years old. Workload data is summarized in the following table:

Category	Actual FY 1994	Estimated FY 1995	Estimated FY 1996
Judgement Fund Distribution Plans/Legislation	30	25	20
Payment Rolls	32	25	20
Tribal Rolls	171	170	175
Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood	49,122	52,000	55,000
Appeals	269	200	200
Total Constitutions	97	115	120
Constitutional Dev. Training (# of Trainees)	256	300	250

Consolidated Tribal Government Program

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($26,907,000): Tribes may combine contracted programs under this single, consolidated program, which allows tribal contractors greater flexibility in planning their programs.

Self-Governance Compacts

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($57,697,000): The Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-413*) establishes tribal self-governance as a permanent option for tribal governments and allows up to 20 additional tribes to participate each year. For FY 1995, 29 annual funding agreements have been negotiated and one tribe is currently in the negotiation process.

The following table reflects the FY 1995 distribution of negotiated base funding, which includes a tribe's share of shortfall funding. In addition to these amounts, additional distributions will be made to self-governance tribes during FY 1995 for contract support and other funding transferred from Other Recurring Programs and Non-Recurring Programs.

Tier/Tribe	FY 1995 Base Funding
Tier 1:	
Absentee Shawnee	693
Cherokee	7,514
Hoopa	2,735
Jamestown S'Klallam	1,278
Lummi	3,588
Mille Lacs	941
Quinault	6,110
Subtotal Tier 1:	**22,859**
Tier 2:	
Duck Valley	1,094
Duckwater	360
Ely Shoshone	316
Kawerak	1,947
Makah	2,119
Port Gamble	1,126
Sac and Fox - Oklahoma	723
Siletz	993
Southeast Alaska	6,920
Subtotal Tier 2:	**15,598**
Tier 3:	
Grand Traverse	729
Lower Elwha	802
Subtotal Tier 3:	**1,531**
Tier 4:	
Chickasaw	1,275
Chippewa Cree	1,792
Leech Lake	1,101
Muscogee (Creek)	3,215
Oneida	581
Salish and Kootenai	2,846
Salt River	1,778
Squaxin Island	1,063
Swinomish	669
Tanana Chiefs	3,389
Subtotal Tier 4:	**17,709**
Total	**57,697**

New Tribes

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,802,000); FTE 7): This program provides newly acknowledged tribes with assistance in initiating federally-funded operations. Budgets are submitted by new tribes to implement proposed operational programs to meet tribal needs. New tribes receive assistance under the New Tribes program for three years; then funding for these tribes is transferred to the Other Aid to Tribal Government program so that the tribes may establish funding priorities. Tribes participating in the program in FY 1995 are:

Tribe/Area	Program Year	Amount
Aroostook Band of Micmac	3rd	448
Oneida	3rd	1,150
Yurok Tribe	3rd	1,086
Tillie Hardwick Tribes	2nd	1,724
Catawba Tribe	2nd	1,394
	TOTAL	5,802

Other - Tribal Government

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($318,000; FTE 4): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other tribal government program which does not fall into the programs described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Community Services, General	$(000)	3,262	+381
	FTE	*13*	*0*
Other Aid to Tribal Government	$(000)	24,396	-2,905
	FTE	*104*	*0*
Consolidated Tribal Government Program	$(000)	33,999	+7,116
New Tribes	$(000)	10,499	+7,335
	FTE	*10*	*+3*
Contract Support	$(000)	109,626	+6,500
Other - Tribal Government	$(000)	748	+419
	FTE	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	182,530	+18,846
	FTE	*131*	*+3*

New Tribes (+$8,449,000; +3 FTE): The FY 1996 request will provide first year funding to newly recognized tribes and additional resources at three Bureau locations. Due to the increase in the number of new tribes to areas throughout the Bureau, funds are requested for the Eastern Area Office, Sacramento Area Office, and the Michigan Agency (Minneapolis Area) to assist in meeting the needs of their expanded service population. The following table reflects the distribution of the requested funding:

Tribe	$(000)
Paskenta	240
Auburn	297
Little River	567
Pokagon	2,792
Little Traverse	2,181
Ione Miwuk	340
Mohegan	1,034
Eastern Area Office	100
Sacramento Area Office	50
Michigan Agency	88
Pending Recognition	760
Total	8,449

Contract Support (+6,500,000): This program provides the funding for contract support costs incurred by tribes for contracting Bureau programs. Tribes negotiate contract support payment rates with the Office of the Inspector General. The funds are used to meet the contract support payments needs for tribal on-going contracts. Consistent with the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force recommendations, the Bureau is proposing to transfer support funding for on-going contracts to the Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) budget activity from Other Recurring Programs. In FY 1995 the Congress separated the amount of contract support funding for on-going self-determination agreements entered into prior to FY 1995 from that provided for new awards entered into during that year in order to stabilize the fund for on-going awards and still provide contract support funding for new and expanded contracts. The funds provided in FY 1995 for new and expanded contracts are also proposed for transfer to TPA, since these contracts will be on-going in FY 1996. With the $6.5 million increase, the FY 1996 request will provide an additional $14 million for indirect cost payments associated with on-going contracts over the FY 1995 level.

Tribal Government (+3,897,000): This increase reflects the program priorities as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Social Services	$(000)	33,035	582	-657	32,960	-75
	FTE	*214*	*-17*	*0*	*197*	*-17*
Indian Child Welfare Act	$(000)	20,612	-3,534	103	17,181	-3,431
Welfare Assistance	$(000)	0	100,255	0	100,255	100,255
Other - Human Services	$(000)	308	30	32	370	62
Total Requirements	$(000)	53,955	97,333	-522	150,766	96,811
	FTE	*214*	*-17*	*0*	*197*	*-17*

Social Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($33,035,000; FTE 214): These funds support the administration of Bureau-operated programs and tribal contract programs, such as staff salaries, training, equipment, and office operations. About 130 tribes contract to operate their social services programs. Bureau and tribal staff process applications, determine eligibility, provide counseling, review and follow-up casework. Clientele with specific needs may also be referred by the staff to non-Bureau programs. Counseling, other social casework services, and technical assistance to tribal social services programs are administered under this program. The funds also support staffing and operating costs of 31 tribally operated emergency shelters authorized under *Public Law 99-570*, the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986.

Indian Child Welfare Act

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($20,612,000): These funds are used to protect Indian children and prevent the separation of Indian families, as authorized under *Public Law 95-608*, the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA). In FY 1994, the Bureau, in consultation with tribes, implemented new regulations for non-competitive tribal ICWA programs. Every federally recognized tribe received a share of tribal ICWA funds. In FY 1995, these funds have been permanently added to their tribal priority allocations to enable tribes to develop long-term plans and programs.

Other - Human Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($308,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other human services program which does not fall into the categories described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Social Services	$(000)	32,960	-657
	FTE	*197*	*0*
Indian Child Welfare Act	$(000)	17,181	+103
Other - Human Services	$(000)	370	+32
Total Requirements	$(000)	50,511	-522
	FTE	*197*	*0*

Human Services (-$522,000): This decrease reflects the program priorities as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Education

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Scholarships	$(000)	29,366	-90	-22	29,254	-112
Adult Education	$(000)	3,504	57	-20	3,541	37
	FTE	*16*	*0*	*0*	*16*	*0*
TCCC's Supplement to Grants	$(000)	1,114	23	3	1,140	26
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants	$(000)	24,359	-1,607	0	22,752	-1,607
Other - Education	$(000)	147	7	320	474	327
Total Requirements	$(000)	58,490	-1,610	281	57,161	-1,329
	FTE	*16*	*0*	*0*	*16*	*0*

Scholarships

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($29,366,000): Funds are used to provide financial aid to eligible Indian and Alaska Native students attending accredited post-secondary institutions. Scholarship grants are based on each student's certified financial aid requirements for Title IV federal assistance, such as the Pell Grant and the National Direct Student Loan Program. The Bureau's scholarship program provides about 25 percent of the student's total financial aid.

Higher Education Scholarships Program

Fiscal Year	Average Grant Amount Per Student	Number of Graduates
1989	1,385	1,500
1990	1,678	1,400
1991	1,680	1,225
1992	2,180	2,080
1993	2,297	2,278
1994	2,412	2,346

Adult Education

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,504,000; FTE 16): This program supports educational opportunities and learning experiences for adult Indians and Alaska Natives. Courses offered include Adult Basic Education (ABE); preparation for the General Educational Development Test (GED); life-coping skills such as budgeting, driver training, filing of federal and state taxes; and continuing education courses, such as typing, shorthand, and computer literacy.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCC) Supplements to Grants

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,114,000): The Bureau awards grants to 24 tribally controlled community colleges under the authority of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act *(Public Law 95-471)*, as amended. In FY 1995 the following tribally controlled community colleges received grants, as prioritized by the tribes:

Area/Agency	Community Colleges	$(000)
Aberdeen Area:		
Rosebud Agency	Sinte Gleska	195
Pine Ridge Agency	Oglala Lakota	359
Turtle Mountain Agency	Turtle Mountain	89
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	81
Billings Area:		
Northern Cheyenne Agency	Dull Knife Memorial	390

Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants

Objective: The Johnson-O'Malley Education Assistance program provides funding for supplemental education programs for Indian students attending public schools and for pre-school children.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($24,359,000): The FY 1995 funding will support certified teachers, teacher aides and peer counselors for academic tutorial assistance, and for home/school coordinators who work with students and parents on an individual basis to encourage and motivate students to remain in school. The program also assists parents in meeting some school-related expenses. The program covers 271,857 students attending public schools in 33 states and provides approximately $98 per student. A table displaying JOM funding by state is included in the Appendix.

Other - Education (Tribal Design)

Objective: To train tribal members in the Bureau's Tribal Budget System.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($147,000): Funds are being used by certain tribes to enhance employees skills in contracting and software applications in budget and accounting systems.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Scholarships	$(000)	29,254	-22
Adult Education	$(000)	3,541	-20
	FTE	*16*	*0*
TCCC's Supplement to Grants	$(000)	1,140	+3
Other - Education	$(000)	474	+320
Total Requirements	$(000)	34,409	+281
	FTE	*16*	*0*

Education (+$281,000): This increase reflects the program priorities as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Tribal Courts	$(000)	14,102	171	1	14,274	172
	FTE	*23*	*0*	*0*	*23*	*0*
Law Enforcement	$(000)	80,475	1,144	-1,225	80,394	-81
	FTE	*594*	*-37*	*0*	*557*	*-37*
Community Fire Protection	$(000)	1,963	22	-232	1,753	-210
Other - Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	30	23	1,322	1,375	1,345
Total Requirements	$(000)	96,570	1,360	-134	97,796	1,226
	FTE	*617*	*-37*	*0*	*580*	*-37*

Tribal Courts

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($14,102,000; FTE 23): Funds support salaries and related administrative costs of judges, prosecutors, defenders, clerks of court, probation officers, juvenile officers and other court-supported personnel in the operation of tribal courts and courts of Indian offenses. There are about 232 tribal judicial systems and 22 courts of Indian offenses. Tribal judicial systems exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in accordance with tribal customs and tradition and/or tribal law and order codes. Courts of Indian offenses enforce the criminal provisions found in *25 CFR Part 11*. Bureau staff provide support and technical assistance to Bureau and tribal judicial personnel on matters relating to the development, management, and administration of Indian judicial systems and courts of Indian offenses.

Law Enforcement

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($80,475,000; FTE 594): Law enforcement and detention services are provided on more than 200 Indian reservations with a patrol area of more than 100,000 square miles. Treaties, legislation, and court decisions have created a unique criminal justice requirement on Indian lands. Criminal justice systems are developed and operated by the Bureau and tribal governments for police, detention and judicial services because they are not provided by state, county, or city governments. Law enforcement and detention services are provided by the Bureau, tribal police, and in a few cases, through contracts or agreements with city and county governments. Some states have been granted jurisdiction by *Public Law 83-280* and similar statutes over crimes committed by or against Indians on reservations.

The Bureau currently funds 66 detention facilities in Indian country, 34 operated by the Bureau and 32 by tribes. To develop and improve services, the Bureau has prioritized 17 new detention construction projects.

The Bureau and tribal governments employ staff, including criminal investigators, uniformed officers, detention officers, radio dispatchers, and clerical support, to operate law enforcement and detention programs. Bureau criminal investigators investigate federal offenses; the uniformed police component enforce federal laws and tribal codes. Tribal police primarily enforce tribal codes and may serve as Bureau deputy special officers. Most Bureau and tribal police officers are also commissioned by state and county governments to enforce state laws, as applicable, on Indian lands. About 50 police departments participate in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. Many police departments will participate with the Indian Health Service in the *None for the Road* program to combat drunken driving. Additionally, law enforcement personnel respond to natural disasters including hurricanes and floods, and other civil disturbances which require a large police response. About 75 percent of the operating costs support law enforcement and detention staff. The remaining 25 percent provides related support such as automotive operations and maintenance, detention services, training, communications, equipment, and supplies.

The estimated number of calls, types of cases and law enforcement responses by Bureau and tribal police during 1994 are summarized below.

Workload Measure	1994
Non-enforcement calls	180,858
Crimes: FBI Part I Offenses[1]	
- Reported	9,431
- Cleared	5,270
Crimes: Other than Part I Offenses[2]	113,213
Other Offenses[3]	72,935

Community Fire Protection

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,963,000): The funds provide fire protection services for tribes that are not supported by state or local governments. In FY 1995, over 40 tribes prioritized funding to support their fire protection programs. The larger community fire protection programs support staff, train volunteer firefighters, repair existing firefighting equipment, and purchase additional equipment. Funds are also used to purchase smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, fire escapes, and emergency lights for public buildings.

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[1] FBI Part I offenses refer to cases of homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, arson, and aggravated assault.

[2] These offenses refer to assault, stolen property, weapons, drugs, and drunken disorderly cases.

[3] These cases include traffic and resource violations.

Other - Public Safety and Justice

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($30,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other public safety and justice program which does not fall into the programs described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1995 Budget Request	Program Changes
Tribal Courts	$(000)	14,274	+1
	FTE	*23*	*0*
Law Enforcement	$(000)	80,394	-1,225
	FTE	*557*	*0*
Community Fire Protection		1,753	-232
Other Public Safety and Justice		1,375	+1,322
Total Requirements	$(000)	97,796	-134
	FTE	*580*	*0*

Law Enforcement (+$1,320,000): For FY 1996, an additional $800,000 is needed to support operational costs for six projects in various stages of construction and operations. Full year funding is required for the Oglala, Tuba City, and Sac & Fox facilities. Chinle will become operational during FY 1996 and will require start-up and operational costs. Ute Mountain Ute and Gila River will commence construction during FY 1996, requiring transition funding. Detention Center projects and required funding for FY 1995 and 1996 are summarized in the following table:

Project	FY 1995	FY 1996	Increase
Cheyenne River	$899,000 Operations	$899,000 Base funding	None
Fort Peck	$700,000 Operations	$700,000 Base funding	None
Tuba City	$650,000 Transition/Ops	$750,000 Operations	$100,000
Chinle	$675,000 Transition	$775,000 Transition/Ops	$100,000
Oglala	$450,000 Transition/Ops	$500,000 Operations	$50,000
Ute Mountain Ute	$97,000 Transition	$197,000 Transition	$100,000
Gila River	None	$350,000 Transition	$350,000
Sac & Fox	$350,000 Transition/Ops	$450,000 Operations	$100,000
Total	**$3,821,000**	**$4,621,000**	**$800,000**

The remaining $520,000 increase will be used for a resource protection initiative and ranger program on the Tohono O'odham Reservation. This is a Departmental joint venture with the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service, developed from the priority listing of cooperative initiatives of the DOI/U.S./Mexico Border Environmental Issues Coordinating Committee in the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The borderlands of the Tohono O'odham Reservation have experienced natural resource degradation, illegal waste disposal, loss of animals and plants, and sacred cultural site violations caused by trespassing of off-reservation livestock, illegal activities, and unauthorized entry of off-road vehicles. The passage of NAFTA has caused increased traffic, commerce, and population pressure in and next to the Reservation exacerbating already difficult conditions. These new demands, including numerous proposals for expanding roads and border crossings in the area, require a coordinated response and increased management of sensitive borderlands. The additional funds will support establishment of a ranger surveillance program, development of natural resource protection policies, and foster increased cooperation with State and County law enforcement agencies to help deter illegal activities in and around the borderlands of the Tohono O'odham Reservation.

Public Safety and Justice (-$1,454,000): This decrease reflects the program priorities as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Direct Employment	$(000)	1,983	-1	-49	1,933	-50
	FTE	*5*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*
Adult Vocational Training	$(000)	15,604	83	-555	15,132	-472
	FTE	*43*	*0*	*0*	*43*	*0*
Economic Development	$(000)	4,139	132	-115	4,156	17
	FTE	*45*	*0*	*0*	*45*	*0*
Housing Improvement Program	$(000)	19,047	-795	0	18,252	-795
Road Maintenance	$(000)	30,111	-85	0	30,026	-85
	FTE	*363*	*-28*	*0*	*335*	*-28*
Other - Economic Development Programs	$(000)	67	1	41	109	42
Total Requirements	$(000)	70,951	-665	-678	69,608	-1,343
	FTE	*456*	*-28*	*0*	*428*	*-28*

Direct Employment

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,983,000; FTE 5): These funds are used to assist Indians with employable skills find and retain suitable employment. Applicant skills are identified by personal counseling with vocational development specialists who maintain contact with employers in the private sector through state and private employment offices and personal contacts. Applicants are screened in accordance with hiring policies of the prospective employers.

Adult Vocational Training

FY 1994 Plans and Accomplishments ($15,604,000; FTE 43): The Bureau supports counseling, guidance and training at about 400 institutions to meet the basic and special training needs of Indians. The program has an established success record of placing students in suitable employment upon graduation. Courses are offered in the following areas: welding, auto mechanics, computer programming, secretarial skills, registered nursing, cosmetology, and x-ray technology. The training period may cover up to 24 months, except for the registered nurse training which lasts 36 months. The program is available to adult Indians, 18-35 years of age, who are members of a federally recognized tribe and reside on or near a reservation. Applicants are assisted in the selection of their training program by personal counseling and of the results of aptitude skills tests. This ensures that the training program will provide the skills necessary to become employable. The FY 1995 average cost is estimated to be $5,148 per trainee. The cost fluctuates from area to area due to variations in the cost of living, tuition, and other training expenses. In FY 1995, it is estimated that the tribes will contract $12.6 million to operate their adult training programs.

Economic Development

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,139,000; FTE 45): This program assists Indian tribes, Indian organizations, Alaska Natives and individual Indians to develop resources to improve their economies. Economic development staff at the agencies administer financial assistance programs, monitor, and collect the loans made by relending programs and credit associations. The programs available include: guaranteed loans from the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund, Direct Loans, and grants from the Indian Business Development Program and Community and Economic Development Program. The program also provides assistance in obtaining financing from other sources.

The agency credit officers review all loan and grant applications, assist clients with application preparation, and recommend approval of applications. Additionally, agency credit officers assist tribes and individual Indians in obtaining loans from banks and other private sector lending sources and work with other federal sources in developing economic enterprises on reservations. These sources include: the Small Business Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Economic Development Administration, the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, and the Farmers Home Administration. Agency credit staff review the accounting records maintained by tribes and tribal organizations to ensure accepted business practices and procedures, sound credit policies, and regulations are followed.

Housing Improvement Program

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($19,047,000): The Bureau's Housing Improvement Program (HIP) provides assistance to individual Indians to repair existing Indian-owned houses within tribal service areas or construct replacement houses. The program provides the opportunity for needy Indians to improve their living environment through the following assistance categories:

Category A - Temporary repairs to houses which are not economically repairable to protect the family until such time as standard housing is available.

Category B - Permanent, basic and necessary repairs to bring economically repairable substandard houses up to standard condition.

Category C - Down payment assistance for Indians purchasing standard houses.

Category D - Construction of new units or replacement units.

Most new home construction on Indian reservations is funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The HIP program provides funds for renovations, repairs, or additions to existing homes. Two types of repair categories are used: (1) repairs to houses that will remain substandard but need repairs for the health or safety of the occupants; and (2) repairs to bring houses up to a standard condition. In accordance with recommendations of the Joint Reorganization Task Force, a proposed rule was issued to allocate HIP funds among reservations/tribes in accordance with documented eligible applicants rather than the housing inventory used in the past. The Bureau used tribal inventories as the basis for the FY 1995 distribution. The enacted level will allow the Bureau and the tribes to build about 100 new homes and repair 1,125 existing homes.

Road Maintenance

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($30,111,000; FTE 363): These funds will be used for routine maintenance on airstrips; bridges; paved, gravel, earth, and unimproved roads, such as smoothing surfaces, cleaning ditches, installing traffic control signs, marking and light repairs, repairing potholes and pavements, and assuring proper roadway drainage. In accordance with Conference Report 103-740, the Bureau will develop a proposal for publication in the *Federal Register* on the allocation of Road Maintenance funds to tribal bases within Tribal Priority Allocations. The notice will include the uses of the funds according to American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and Federal Highway Trust Fund requirements. In the interim, the FY 1995 appropriations are being allocated under current formula procedures for the following project categories:

Routine Maintenance and Administration ($22,768,000; FTE 363): These funds will be used to repair and maintain 25,622 miles of public roads serving Indian reservations, with particular emphasis on school bus routes and arterial highways needed to enhance economic development and tourism. Protection of the Federal Government's investment is ensured through preventive maintenance or repairing damage by rain and wind on 18,000 miles of roads within the BIA system that were previously graded or surfaced under the road construction program. Maintenance repairs and services are performed to protect reservation environment, adjacent lands, and individual Indian lands, and to prevent premature failure of asphalt pavements. Guidelines are provided by Bureau offices to promote nationwide comparability and to assure that roads constructed with funds from the Department of Transportation's Highway Trust Fund (HTF) are properly maintained. Bureau staff give general policy direction, providing administrative and technical oversight and support. They assure that tribal priorities are met, following 58 BIAM guidelines and ensure that planning and scheduling of maintenance repairs and services conform with AASHTO standards.

Emergency Maintenance $4,519,000): These funds provide for snow removal, ice control, washout repair, and landslide removal. The amount planned in FY 1995 is based on an analysis of the average annual emergency maintenance cost over the last five years. About $3.3 million will be used for snow removal and ice control and $1.2 million will be used for washout repair and landslide removal.

Bridge Maintenance $2,032,000): The 734 bridges on Indian reservation roads maintained by the Bureau are inspected on a two-year cycle. The inspection report provides a recommendation of expenditure for replacement, rehabilitation, or maintenance to assure public safety. Adequate maintenance ensures minimal expenditures for the higher cost activities of rehabilitation and replacement, which are financed from the Highway Trust Fund.

Ferry Boat Operation and Maintenance ($391,000): These funds will be used for operation and maintenance of a ferry across Lake Roosevelt serving the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.

Airstrip Maintenance ($401,000): The Bureau provides maintenance for public airstrips located on Indian reservations, which are not maintained by other governmental entities. Airstrip maintenance includes snow removal, grading, and other work required due to the use of the airstrips during medical evacuation and fire fighting emergencies.

Other - Economic Development

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($67,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other economic development program which does not fall into the programs described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Direct Employment	$(000)	1,933	-49
	FTE	*5*	*0*
Adult Vocational Training	$(000)	15,132	-555
	FTE	*43*	*0*
Economic Development	$(000)	4,156	-115
	FTE	*45*	*0*
Other - Economic Development Programs	$(000)	109	+41
Total Requirements	$(000)	21,330	-678
	FTE	*93*	*0*

Community Development (-$678,000): This decrease reflects the program priorities as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Natural Resources, General	$(000)	3,425	59	-32	3,452	27
	FTE	*22*	*0*	*0*	*22*	*0*
Agriculture	$(000)	21,585	565	-181	21,969	384
	FTE	*348*	*-3*	*0*	*345*	*-3*
Agriculture Extension Services	$(000)	557	12	-25	544	-13
Forestry	$(000)	25,445	971	-985	25,431	-14
	FTE	*397*	*-2*	*0*	*395*	*-2*
Water Resources	$(000)	5,660	5	-1,096	4,569	-1,091
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Wildlife & Parks	$(000)	8,714	2,328	-1,562	9,480	766
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	*0*
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	2,339	1	-203	2,137	-202
	FTE	*50*	*0*	*0*	*50*	*0*
Other - Resources Management	$(000)	3	30	762	795	792
Total Requirements	$(000)	67,728	3,971	-3,322	68,377	649
	FTE	*836*	*-5*	*0*	*831*	*-5*

Natural Resources, General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,425,000; FTE 22): These funds support multi-discipline staff and activities not readily identified with one particular natural resource program. The field offices assist in policy, regulations, and procedures; develop budget and financial plans; provide advice and counsel to tribes; and support, direct and oversee matters affecting natural resources. Tribal contract activities include conservation studies and conducting inventories in the various natural resource disciplines.

Agriculture

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($21,585,000; FTE 348): The funds support staff who provide technical assistance to tribes, landowners and land users in the use of agricultural and rangeland resources. Over 46 million acres of Indian land are used for farming and grazing by livestock and game animals. Staff provide technical assistance to tribes that contract this program under *Public Law 93-638*. The agriculture program includes the following activities:

Inventory and Research: Surveys are conducted to determine soil and range inventories, land evaluations and range utilization. Soil surveys and investigations provide information about soil productivity, erosion, stability problems and other physical land factors needed for program development, conservation planning, and water rights claims settlements. Range inventories and range utilization surveys identify vegetative cover, range condition, precipitation zones, current forage utilization, and establish the season of use and recommended type of livestock to be grazed.

Farm and Range Planning: Land management planning responds to changes in the demands made upon the supply of renewable resources and the goals and objectives of the tribe and landowners. Staff provide technical assistance to Indian landowners, tribal governments and land users to update and amend land use plans under the principles of sustained-yield management to insure adequate resources will be available in the future.

Farmland Improvements: Technical assistance is provided in the following areas: preparing and designing land leveling, farm drainage, cropping patterns, crop varieties, application of irrigation water, farm pond specifications, wind and water erosion control recommendations, surveys for fencing, stock water engineering and design development, special measures for soil and water management necessary to prevent flooding, siltation and agricultural related pollutants, and agricultural pest control.

Rangeland Improvements: Technical assistance is provided for rangeland improvements, including grazing systems, livestock rotation recommendations, stock water development, feeding requirements, pest control management recommendations, brush and noxious weed control, fencing requirements, reseeding, range management and planning, wildlife and parks planning and environmental compliance actions.

Rangeland Protection: This activity supports the management of rangeland pest control, soil erosion, livestock control, modification of stocking rates, and presuppression work and maintenance of readiness conditions for fire suppression.

Leasing and Permitting Services: The staff support lease and permit preparations, modifications, stipulations (protective covenants), enforcement actions affecting farm and pasture leases. Farming operations are expected to evaluate compliance with lease requirements, performance and use. The staff monitor rangeland uses, and changes in ranch operations or land ownership, and modify grazing permits to improve rangeland resources and their utilization.

Contract Monitoring: The staff review tribal self-determination contracts and grant proposals requested under *Public Law 93-638*. The following table summarizes FY 1993 Agriculture Program data:

Workload Measure	Completed
Farmers and Landowners Assisted	15,000
Ranchers and Landowners Assisted	13,500
Soil Inventories (acres)	2,000
Conservation Mgmt and Development Measures ($000)	8,000
Farm and Ranch Mgmt Plans	8,000
Farm Lease Stipulations	4,000
Range Permits:	
Issued	29,000
Modified	15,000
Canceled	1,000
Range Unit Compliance Inspections	65,000
Range Inventories (acres)	2,000,000

Agriculture Extension Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($557,000): The funds are used to keep tribes abreast of state-of-the-art agricultural techniques in agronomy, soil restoration, and crop rotation through lectures, field demonstrations, and on-site visits.

Forestry

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($25,445,000; FTE 397): The funds support forestry management services for 16 million acres of Indian forest land with a commercial timber volume of approximately 42 billion board feet and an annual allowable cut of 930 million board feet. The Bureau's trust responsibility in forestry encompasses to 154 reservations or properties in 23 states. It includes 5.7 million acres of commercial timber land, plus 1.6 million acres withdrawn from the commercial base due to tribal constraints, accessibility, or administrative purposes, and 8.7 million acres of woodlands in multiple-use planning. Technical assistance services are provided to Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporations.

Forest management services include modern inventory and management planning systems, forest products marketing, timber sale management, forest productivity enhancement, and intensive forest development procedures. Assistance is also provided to tribes and individual Indians to develop and manage forest products industries. The forestry program components follow:

Forest Development: Includes all activities of reforestation and commercial forest stand improvement necessary to properly manage the commercial forest for a sustained yield of desired forest products. In FY 1995, 7,000 acres are scheduled for reforestation and 9,000 acres for timber stand improvement. At this level of activity, an estimated growth of 63 to 101 million board feet will result in future tribal stumpage revenues of approximately $7 million and employment opportunities estimated at $25 million.

Activities are conducted under *Public Law 93-638* contracts, and include site preparation, seed/cone collection, planting, greenhouse operations, protection of young stands, pre-commercial thinning, fertilization, weeding, species conversion, and scheduled periodic silvicultural treatments.

Timber Sales Management: The timber sales management program provides economic returns to Indian owners from the sale of their forest products. In FY 1995, tribes will offer for sale an estimated 390 million board feet of timber valued at approximately $117,000,000. This will create more than 7,000 man years of employment and generate an income of over $250,000,000 annually. An estimated 300 timber sale contracts and 6,000 permits will be issued and supervised.

Forestry staff maintain timber volume and value records, and provide resource accountability. Program funds support the resale and contract administrative work required to conduct the sale of forest products. Activities include oversight, timber scaling, timber sale contract administration and timber sale record-keeping. The major work elements are: sale preparation including reconnaissance, sale area design, final sale preparation, and sale award; and sale administration including timber marking, timber receipts, logging operations, scaling and contract closure. These activities are specified in approved forest management plans.

Forest Management Inventories and Plans: Implementation of the forestry program is dependent upon the reservation-specific tribal goals and objectives and management practices specified in approved forest management plans. In FY 1995, 34 forest management inventory and planning (FMI&P) segments will be completed as summarized below.

Planning Task	Number Completed	Planning Task	Number Completed
Remote Sensing	3	Forest History	2
Mapping	4	Woodland Mapping	0
Inventory	3	Woodland Inventory	4
Inv. Analysis	3	Woodland Analysis	2
Int Res Mgmt Plan	3	Woodland EA	4
Implementation Plan	2	Woodland Plan	2
Environ. Assessment	2	Total	34

Planning projects are scheduled at ten year intervals. Forest inventories measure stocking, growth and condition. Forest inventory analysis documents forest trends and updated allowable cuts. Forest mapping incorporates changes in stand boundaries, types, and updated acreage listings. Management plans establish tribally-approved management policies and direction. Environmental assessments determine impacts of proposed plans.

Forest Program Management: Forestry management and administrative activities, such as program audit review and follow up, program management, and oversight ensure that overall program integrity complies with the Department's management control program.

Forest Protection: Includes activities which protect the forest from insects, disease and trespass. The control of insects and disease encompasses: detection and evaluation; preparation of project proposals, including project descriptions, environmental assessments/statements, and cost/benefit analysis; field suppression operations; and reports. Timber and fire trespass activities involve: field examination and survey, damage appraisal, report preparation, conducting investigations.

Water Resources

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,660,000; FTE 7): Program funds are used primarily by tribes to collect and analyze baseline data for use in litigation and negotiation activities and manage and develop reservation water resources. Funds include $1.9 million for 19 tribal water offices.

The Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes received $399,000 as part of the effort to restore the South Florida ecosystem. The funds are for the Tribes to complete the design and cost estimates of stormwater areas on the Seminole and Big Cypress reservations, conduct research and studies on water quality and distribution systems, ecosystem development and management, and planning for compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The stormwater treatment areas will reduce the concentration of phosphorous and other nutrients in water leaving the reservations and contribute to the protection and restoration of the Everglades ecosystem.

Wildlife and Parks

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($8,714,000; FTE 12): This program assists tribes in the conservation, development and utilization of fish, wildlife and recreational resources, and promotes their capabilities in resource management, enhancement, regulation and enforcement. Tribes develop and refine program goals, objectives and strategies, and increase and improve technical capabilities to assume greater responsibility for managing fish, wildlife and recreation resources. Tribes also collect baseline inventory data, assess resource development potential, implement fish and wildlife plans, promote the training of tribal members in fish and wildlife conservation, conduct special studies, support resource enhancement, protection, and management related activities, and administer programs previously funded by the Fish and Wildlife Service. For FY 1995, $465,000 is being transferred into the Wildlife and Parks programs from the Rights Protection, Fish Hatchery Operations and Tribal Management/Development Programs under Other Recurring Programs as authorized by Conference Report 103-299, accompanying H.R. 2520, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, *Public Law 103-138*. For FY 1996, an additional $2,068,000 will be transferred.

Minerals and Mining

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,339,000; FTE 50): These funds support the mineral leasing and accounting staff at Osage; feasibility studies and mining plans, exploration, and development; lease compliance on oil and gas contracts; environmental reviews; training; and oil and gas inspection and enforcement.

Other - Resources Management

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other resources management program which does not fall into the programs described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1995 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Natural Resources, General	$(000)	3,452	-32
	FTE	*22*	*0*
Agriculture	$(000)	21,969	-181
	FTE	*345*	*0*
Agricultural Extension Services	$(000)	544	-25
Forestry	$(000)	25,431	-985
	FTE	*395*	*0*
Water Resources	$(000)	4,569	-1,096
	FTE	*7*	*0*
Wildlife and Parks	$(000)	9,480	-1,562
	FTE	*12*	*0*
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	2,137	-203
	FTE	*50*	*0*
Other - Resources Management	$(000)	795	+762
Total Requirements	$(000)	68,377	-3,322
	FTE	*831*	*0*

Resources Management (-$3,322,000): This decrease reflects the program priorities as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Trust Services, General	$(000)	868	-2	547	1,413	545
	FTE	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*
Other Rights Protection	$(000)	3,204	-58	-179	2,967	-237
	FTE	*33*	*0*	*0*	*33*	*0*
Real Estate Services	$(000)	20,559	811	71	21,441	882
	FTE	*414*	*0*	*0*	*414*	*0*
Real Estate Appraisals	$(000)	3,581	-63	3	3,521	-60
	FTE	*61*	*0*	*0*	*61*	*0*
Environmental Quality Services	$(000)	1,202	-97	-151	954	-248
	FTE	*13*	*0*	*0*	*13*	*0*
Other - Trust Services	$(000)	1	0	0	1	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	29,415	591	291	30,297	882
	FTE	*532*	*0*	*0*	*532*	*0*

Trust Services, General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($868,000; FTE 11): This program provides program management and support for trust activities in the Bureau's field offices. Funds support the following activities: environmental quality services, rights protection, real estate services, appraisals, land use planning, land records improvement, water policy implementation, historical and archeological resources, other trust related activities. Funds are also used for studies, contracts, geographic information system agreements, and other services that may affect trust responsibilities programs at the field level.

Other Rights Protection

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,204,000; FTE 33): These funds enable the agencies to obtain, primarily through contract, the services or information needed to pursue the protection of Indian rights. This assistance is necessary for the federal government to litigate challenges to Indian rights which have been guaranteed through treaty or statute. The staff address statute of limitations and unresolved Indian rights issues and environmental quality requirements.

Real Estate Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($20,559,000; FTE 413): The staff provides real property management, counseling, and land use planning services to individual Indian allottees and Indian tribal and Alaska Native entities, which own an interest in almost 56 million acres of trust land. Decision-making processes are developed through cooperative efforts with the Indian landowners for the proper utilization, development, and enhancement of Indian trust lands. Major functions include surface and sub-surface leasing, lease compliance, rights-of-way, land surveys, land acquisition and disposal, preparation and administration of probates, and land records execution. These activities provide Indian landowners the essential data and assistance in support of the management and development of their surface and sub-surface land resources in keeping with the trust management role of the federal government. Trust land leasing activities are a major part of the real estate program and provide a major source of income to the owners. Landowners derive added land values from improvement and conservation stipulations contained in Bureau leases. The agency staff perform initial land ownership recordkeeping, which is often complicated by heirship problems and segregated surface and sub-surface ownership, and entry of land records and ownership data into the Bureau's data systems.

Real Estate Appraisals

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,581,000; FTE 61): This program provides the real estate appraisal services required in processing transactions for land development, sales, partitions, exchanges, leases and easements. Approximately 30,000 to 40,000 land transactions are processed annually for Indian landowners.

Environmental Quality Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,202,000; FTE 13): These resources are used to: prepare Environmental Assessments (EAs); advise Agency Superintendents on environmental quality, waste disposal and cultural resource management; assist area offices in gathering information for EAs and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs); review proposed actions to determine compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); and assist area offices in obtaining information for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Archeological Resources Protection Act.

Agency personnel and Area Office staff determine impacts of federal projects on Indian lands and identify hazardous waste sites. Agencies are responsible for on-site inspection, site testing, and assisting area and central offices in cleanup activities. Staff also assist area office archaeologists in locating historic or archeological sites which may be affected by a proposed projects.

Other - Trust Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,000): Tribes have the flexibility to prioritize funds for any other trust services program which does not fall into the programs described above.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1995 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Trust Services, General	$(000)	1,413	+547
	FTE	*11*	*0*
Other Rights Protection	$(000)	2,967	-179
	FTE	*33*	*0*
Real Estate Services	$(000)	21,441	+71
	FTE	*414*	*0*
Real Estate Appraisals	$(000)	3,521	+3
	FTE	*61*	*0*
Environmental Quality Services	$(000)	954	-151
	FTE	*13*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	30,296	+291
	FTE	*532*	*0*

Trust Services (+$291,000): This increase reflects the program priorities as established by tribes and agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Executive Direction	$(000)	10,587	170	132	10,889	302
	FTE	*170*	*0*	*0*	*170*	*0*
Administrative Services	$(000)	15,030	400	1,373	16,803	1,773
	FTE	*325*	*0*	*0*	*325*	*0*
Safety Management	$(000)	434	12	2	448	14
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	26,051	582	1,507	28,140	2,089
	FTE	*504*	*0*	*0*	*504*	*0*

Executive Direction

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($10,587,000; FTE 170): Executive Direction includes the immediate office of the Agency Superintendent. Funding is determined by the priority setting process. None of the activities of this program are contracted.

Administrative Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($15,030,000; FTE 325): The funds at the agency level provide the following:

Property Management: Management, safeguarding, and accounting for all agency owned or leased assets, including personal property and equipment, motor vehicles, and real property; managing requisitions, transfer/conveyance, and disposal of property and equipment, maintaining property controls, inventories, and reporting systems, and providing direct property management support to tribal contractors and grantees.

Purchasing: Procurement of supplies, materials, equipment, and services necessary for the operation of agency programs, review of purchase orders for compliance with federal procurement regulations, evaluation of goods and services for acceptability, and maintenance of procurement files and records.

Budget and Finance: Budget and financial planning, fund control and related activities involving the tribes in setting budgetary priorities and goals, preparation and processing vouchers and other obligation documents, operation of imprest cash and cash collections, payroll problem resolution, position and FTE control, and maintenance of fiscal records and accounts.

General Services: Performance of a variety of duties in the daily operations of the agency including: management reports and controls, Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act coordination and reporting, correspondence management and control, and relocation of equipment and office furniture.

Safety Management

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($434,000; FTE 9): Program staff develop, implement, and review agency level safety programs and coordinate laws and regulations with the tribes. When potentially hazardous conditions are identified in tribal schools, the agency staff must evaluate and determine necessary corrective actions. None of the activities of this program are contracted.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1995 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Executive Direction	$(000)	10,889	+132
	FTE	*170*	*0*
Administrative Services	$(000)	16,803	+1,373
	FTE	*325*	*0*
Safety Management	$(000)	448	+2
	FTE	*9*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	28,140	+1,507
	FTE	*504*	*0*

General Administration (+$1,507,000): This increase reflects the program priorities as established by tribes and agencies.

Activity: Tribal Priority Allocations

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Small and Needy Tribes Distribution	$(000)	2,000	+2,000

Small and Needy Tribes Distribution (+$2,000,000): In the FY 1995 appropriations, Congress provided $2 million as an initial increment for small and needy tribes. The funds were distributed among 100 tribes that were the furthest below the thresholds. Within Alaska, 89 tribes were raised to a minimum allocation of $92,000 not to exceed $1,700 per member. Eleven tribes were raised to $80,000 not to exceed $1,700 per member, in the lower 48 states.

This request will provide a second increment of funding to small and needy tribes. Of the 550 federally recognized tribes, 450 tribes (82 percent) have 1,500 or fewer members. Of these small tribes, 268 tribes (59 percent) receive tribal priority allocations funding below a minimum base threshold needed to maintain an effective tribal government organization. The Joint Task Force report (April 1994) recommended minimum funding levels of $160,000 for tribes in the continental United States and $200,000 in Alaska. The estimated cost to bring each small and needy tribe to these minimums is 23 million.

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Other Recurring Programs

Subactivity		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Tribal Government	$(000)	103,126	-103,126	7,000	7,000	-96,126
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Human Services	$(000)	105,442	-105,442	5,000	5,000	-100,442
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Education	$(000)	434,665	7,605	25,226	467,496	32,831
	FTE	*3,806*	*0*	*61*	*3,867*	*61*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Community Development	$(000)	17,049	201	500	17,750	701
	FTE	*216*	*0*	*0*	*216*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	40,232	-3,396	-250	36,586	-3,646
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Trust Services	$(000)	3,047	139	0	3,186	139
	FTE	*94*	*0*	*0*	*94*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	703,561	-204,019	42,476	542,018	-161,543
	FTE	*4,134*	*0*	*61*	*4,195*	*61*

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Contract Support (On-going agreements)	$(000)	95,640	-95,640	0	0	-95,640
Indian Self-Determination Fund	$(000)	7,486	-7,486	7,000	7,000	-486
Total Requirements	$(000)	103,126	-103,126	7,000	7,000	-96,126

Contract Support

Objectives:

- To ensure that tribes or tribal organizations have sufficient funds to operate and administer contracts thereby furthering the intent of the Indian Self-Determination Act (*Public Law 93-638*) as amended.

- To provide the contract support funding that contractors are authorized to receive under the Act based on indirect cost rates negotiated and determined by the Inspector General.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($95,640,000): Funds are used by tribal contractors to adhere to the terms for on-going Indian Self-Determination and Education Act (*Public Law 93-638*) contracts to cover the cost of activities which are normally carried out by the Secretary of the Interior in the operation of a program or which are provided from funds other than those under contract. Contract support funding is provided within available resources to tribal organizations which are authorized under Section 106 (a)(2) of the Act as amended.

With the enactment of the FY 1995 Appropriations Act (*Public Law 103-332*), Congress limited the amount of contract support funds available for indirect cost payments. The appropriations also provided that tribes and tribal contractors may use their Tribal Priority Allocations for unmet contract support costs of on-going contracts, grants or compact agreements.

In 1996, the Bureau is proposing to transfer support funding for on-going self-determination contracts to the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity from Other Recurring Programs as a prelude to the eventual transfer of the funds to the tribes. This will enable the tribes to better manage their total contract costs. Consistent with the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force recommendations, Congress instructed the Bureau to develop procedures for the eventual transfer of contract support into each tribe's Tribal Priority Allocations. During FY 1995 the Bureau and tribes jointly will develop procedures for the permanent transfer of contract support into each tribe's Tribal Priority Allocations.

Indian Self-Determination Fund

Objectives:

- To prevent the adverse impact on existing contractors when tribes wish to enter into new or expanded contracts for Bureau programs.
- To pay contractors maximum indirect cost for new contracts for Bureau programs.
- To pay contractors the indirect cost for expanded contracting programs which were only partially contracted in previous years.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,486,000): Congress included an additional $7,486,000 within the FY 1995 Interior Appropriations (*Public Law 103-332*) to establish an Indian Self-Determination (ISD) Fund. These funds are available for the contract support cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act (*Public Law 93-638*, as amended). The funds will be used by tribal contractors to adhere to the terms of new or expanded contracts to cover the cost of activities which are normally carried out by the Secretary of the Interior in the operation of a program or which are provided from funds other than those under contract.

The Bureau provided ISD Fund information in a Federal Register notice published on November 4, 1994. Funds will be distributed on a first-come first-served basis. The amount appropriated should enable the Bureau to pay all contract support costs related to new and expanded contracts.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Self-Determination Fund	$(000)	7,000	+7,000

Indian Self-Determination Fund (+$7,000,000): The Bureau requests $7 million to continue the ISD Fund to pay for new and expanded contracts during FY 1996. The $7,486,000 appropriated in FY 1995 will be transferred to Tribal Priority Allocations to support contracts that were first entered into during FY 1995 and which become on-going contracts in FY 1996. Financial assistance for contract support costs provides for the following outcomes: alleviate financial hardship on tribes responding affirmatively to the federal Indian Self-Determination initiative contributing to "satisfied customers"; encourage tribes not active in the program to take advantage of participating in the Indian Self-Determination initiative; and promoting the government-to-government relationship between the Bureau and Indian Communities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Welfare Assistance	$(000)	105,442	-105,442	0	0	-105,442
Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention	$(000)	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total Requirements	$(000)	105,442	-105,442	5,000	5,000	-100,442

Welfare Assistance

Objectives:

- To provide welfare assistance to eligible Indians who cannot obtain such assistance from states or local governments.
- To provide social services to specific tribes as authorized by law.
- To provide foster home payments for Indian children.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($105,442,000): Funds will provide support for five types of assistance for tribes and tribal members under the welfare assistance program. Welfare assistance funds for the compact tribes are included in the Self-Governance Compact program line item of Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) budget activity. The five types of assistance are general assistance, non-medical institutional or custodial care of adults, tribal work experience program, child welfare assistance, and miscellaneous assistance. These assistance programs will support tribes and tribal members as follows:

1. **General Assistance**: This program provides direct financial assistance to pay basic living expenses monthly for an estimated 53,000 Indian individuals and families whose income is below current state standards. The Bureau provides services only in those states not having a general assistance program available to meet the needs of Indians as defined in *25 CFR 20.21*.

2. **Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults**: This assistance is provided monthly to about 1,000 disabled adults who are not eligible for care from Indian Health Services, Title XIX, SSI, or any other county, state, or federal program.

3. **Tribal Work Experience Program (TWEP)**: Approximately 2,000 Tribal members who receive general assistance and also work on tribal projects under TWEP receive an extra monthly benefit in addition to their general assistance payments for work-related costs.

4. **Child Welfare Assistance**: This program provides for the care of abandoned or neglected children placed in foster homes, private or tribal group day care homes, or in residential settings designed to provide special care. These payments are made directly or through contracts to providers in states where the Bureau is authorized under *25 CFR 20.22(c)* to administer a program. Assistance is provided to children who are not eligible for care under any other county, state, or federal program. This program serves an estimated 3,000 children on a monthly basis.

5. **Miscellaneous Assistance**: Monthly, this program pays the burial expenses of about 260 deceased indigent Indians whose estates do not have sufficient resources to meet funeral expenses. Emergency assistance to prevent hardship caused by fire, flood or acts of nature is also provided to approximately 100 tribal members or families per month.

In 1996, the Bureau is proposing to transfer funding for welfare assistance to the Tribal Priority Allocations budget activity from Other Recurring Programs as a prelude to the eventual transfer of the funds to the tribes. This will enable the tribes to better manage their total welfare assistance program. Consistent with the Joint Tribal/BIA/DOI Advisory Task Force recommendations, Congress instructed the Bureau to develop procedures for the eventual transfer of welfare assistance into each tribe's TPA. During FY 1995, the Bureau and tribes jointly will develop procedures for the permanent transfer of welfare assistance into each tribe's TPA.

Since FY 1993, Appropriations Act provisions have authorized tribal governments to determine eligibility and benefit payment levels for general assistance, within those allowed under current law and regulation. The tribes may use any savings in general assistance payments to meet other local needs and priorities. The proposed transfer to TPA would provide greater flexibility for tribes to pursue various plans to reduce welfare dependency and redirect funds to other programs.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Child Protection & Family Violence Prevention	$(000)	0	+5,000

Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention (+$5,000,000): The Child Protection and Family Violence Act of 1990 authorized the Bureau to provide grants to tribes to develop an Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention program. The Bureau is seeking reauthorization of the legislation in 1995. The Bureau and the tribes are deeply concerned about the severity of the problems of child abuse on Indian reservations. In FY 1994, House Report Number 103-158 and Senate Report Number 103-114 directed the Bureau to request funding for tribal child protection and family violence prevention programs when "regulations are in place and implemented". These regulations have now been developed with tribal input and are currently in the draft process and will be in place prior to enactment of the FY 1996 appropriations. The regulations will allow approximately 540 tribes to receive from $8,000 to $32,900 in grants to establish child protection or family violence prevention programs. Program functions may include child protection or family violence prevention staff, training programs for existing staff, developing protocols for investigation, and development of tribal child protection and/or domestic violence codes and regulations.

Performance Goal:

- To provide all tribes with the ability to establish a child abuse and family violence prevention program.
- To reduce the incidence of child abuse and family violence cases.

Performance Indicator: The number of abuse cases reported.

Projected Outcome for FY 1996: With accurate data on abuse cases, tribal governments will be able to analyze their child abuse and family violence incidence and establish programs that directly address the core problems. The long term outcome is the reduction of the number of abuse cases.

Experience has shown that when child protection and family violence prevention programs are established, the public is provided with information as to what to look for and what to do if an incident of abuse is suspected. This public awareness propagates greater reporting of child abuse and family violence cases. Child abuse and neglect statistics, collected annually by the Bureau Area Social Services Offices since 1989, indicate a steady increase in reported child abuse and neglect cases. There are no known statistics on family violence in Indian Country; however, with the known indicators of domestic violence, it is not inappropriate to compare the incidence of domestic abuse with the increased incidence of child abuse. Tribal child protection and family violence prevention programs will be developed to alleviate these serious problems in Indian Country.

The FY 1994 Reports accompanying the Interior and Related Appropriations Act also called for a joint Bureau and Indian Health Service child protection plan, which was submitted to Congress in March, 1994. This child protection plan is supported by Interagency Agreements currently in place between the Bureau and the Indian Health Service.

This increase is requested as part of a Child Protection and Family Justice initiative which includes proposals for the Indian Tribal Justice System and the Indian Police Academy. The increases requested in these programs will complement each other and coordinate the protection of Indian children and families and strengthen the tribal courts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Education

Program Element		**1995 Enacted To Date**	**Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes**	**Program Changes**	**1996 Budget Request**	**Change From 1995**
School Operations	$(000)	407,254	7,605	25,226	440,085	32,831
	FTE	*3,806*	*0*	*61*	*3,867*	*61*
Tribally Controlled Community Colleges	$(000)	27,411	0	0	27,411	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	434,665	7,605	25,226	467,496	32,831
	FTE	*3,806*	*0*	*61*	*3,867*	*61*

School Operations

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
ISEP (Formula Funds)	$(000)	259,763	6,480	11,400	277,643	17,880
	FTE	*2,780*	*0*	*50*	*2,830*	*50*
ISEP (Program Adjustments)	$(000)	1,220	39	0	1,259	39
	FTE	*26*	*0*	*0*	*26*	*0*
Early Childhood Development	$(000)	6,471	0	0	6,471	0
Student Transportation	$(000)	24,697	215	3,600	28,512	3,815
	FTE	*145*	*0*	*0*	*145*	*0*
Institutionalized Disabled	$(000)	3,432	9	0	3,441	9
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Solo Parent Program	$(000)	74	0	-74	0	-74
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*-2*	*0*	*-2*
Facilities, Ops & Maintenance	$(000)	67,846	856	3,500	72,202	4,356
	FTE	*719*	*0*	*0*	*719*	*0*
Administrative Cost Grants	$(000)	36,560	0	5,600	42,160	5,600
Area and Agency Technical Support	$(000)	7,191	6	-300	6,897	-294
	FTE	*128*	*0*	*-4*	*124*	*-4*
Model Schools and School Statistics/ADP	$(000)	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*17*	*17*	*17*
Tribal Departments of Education	$(000)	0	0	500	500	500
Total Requirements	$(000)	407,254	7,605	25,226	440,085	32,831
	FTE	*3,806*	*0*	*61*	*3,867*	*61*

School Operations provides basic educational and residential programs to Indian students not served by public or sectarian schools; residential care for some Indian students attending public schools; resources to meet the needs of Indian students in areas such as bilingual education, counseling, and guidance; and local control of school operations. The FY 1996 budget request continues to forward fund the following programs for the 1996-97 school year: Indian School Equalization Program Formula, Indian School Program Adjustments, Student Transportation, Early Childhood Development, and Administrative Cost Grants. Funds appropriated for these forward-funded programs will become available for obligation on July 1, 1996, to support curriculum planning and purchases in advance of the 1996-97 school year.

In the Senate and Conference Reports accompanying the FY 1995 appropriation, the Committees directed the Bureau to submit special reports. The following is the status on four remaining reports:

(1) ISEP Work Group: The FY 1995 appropriations Act directed the Secretary to establish a Joint working group on ISEP funds allocation to examine possible methods of improving the basis on which ISEP funds are allocated each year.

A small work group has been formed to initially analyze the results of previous tribal consultations; analyze different allocation scenarios; and review the results of a survey to all BIA funded schools. Based on initial findings, the work group will develop various options and recommendations which will be presented to a wide spectrum of entities in the Indian education community. The BIA plans to issue a report to the Committees by April 30, 1995.

(2) ISEP Funds - Travel and Training Report: In Senate Report 103-294, accompanying the FY 1995 Interior Appropriations Act, the Bureau was requested to provide information on the Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP) formula funds spent on travel and training by area including an explanation of the purpose of the travel and the training. The following tables provide the requested data for Bureau-operated schools. During FY 1994, total ISEP obligations for travel and training totalled nearly $960,000. All obligations for contract or grant schools are either recorded to object class 25 (contracts), or object class 41 (grants), so further detail on the use of funds by contract or grant schools is unavailable.

1994 ISEP Obligations for Travel and Training

(Dollars in thousands)

Area # BIA Schools:	Aberdeen 11	Albuquerque 10	Anadarko 1	Billings 1	Central Office
Travel Type: Conference	20	17	14		
Info. Meeting	6		2		1
Spec. Mission	1				
Presentation	1				
Site Visit	1	1			
Training	11	7	5		
Relocation			22		
Other	9	12	2	3	
Subtotal, Travel	49	37	45	3	1
Training	39	17	22		
Total, Travel and Training	88	54	67	3	1

1994 ISEP Obligations for Travel and Training

(Dollars in thousands)

Area # BIA Schools:	Minneapolis 1	Navajo 51	Phoenix 14	Portland 1	Sacramento 1	Total 91
Travel Type: Conference	1	83	20	3		158
Info.Meeting	13	47	6	1	6	82
Spec. Mission		3		27	2	33
Presentation		1				2
Site Visit		11	3			16
Training	4	107	9	4	1	148
Relocation	1	1	1			25
Other	4	117	8	6	1	162
Subtotal, Travel	23	370	47	41	10	626
Training	8	221	19	7	2	335
Total, Travel and Training	31	591	66	48	12	961

Definitions of Travel Type:

Conference Attendance: Transportation expenses incident to attending a conference, convention, seminar, or symposium for the purpose of observation of education directly related to the program mission or initiative, with no formal role in the proceedings.

Information Meeting: Transportation expenses incident to attending a meeting to discuss day-to-day operational support of program activities including staff meetings and orientations between field and central office; review status reports or discuss topics of general interest. An information meeting may be a scientific, technical, or professional meeting.

Special Mission: Travel to carry out a special agency mission; e.g., provide security to a person or a shipment; move witnesses from residence to other locations; travel by Federal beneficiaries and other non-employees.

Presentation: Transportation expenses incident to making a speech or a presentation, deliver a paper or otherwise take part in a formal program other than a training course. all advisory committee travel will be included in this category.

Site Visit: Services associated with travel away from official duty stations, subject to regulations governing civilian and military travel. The visits are for the purpose of performing operational or managerial activities such as audits, program monitoring, examine operations, program and/or administrative instruction, and technical assistance.

Training Attendance: Transportation expenses incident to training associated with developing and improving employees' knowledge, skills, performance, and attitude; including training conferences held for professional development.

Relocation: Transportation expenses incident to Permanent Change of Station. These include payments to employees for transportation expenses and per diem allowances or reimbursement of actual travel expenses.

Other: Travel performed for reasons other than those displayed above.

There are two other categories of travel, "entitlement travel" and "emergency travel." No obligations were shown in either of these two categories against the Indian Student Equalization Program.

(3) Joint Task Force on Alaska Schools and Alaska Native Education: The Task Force was comprised of 18 members representing the Department, the Bureau, the Department of Education, the State of Alaska Department of Education, Alaska Native organizations and a Rural Native educator. It was chaired jointly by the Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs and the Director of the Sealaska Heritage Foundation. The Task Force held thirteen regional meetings for input from villages to: (a) determine the present status of Alaska Native education programs; (b) identify the roles and responsibilities of the Rural Educational Attendance Area, village schools, school boards, the State of Alaska and the federal agencies with regard to Alaska Native education; and (c) recommend actions for improving the quality of education for Alaska Native children. A draft report has been circulated for comment. The final report will be submitted to the Appropriations Committees by April, 1995.

(4) Report on Limiting the Number of Schools: The Office of Indian Education Programs is meeting with the authorizing committees to discuss the policy of limiting schools in times of funding constraints

In addition to its annual appropriations, the Bureau administers and provides technical support of several programs funded by the Department of Education. The following are FY 1995 estimates for these programs:

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, *Public Law 101-476, Part B, Section 611(f) (1)* ($20,273,874): These funds provide supplemental services to children with disabilities, who are enrolled in Bureau-funded schools and are between the ages of five and 21 years, who, because of their disability, require special education and related services in accordance with an Indian Education Plan.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, *Public Law 102-119, Part B, Section 611(f) (4)* ($5,307,867): Based upon a formula, funds are distributed to tribes with Bureau-funded schools located on their reservations to assist State Education Agencies (SEA) in the provision of special education and related services to children with disabilities between the ages of three and five years. SEAs are required to provide a free appropriate public education to these children in accordance with the Individual Education Plan. The tribes are assigned an assistance role by the statute.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, *Public Law 102-119, Part H, Section 684* ($3,094,080): Funds for the Early Intervention Program are distributed by formula to tribes with Bureau-funded schools located on their reservations. Tribes receive funds to assist their respective SEA in the coordination and provision of early intervention services to families with infants and toddlers having disabilities, in accordance with the Indian Family Service Plan. While this is an entitlement program, participation by the state is voluntary.

Education of Homeless Children and Youth ($50,000): This program provides supplemental assistance to two school sites for students who qualify by providing extra counseling, tutoring, and funds for clothing and transportation.

Math and Science ($1,335,350): These funds support summer institutes where teachers are trained in the new techniques of teaching math and science concepts.

Title VII - Bilingual Education Program ($1,935,664): Bureau-funded schools may apply directly to the Department of Education for funds to support instructional curriculum relating to the study of history and culture associated with the native language.

Chapter 1, Education Consolidation & Improvement Act ($35,514,073): This program provides supplemental financial assistance for projects at schools for remedial intervention programs designed to raise the academic level of targeted Indian children in basic and more advanced skills in areas of math, reading and language arts.

Drug Free Schools & Communities Act ($5,437,000): These funds provide the schools with curriculum, materials, and organized activities for students who exhibit alcohol and substance abuse problems.

Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP)

Objective: To provide formula-based funding for the 185 Bureau operated and grant and contract schools.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($259,763,000; FTE 2,780): In School Year (SY) 1994-95, 185 federally operated and contracted schools are serving 46,556 students. In FY 1995, two new schools, Trenton and Sault Ste. Marie, will also begin to receive funding for the 1995-96 school year. Approximately 47 percent of the Average Daily Membership (ADM) is enrolled in residential programs due to the distance from the nearest school bus route, or social or academic factors. Funds are distributed using the ISEP formula Weighted Student Units (WSU) to provide basic educational programs for children in grades K through 12. Additional support is also provided to schools experiencing a greater than 10 percent decline in enrollment from the prior year to lessen the impact of reduced ISEP allocations. The student count was conducted in September 1994 for SY 1994-95. Enrollment for SY 1994-95 increased 3 percent over SY 1993-94.

Public Law 100-297 authorizes 1.0 percent for the Director's contingency fund, 0.2 percent for the national school board training program and $600,000 for declining enrollment adjustments to be excluded from the WSU allocations. *Public Law 103-382* authorizes tuition payments for out-of-state students boarding at the Richfield Dormitory in Richfield, Utah to be paid from the Indian school equalization program. The tuition payments are estimated at $350,000. The following table shows the distribution and use of the contingency funds.

FY 1993-94 Contingency Fund Expenses

NAME	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Pine Ridge School	41,000	Contingency funds
Porcupine Day School	40,000	School lunch program
Tiospa Zina Tribal School	2,583	ISEP Analysis
Twin Buttes Day School	17,369	Band program and bleachers
Wahpeton Indian Boarding School	495,972	Therapeutic model training and background investigations[1]
Santa Rosa Ranch School	113,100	Residential students - not counted on orig. ISEP count
Gila Crossing Day School	40,000	Contingency funds
Polacca Day School	35,000	Reading, social studies, science and math books
Keams Canyon Boarding School	5,000	Textbooks
Hopi High School	214,000	Textbooks
Sacramento Area Office	105,000	Phoenix Study (30,000)/start-up costs - Noli (75,000)
Office of the Director	2,643	ISEP Analysis
Western Navajo Agency	4,500	EEO settlement
Rocky Ridge Boarding School	10,884	Salary settlement
Shonto Boarding School	28,025	Salary settlement
Cottonwood Day School	10,000	Textbook replacement
Pinon Dormitory	6,844	Attorney fees - settlement of appeal
Many Farms High School	7,808	Dormitory and recreation programs
Chemawa Indian School	7,000	Supplement union president's salary
Eastern States Agency	60,000	CHEERS Project
Choctaw Schools	35,790	School furniture and gas leak and materials
	868,700	Transportation adjustment
Total	2,151,218	

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[1] Wahpeton Indian School changed from Bureau-operated to grant status in July 1993. The Tribe, School Board, and Bureau decided jointly to implement Therapeutic Model technology to address the needs of the large number of "at risk" students. The Therapeutic Model is a new approach to dealing with the problems of "at risk" students, involving all school staff in the treatment, intervention and care. In addition to the training required for this approach, background screening of the staff was needed.

A table displaying the ISEP funds distributed by school for SY 1994-1995 is included in the Appendix, and summarized as follows:

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL YEAR 1994-95 ISEP FUNDING

Schools		Total	WSU[2]			Totals	
Type	Total[3]	ADM[4]	Inst	Res	G&T	WSU	$000
Day Schools							111,932
Operated	44	8,948	12,366	32	847	13,245	
Contracted	72	15,822	22,401	0	2,072	24,473	
On-Reservation Boarding Schools							102,230
Operated	38	13,756	17,917	7,155	1,002	26,074	
Contracted	10	3,708	5,184	2,771	422	8,377	
Off-Reservation Boarding Schools							22,861
Operated	4	1,801	2,569	2,830	264	5,662	
Contracted	3	679	1,014	957	71	2,042	
Dormitories							8,525
Operated	6	793	47	1,110	0	1,157	
Contracted	8	1,049	228	1,483	5	1,716	
Totals	185	46,556	61,725	16,338	4,682	82,746	245,548

Calculating the Base Student Value - Under the ISEP Formula, different education activities and grade levels are assigned weights (using a base amount of 1.00) which reflect the relative costs associated with the various programs. The number of students a school has participating in the various education activities is identified, totalled by activity, and multiplied by the weight factor for each activity to arrive at the number of weighted student units at each school. The dollar value of a WSU is determined by dividing the total number of all schools' WSUs into the total available funding. The total WSU figure includes all of the WSUs generated directly by instructional and residential programs, plus the Small School Adjustment, which takes into account the higher per student costs incurred in the operation of very small schools and dormitories with less than 100 students. The following table provides a further breakdown of ADM and WSU, by program type:

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[2] Weighted Student Units (WSU) are distinguished by type: Instructional (Inst), Residential (Res), and Gifted and Talented (G&T).

[3] Total schools reflects 93 Bureau operated and 94 contracted schools (there are 85 contracts which encompass 94 schools. All schools for Choctaw are operated under 1 contract.)

[4] ADM count is conducted once a year during the last week in September. To be included in the count, a student must be in attendance at least one full day during that week or reside in the dormitory one full day and one night.

School Year 1994-1995 ADM & WSU Data

PROGRAM	ADM	WSU
INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS:		
Basic	44,771	51,571
Exceptional Child	8,324	5,785
Bilingual	19,781	3,956
Gifted & Talented	5,555	4,682
Total Instructional WSUs		**65,994**
RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS:		
Boarding Schools		
Basic	8,988	11,465
Intensive Residential Guidance	3,802	1,901
Exceptional Child	327	161
Dormitories		
Basic	1,747	2,215
Intensive Residential Guidance	657	329
Exceptional Child	42	21
Total Residential WSU's		**16,092**
Total Formula Program		82,086
Small School Adjustment		626
School Board Supplement		34
Total Weighted Student Units		**82,746**

The following table provides a recent history of the ISEP formula funding. In FY 1994, the initial distribution of $2,907 per WSU ($5,167 per ADM) was followed by a one-time supplemental distribution of $60 per WSU specifically for fire protection, supplies, and materials. The supplemental funds increased the total distributed to $2,967 per WSU. The amounts shown for FY 1995 and 1996 are estimates based on projected student counts. Final amounts may differ pending actual student enrollment.

Fiscal Year	School Year	Number of Schools	ADM	WSU	$ per ADM	$ per WSU
1992	1992-93	184	43,700	77,069	4,575	2,594
1993	1993-94	184	45,185	80,021	5,089	2,874
1994	1994-95	185	46,556	82,746	5,167	2,907
1995 (Est)	1995-96	187	48,898	86,550	5,229	2,954
1996 (Est)	1996-97	187	51,341	90,874	5,325	3,008

ISEP Program Adjustments

Objectives:

- To provide integrated, challenging and real world education curricula.
- To provide authentic and performance based assessment to document accelerated learning.
- To provide comprehensive site-based programs which address the educational, health and social service needs of children.
- To allow parents to become true partners in the educational process.
- To fund special projects, new activities, and other costs not included in the ISEP formula, such as law enforcement activities.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,220,000; FTE 26): The majority of these funds ($1,115,000) provide for training and implementation of the Effective Schools improvement process to address goals outlined in the School Reform Act *(Public Law 103-227)*. The Effective Schools program has 123 schools participating. The remaining $105,000 provides law enforcement protection at Riverside and Chemawa Indian Schools. The schools are located on land over which the Bureau has law enforcement jurisdiction.

Early Childhood Development

Objectives:

- To begin educating children at an earlier age through parental involvement.
- To coordinate the Family and Child Education (FACE) program components: early childhood education; adult education; parenting skills; and parent and child time in order to improve readiness for school, increase high school graduation rates, provide adult education, and encourage life-long learning.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($6,471,000): The Bureau will fund 21 sites to encourage parental participation in the education of their children in an effort to increase student achievement. The program will serve about 700 children and 600 adults.

Student Transportation

Objective: To provide transportation services for Bureau-funded schools.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($24,697,000; FTE 145): These funds support transportation of students to and from school. For students in boarding schools, transportation funding is provided at the beginning and end of the school year and for one round trip home at mid-year. Because poor road conditions increase the cost of transportation, miles driven on unimproved roads are given an additional 20 percent weight under the current distribution formula. In SY 1994-95, the Bureau is funding at the rate of $1.54 per mile for day schools. A table displaying the distribution of student transportation funds by school is included in the Appendix.

Institutional Program For Children With Disabilities

Objective: To provide for the special education and related services of children with disabilities placed in private facilities or state operated institutions, approved private non-profit facilities, or facilities operated by tribes.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,432,000; FTE 6): The Bureau provides services to approximately 182 Indian children whose disabilities are so profound as to require institutionalized 24-hour care. The funding for special education and related services may include but not be limited to: occupational and physical therapy; counseling services; audiology; rehabilitation counseling services; and psychological services. The Bureau continues to ensure a free appropriate public education is provided to eligible Indian children with disabilities within the least restrictive environment as close to their homes as possible.

Solo Parent Program

Objectives: To provide day care and instruction in home management, child development and child care.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($74,000; FTE 2): The Bureau provides additional services at Flandreau Indian School, to students with young children so that they may continue their education and learn parenting skills while taking care of their children.

Facilities Operation and Maintenance

Objective: To provide essential operating expenses and facilities maintenance for Bureau-owned or Bureau-funded schools.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($67,846,000; FTE 719): This program provides essential services for educational facilities consisting of 2,113 buildings (excluding quarters), containing approximately 16,336,423 square feet. Utility systems and services associated with site functions are included in the program. Space maintained includes: academic facilities, dormitories, administrative offices, food service, transportation, and recreation facilities. Utility systems maintained include basic telecommunications equipment, wells, water treatment plants, sewer treatment plants, central heating plants, and electrical power distribution systems. Site services include landfill maintenance, lawn care and mowing, tree trimming, maintenance of all exterior areas in support of athletic programs, the maintenance of non-public access roads, and refuse disposal.

Administrative Cost Grants

Objective: To provide grants to tribes or tribal organizations operating schools in lieu of contract support.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($36,560,000): In FY 1995, for the first time, the Bureau will have more contract/grant schools (94) than Bureau-operated schools (93). The Bureau anticipates paying 89 percent of the amount derived by the administrative cost formula. Individual grants are determined using an administrative cost percentage rate based upon the following formula:

$$\frac{(\text{Tribe Direct Cost Base} \times \text{Minimum Base Rate}) + (\text{Standard Direct Cost Base} \times \text{Maximum Base Rate})}{\text{Tribe Direct Cost Base} + \text{Standard Direct Cost Base}}$$

Area and Agency Technical Support

Objective: To provide technical assistance and leadership to local school boards, tribal members, parents and Indian citizens.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,191,000; FTE 128): The Bureau's twenty-six area and agency education offices provide technical support and program supervision for all elementary and secondary programs, the Bureau's two post-secondary schools, and the scholarship and adult education programs. The Education Line officers are responsible for executing the following duties: (1) Monitor and evaluate education programs, (2) Represent the BIA Education Programs in their dealings with Indians, state and local governments, other federal agencies, and the public, (3) Direct and assist in the application and implementation of overall policies and programs, provide technical assistance, evaluate performance, and coordinate those features of programs extending beyond the jurisdiction of a single school within the agency, (4) Recommend revisions of policies, programs, procedures and regulations, (5) Coordinate administrative support services with Bureau Area and Agency Administrative Offices on matters under their jurisdiction, (6) Direct those agency positions deemed by the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs as "directly and substantially" involved in education and (7) Coordinate, monitor, and as appropriate, certify the validity of management information system data collected by these schools.

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges/Universities

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Operating Grants	$(000)	26,320	0	0	26,320	0
Technical Assistance	$(000)	114	0	0	114	0
Endowment Grants	$(000)	977	0	0	977	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	27,411	0	0	27,411	0

Objective: To provide financial assistance to Tribally Controlled Community Colleges enrolling Indian and Alaska Native students to further their education in a supportive environment close to Indian reservations.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($27,411,000):

Operating Grants ($26,320,000):

Program Subelement Detail		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Operating Grants: Title I	$(000)	19,353	0	0	19,353	0
Operating Grants: Title II	$(000)	6,967	0	0	6,967	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	26,320	0	0	26,320	0

Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCCs) are chartered by tribal governing bodies and governed by local boards of regents. This enables the sponsoring tribes to pursue educational goals compatible with the needs of the tribe and its members.

Title I of the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act *(Public Law 95-471)*, as amended, authorizes grants to the TCCCs to defray expenditures for academic, educational, and administrative purposes and for the operation and maintenance of all TCCCs except Navajo Community College. Grant funds are distributed to eligible Title I colleges on the basis of the Indian Student Count (ISC). All credit hours (for full-time, part-time, and summer students) are added together and divided by 12 to arrive at the ISC for each school.

Title II of *Public Law 95-471* exempts the Navajo Community College (NCC) from being included in ratably distributed funds. Title II has been amended to fund NCC at an amount equal to that which is necessary for operation and maintenance of the college including, but not limited to, administrative, academic, and operation and maintenance costs.

Technical Assistance ($114,000): Technical assistance funds are provided to assist the tribal colleges/universities in gaining full accreditation, maintaining quality programs, and identifying new funding sources and programs to enhance the educational opportunities for Indian people.

Endowment Grants ($977,000): *Public Law 99-428* authorizes a program of endowment grants to the TCCCs. The TCCCs must match the endowment grant with a capital contribution equal to half of the amount of the federal contribution or by the use of personal or real property received as a donation or gift. Funds are invested under the authority of section 331(c)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. Any interest earned can be used to defray expenditures associated with the operation of the college. The funds are distributed as the colleges receive private sector contributions.

Endowment grants may be awarded to Title I colleges in the fiscal year after they have met eligibility requirements. The College of the Menominee Nation met eligibility requirements in July 1994. The Bureau is reviewing the possibility of accepting Medicine Creek Tribal College at Puyallup, pending the review of eligibility criteria.

The following table displays the actual Indian Student Count for FY 1994, the estimate for 1995, and the FY 1994 graduates for each college.

Status of Tribally Controlled Community Colleges/Universities

	ISC				
College	FY 94 Actual	FY 95 Est	Accreditation a/	Degrees or Certificate Offered b/	FY 1994 Graduates
TITLE I:					
Bay Mills	154	168	C	1, 3, 6	28
Blackfeet	381	415	A	1, 2, 3, 6	37
Cheyenne River	165	180	B	1, 2, 6	11
College of the Menominee Nation	0	153	B	1, 2, 6	N/A
D-Q	199	217	A	1, 2, 6	48
Dull Knife	144	157	C	1, 3, 6	15
Fond du Lac	60	65	A	1, 2, 3, 6	7
Fort Belknap	184	201	A	1, 3, 6	23
Fort Berthold	153	167	A	1, 3, 6	26
Fort Peck	342	373	A	1, 2, 3, 6	31
Lac Courte Oreilles	298	325	A	1, 3, 6	39
Leech Lake	118	129	B	3, 6	6
Little Big Horn	266	290	A	1, 6	30
Little Hoop	161	175	A	1, 2, 3, 6	20
Northwest	561	611	A	1, 2, 6	31
Nebraska	201	219	A	1, 2, 3, 6	41
Oglala Lakota	685	746	A	1, 3, 4, 6	111
Salish Kootenai	719	784	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	128
Sinte Gleska	501	546	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	49
Sisseton-Wahpeton	133	145	A	1, 3, 6	46
Standing Rock	207	226	A	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	14
Stone Child	244	266	A	1, 2, 3, 6	21
Turtle Mountain	439	479	A	1, 2, 3, 6	85
TITLE I Subtotal	6,315	7,037			847
TITLE II:					
Navajo	1,798	1,906	A	1, 2, 3, 6	165
TOTAL	**8,113**	**8,943**			**1,012**

a/ A - Fully Accredited by a recognized accrediting association.
B - Institution Transfer
C - Candidate status towards accreditation.

b/ Degrees awarded by TCCC:
1 - Associate of Arts
2 - Associate of Science
3 - Associate of Applied Science
4 - Bachelor of Science
5 - Master of Arts
6 - Vocational Certificate

Justification of Program Changes

Program Subelement		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
ISEP Formula Funds	$(000)	277,643	+11,400
	FTE	*2,830*	*+50*
Student Transportation	$(000)	28,512	+3,600
	FTE	*145*	*0*
Solo Parent Program	$(000)	0	-74
	FTE	*0*	*-2*
Facilities, Operation & Maintenance	$(000)	72,202	+3,500
	FTE	*719*	*0*
Administrative Cost Grants	$(000)	42,160	+5,600
Area/Agency Technical Support	$(000)	6,897	-300
	FTE	*124*	*-4*
Model Schools and School Statistics/ADP	$(000)	1,000	+1,000
	FTE	*17*	*+17*
Tribal Departments of Education	$(000)	500	+500
Total Requirements	$(000)	428,914	+25,226
	FTE	*3,835*	*+61*

ISEP Formula Funds (+$11,400,000; +50 FTE): The FY 1996 request will provide an estimated $3,008 per WSU, an estimated increase of about $54 over the projections for the 1995-96 school year. For the 1996-97 school year, the Bureau projects a four percent annual increase in enrollment and will have an additional 487 new students as a result of school expansions at existing schools. The additional $11.4 million will assist the existing schools in meeting all academic standards, especially library media equipment, administrative requirements and counseling services. Additional teachers will be needed to accommodate increased enrollment and to ensure compliance with student-teacher ratio requirements.

Student Transportation (+$3,600,000): Increases in enrollment normally result in additional bus routes and day school mileage. The projected increase in enrollment in Kindergarten classes will also increase day school mileage. The bus driver must deliver Kindergarten students to their home instead of to a point of pickup, thereby increasing the number of bus runs and total mileage. The projected funding of $1.71 per mile remains below the national average of $2.24 per mile as reported by the National School Bus Fleet Management Organization. Schools having transportation costs in excess of $1.71 per mile use ISEP funds to make up the difference. This increase will lessen the adverse impact on ISEP funding.

Solo Parent Program (-$74,000; -2 FTE): This specialized program is proposed for termination. Schools can support solo parent studies through the increased ISEP formula allocations. School Boards have the responsibility and authority to determine the type and scope of any program within available funds including programs for young parents.

Facilities, Operation & Maintenance (+$3,500,000): Increased space as a result of repair and construction programs has resulted in approximately 980,000 additional square feet of space anticipated to be added to the education inventory in FY 1996. This additional space is a result of projects such as Mille Lacs and Oneida Tribal schools. Approximately 64 portable classroom units were purchased in FY 1993-1994 and an additional 20 units are to be purchased in FY 1995. Numerous FI&R projects at schools such as Santa Clara and Taos have also resulted in additional square footage. In addition, the completion of construction of schools has provided expanded space at Pine Ridge High School, Rock Point High School, Standing Pine Elementary School, Tucker School, Pinon Dormitory, Sho-Ban High School, Eastern Cheyenne River and the new dormitory at Haskell Junior College. New schools added to the system in FY 1995, Trenton and Sault Ste. Marie, require an estimated $350,000 to operate and maintain.

Administrative Cost Grants (+$5,600,000): The Bureau projects that at least four schools will convert to grant in FY 1996 thus increasing the need for Administrative Cost Grant funds. Also, it will be the second year for the two schools brought into the system in FY 1995. The administrative costs increase in new grants after the first year as ISEP funds are added to the base.

Area/Agency Technical Support (-$300,000; -4 FTE): The Bureau plans to consolidate limited Agency/Area evaluation and monitoring workloads, consistent with National Performance Review objectives to downsize administrative and oversight functions.

Model Schools and School Statistics/ADP (+$1,000,000; +17 FTE): In an effort to project costs in the outyears, the Bureau proposes to implement a School Statistics/ADP initiative to record and report data and to transfer the data to the Central Office. This system will provide "live" data on each of the Bureau-funded schools. It will allow for more accurate and timely reports on the current education system and will allow for further evaluation, analysis and comparison to other education systems throughout the country. The system will eliminate the delay in reporting the status of enrollment, daily attendance, transfers and staffing. The 17 FTE associated with this program will provide the staff required for implementing, training and evaluation.

Of the requested increase, $700,000 will be used to initiate a comprehensive School Statistics ADP package. The increase will provide start up costs for a nation-wide system similar to that used by the Department of Defense schools. Their system tracks and collects data on students all over the world in an easily accessible manner. At the current time, Bureau schools do not have the capability to report student data. The package is necessary in order for the Bureau to ensure future enrollment projections are sound, as budget requests are based on expected student count. The total cost of the statistics package is estimated to be $2 million. The Bureau plans a three year phase-in. Without this program, the Bureau will not be able to accurately project student enrollment.

Model Schools (+$300,000) are needed in order to elevate Bureau schools to a level which is equivalent to all schools nation-wide. Model Schools will establish a minimal standard which all other Bureau schools can follow so that they can become and remain academically outstanding. Currently, many Bureau-funded schools lack community involvement and computer technology which would allow them to share ideas as well as factual data with other schools and the Central Office. The Model Schools initiative will promote new options in delivering education programs to children. Model Schools will be educational laboratories where educators can investigate new dynamics and methods to be used by other schools within the Bureau's education system. These schools will also act as a model for all schools educating Indian children in public education systems throughout the country. They will promote creativity, autonomy and accountability. The first year of this program will permit schools to develop their concepts and gain community input for their plan. The Model Schools will plan and develop: (1) Statement of education purpose, (2) School objectives, (3) Statement of need, (4) School demographics, (5) Timetable of events leading to the opening of the school, (6) Funding, (7) Educational program, (8) School evaluation, (9) School governance, (10) Accountability, (11) Assessment of educational progress, (12) Evidence of support from the community and (13) Waivers needed from state, federal and Departmental requirements. The Model Schools initiative has the potential to make dramatic improvements to the Bureau's education system. Nine states have passed legislation that allows development of charter schools (which are equivalent to the Bureau's Model Schools). The Bureau has schools in 23 states which may wish to participate in this project.

The statistics schedule will fund ADP capabilities at the five Model Schools in FY 1996 so the schools can report on their progress. The statistics package will also allow the Bureau to comply with *Public Law 103-62*, the Government Performance and Results Act (GRPA), which requires that performance indicators be included in the annual budget request.

Tribal Departments of Education (+$500,000): The $500,000 increase will provide initial funding to tribes to plan for new or revised Tribal Departments of Education. The purpose of these organizations is to encourage more tribal and regional control over schools within their tribal jurisdiction so that tribes can implement cost saving initiatives and use savings to enhance academics. Major emphasis will be placed on the coordination of academic standards, development of tribal education codes and the improvement of teacher certification standards. Overall emphasis will continue to be placed on school improvement.

The Bureau believes that by providing grants to Tribal Departments of Education, the schools served by each of these organizations will receive a short-term gain by sharing resources such as special activities and special education teachers. The long-term goal of this program is to retain savings and provide additional resources for school operations through improved instruction by providing necessary libraries and media equipment. Funds may also be used to enhance enrichment programs such as art and music. Tribal Departments of Education will enhance Indian Self-Determination as it will give tribes greater decision making in education issues. The Indian Education Amendments Act of 1988 (*Public Law 100-297*) authorizes grants for departments of education based on applications ranked using established criteria. The Bureau will develop an application process along with a list of ranking criteria in order to meet the FY 1996 evaluation period. The process will be competitive. This program will provide short-term and long-term benefits to the schools through shared activities and resources at the tribal level.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Indian Tribal Justice Act	$(000)	0	0	5,000	5,000	5,000

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1995 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Tribal Justice Act	$(000)	5,000	+5,000

Indian Tribal Justice Act (+$5,000,000): The FY 1996 request will allow the Bureau to begin implementation of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (*Public Law 103-176*) grant program. The Act establishes, within the Bureau, the Office of Tribal Justice Support (Office) and authorizes grants, technical assistance, and training to Indian tribes and tribal organizations for the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of the tribal justice systems. At present, 161 of 250 tribal judiciaries receive funding from the Bureau. The Bureau met with tribes and tribal organizations in Reno, Nevada, to assist and advise in the development of regulations. Based on comments received at this meeting, draft regulations have been formulated. Preliminary reviews have been completed by the Bureau and Department. Once the proposed regulations are published in the Federal Register, regional tribal consultation meetings will be scheduled.

Objective: To assure the majority of tribes are able to develop and enhance the operation of their tribal justice systems

Performance Indicators: Increased employment for judicial personnel; increased training programs and continuing education for tribal judicial personnel; improved libraries and computer assisted legal research capabilities; development of tribal codes; and increased membership and participation in national and regional professional organizations.

Projected Outcomes for FY 1996: If the performance goal is achieved, the Tribal justice systems will become essential parts of tribal governments and serve as important forums for ensuring public health, safety and the political integrity of tribal governments.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and one time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Facilities Operation and Maintenance	$(000)	17,049	201	500	17,750	701
	FTE	*216*	*0*	*0*	*216*	*0*

Facilities Operation and Maintenance

Objectives:

- To provide basic operating services to Bureau-owned or Bureau-operated non-education facilities.
- To maintain these facilities in a safe operating condition for the conduct of Bureau programs.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($17,049,000; FTE 216): This program provides essential services for non-educational physical plant and utility systems throughout the Bureau program. The physical facilities consist of approximately 1,300 buildings, excluding quarters, containing approximately 3,600,000 square feet. The various types of buildings include facilities for law enforcement, administrative offices, and shop facilities to support road maintenance, construction, and forestry. The utility systems include backbone telecommunications equipment, wells, water treatment plants, sewer treatment plants, central heating plants, and electrical power distribution systems. Site services include maintenance of vehicles, playground equipment, landfills, grounds, and non-public access roads, and refuse disposal. Facilities Operation and Maintenance program costs include personnel services, supplies, materials, equipment, and support for planning, reporting, and managing the operations and resources of the organization. Recurring costs are for heating, cooling, electricity, water, sewage, refuse disposal, basic telecommunications equipment, unscheduled and preventive maintenance, GSA vehicle rental, lease agreements, and custodial and protection services.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Facilities Operations and Maintenance	$(000)	17,750	+500
	FTE	*216*	*0*

Facilities Operation and Maintenance (+$500,000): In FY 1996, as a result of the construction of new facilities an additional 125,000 square feet of new space will be added to the BIA's facilities inventory.

These newly constructed facilities are: the Sac and Fox detention facility ($275,000), the Shiprock Agency Headquarters ($75,000), and facilities additions or new construction projects to house wildfire management functions, storage and other administrative program functions ($150,000).

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Irrigation O&M	$(000)	11,249	30	0	11,279	30
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Wildlife and Parks	$(000)	28,479	-2,922	-250	25,307	-3,172
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Menominee Forestry	$(000)	504	-504	0	0	-504
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	40,232	-3,396	-250	36,586	-3,646
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*

Irrigation, Operation and Maintenance

Objective: To conserve water and properly operate and maintain the irrigation water delivery systems on Indian irrigation projects and dams in a safe, economical, beneficial, and equitable manner.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($11,249,000; FTE 18): This program includes $9,249,000 for the operation and maintenance of Indian irrigation projects and $2,000,000 for the Indian Dam Safety Maintenance Program. Irrigation O&M maintains the delivery system for all users to avoid costly crop failures and to minimize and/or avoid unnecessary major rehabilitation costs to the government.

The funds for the Irrigation Operation and Maintenance Program will be used to provide: continued operation of five irrigation projects and systems where legislation has provided specific authority or courts have ordered payments; payments to the Bureau of Reclamation for water storage of two irrigation projects; contract payments for seven irrigation projects; and maintenance for two irrigation systems. The maintenance and repair of the irrigation projects and systems will prevent further deterioration and reduce the hazards to public safety.

The FY 1995 payments and FY 1996 estimates for the irrigation operation and maintenance activity include the following:

Payment Category	FY 1995 ($000)	FY 1996 ($000)
Court Orders and Authorizing Legislation Requirements: Michaud Fort Hall Fort Hall Minor Units San Carlos Irrigation Project Indian Works Navajo Uintah Irrigation Project	8,030	8,030
Water Storage (Bureau of Reclamation): Wapato Indian Irrigation Project Fort Belknap Indian Irrigation Project (Fresno Reservoir)	635	635
Contracts (Contractual Carriage and O&M Agreements): Tongue River Water Users Association Two Leggins/Bozemann Trail Drainage Association Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District Newlands Irrigation District Coachella Valley Water District Pojoaque Valley Water District Pine River Irrigation District	500	500
Other Operation and Maintenance:	114	114
Total	9,279	9,279

The Indian Safety of Dam maintenance program prevents further deterioration of the dams and reduces the hazard to public safety. The FY 1995 funds will support recurring annual maintenance on 94 dams having high or significant hazard assessments, as identified by the Department's Safety of Dams Program. The funds will be distributed in accordance with the Technical Priority Rating list of all Department dams.

Wildlife and Parks

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Rights Protection Implementation	$(000)	18,515	-1,589	0	16,926	-1,589
Fish Hatchery Operations	$(000)	2,123	-459	0	1,664	-459
Fish Hatchery Maintenance	$(000)	208	1	0	209	1
Tribal Management/Development Programs	$(000)	7,633	-875	-250	6,508	-1,125
Total Requirements	$(000)	28,479	-2,922	-250	25,307	-3,172

Objectives:

- To fulfill and execute the Federal Government's trust and rights protection responsibilities relating to fish, wildlife, and recreational resources for the sustenance, cultural enrichment, and economic support of Indians.

- To promote the conservation, development, and utilization of these resources for the maximum benefit of Indians.

Wildlife and Parks funds are used to carry out resource management roles and responsibilities in order to protect against the loss, infringement, or abrogation of Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering rights. The program focuses on developing tribal resource management capabilities, promoting inter-tribal communications and coordination on shared resource issues, and facilitating tribal participation with other management jurisdictions in addressing resource issues of common concern.

The Bureau executes and administers contracts with inter-tribal fish and wildlife commissions and authorities, their member tribes, and other fish and wildlife resource tribes and organizations. Contracted services include monitoring and regulating Indian hunting, fishing, and gathering activity; biological investigations aimed at conserving wildlife populations and habitats; and diverse resource management functions and operations, both on-reservation and in off-reservation settings. These programs permit direct tribal participation, as co-managers of resources, and decision making in shared fish and wildlife resources which fall under the jurisdiction of tribal, state, regional, federal, and international management entities. Statements of work and expected results and accomplishments are negotiated on a contract-by-contract basis, with oversight and the monitoring of contract performance carried out by Bureau personnel.

Rights Protection Implementation

Program Subelement Detail		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Western Washington (Boldt)	$(000)	5,939	-120	0	5,819	-120
Columbia River Fisheries Management	$(000)	2,295	3	0	2,298	3
Klamath Conservation Program	$(000)	756	-756	0	0	-756
Great Lakes Area Resources Management	$(000)	4,013	-142	0	3,871	-142
Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries	$(000)	1,915	-585	0	1,330	-585
US/Canada Pacific Salmon	$(000)	2,199	3	0	2,202	3
Upper Columbia United Tribes	$(000)	297	0	0	297	0
Lake Roosevelt Management	$(000)	504	8	0	512	8
Wetlands/Waterfowl Management	$(000)	597	0	0	597	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	18,515	-1,589	0	16,926	-1,589

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($18,515,000)

Western Washington Fisheries Management ($5,939,000): Contracts are executed with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) in the amount of $853,000, the Point-No-Point Treaty Council, the Skagit System Cooperative and associated individual tribes in northwest Washington, in amounts totaling $2,572,000 to implement and coordinate continuing treaty harvest management, population assessment, habitat protection, stock enhancement, and data gathering programs involving fish, wildlife, and shellfish resources to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in the Boldt Decision of 1974. Monitoring and regulating the treaty salmon harvest in the Puget Sound and coastal Washington areas and in co-managing Pacific salmon resources with state and federal authorities are being emphasized. The Boldt Case tribes also received $238,000 for shellfish management.

Timber-Fish-Wildlife (TFW) contracts totaling $986,000 are executed with Boldt Case Area tribes and with other fish and wildlife resource tribes throughout Washington State. The TFW initiative is a broad, cooperative, consensus-based process, also involving the State of Washington, the timber industry and the general public, to address forest practices on state and private lands in the interest of fish and wildlife habitat protection. Funding supports tribal participation in the review and documentation of forest practices applications, in field investigations of timber harvest sites by interdisciplinary teams, and in long-range forest practices planning and information management.

During FY 1995, fund transfers were made to Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) from: Western Washington fisheries funding include shares for the Puyallup Tribe ($274,000), the Nisqually Tribe ($338,000), and the Skokomish Tribe ($220,000); shellfish management funding for Puyallup ($30,000), Nisqually ($30,000), Skokomish ($30,000), and Muckleshoot ($30,000); and TFW funding for Nisqually ($48,000) and Skokomish ($48,000). Another $242,000 was transferred for shellfish management to the Self-Governance Compacts of the following tribes: Squaxin Island, Makah, Jamestown, Lower Elwha, Quinault, Port Gamble, Swinomish, and Lummi.

Columbia River Fisheries Management ($2,295,000): Contracts are executed with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) and its member tribes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho to implement and coordinate continuing harvest management, stock assessment, habitat protection, enhancement and data gathering programs involving fisheries resources in the Columbia River Basin to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in United States v. Oregon. Funding is focused on managing and regulating tribal fisheries within the Columbia River Basin, toward the rebuilding of upriver runs that have been depleted by over-harvest, habitat degradation, and hydropower development, and to support tribal participation in recovery efforts involving Columbia River salmon stocks listed as threatened and endangered.

Klamath Conservation Program ($756,000): A contract has been executed with the Klamath Tribe to continue implementation of the 1981 Consent Decree identifying tribal fish and wildlife resource management responsibilities on approximately 1.1 million acres of former reservation in southern Oregon. The focus is on habitat protection including review of forest practices, biological investigations, conservation enforcement, fish propagation, endangered species recovery, and other resource management programs in cooperation with state and federal authorities. The Klamath Conservation Program funds ($756,000) were transferred to the Tribe's TPA.

Great Lakes Area Resources Management ($4,013,000): The Voigt Case Area title was changed to Great Lakes Area Resources Management to reflect tribes in a three state area and place emphasis on tribal resources management activities rather than on a court case.

Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) contracts totaling $3,336,000 are executed with GLIFWC and its member tribes in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan to implement and coordinate continuing harvest management, population assessment, habitat protection, enhancement, and data gathering programs involving off-reservation fish, wildlife, and gathering resources to which Indian treaty rights were reaffirmed in Lac Courte Oreilles v. Voigt and related cases. Extensive efforts are directed toward managing and regulating tribal hunting, fishing, trapping and related off-reservation activity in the three-state area, including western Lake Superior. Funds totaling $83,000 were transferred from GLIFWC to the Mille Lacs Self-Governance Compact.

Contracts for $594,000 are also executed with the 1854 Treaty Authority and its three member tribes in Minnesota to carry out off-reservation fish and wildlife resource management activities required by rulings and associated tribal-state agreements in Grand Portage v. Minnesota. Funding is focused on the development of conservation codes governing off-reservation treaty hunting, fishing and gathering, and on associated biological services, conservation enforcement, and judicial services programs.

Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries ($1,915,000): The Michigan Fisheries Settlement title was changed to Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fisheries since the Michigan tribes funded under this item are performing a broad array of resource management activities which go beyond the fisheries settlement in United States v. Michigan.

Contracts totaling $1,311,000 are executed with the Chippewa/Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority (COTFMA) and its member Great Lakes treaty fishing tribes for continued implementation of a 1985 negotiated settlement signed by the tribes, the State of Michigan, and other parties in United States v. Michigan. The settlement provides for fisheries zonation and harvest sharing plans for Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron; a Great Lakes fisheries enhancement program; cooperative management and dispute resolution measures; expanded conservation enforcement; and other programs. Appropriated funds are used to provide uniform joint tribal fishing regulations, to coordinate conservation enforcement and fisheries enhancement activities, to participate in environmental services programs, and to facilitate coordination with other resource management jurisdictions. A total of $604,000 was transferred to the Grand Traverse Chippewa Tribe's Self-Governance Compact.

US/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty ($2,199,000): In conjunction with the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) and panels created by the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the United States and Canada, and the associated Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985, contracts are executed with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, and their member treaty fishing tribes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho for the continued implementation and coordination of salmon management and rebuilding programs in the Pacific Northwest. Funds support tribal participation in cooperative research and data gathering programs developed by the United States Section of the PSC, thereby assisting in meeting this country's obligations in implementing the treaty.

Upper Columbia United Tribes ($297,000): Contracts are executed with the Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT) in eastern Washington and northern Idaho to support their continued participation in an inter-tribal effort to mitigate fish and wildlife resources lost as a result of dam construction on the upper Columbia River. Through the UCUT Fisheries Center, the tribes cooperate with state and federal authorities in addressing a host of fish and wildlife resource issues of interest and concern, and participate in a variety of resource management and enhancement activities on their reservations.

Lake Roosevelt Management ($504,000): Contracts are executed with the Confederated Colville Tribes and the Spokane Tribe of Washington to implement a cooperative management agreement between the tribes and the Department of the Interior for managing outdoor recreation in and around Lake Roosevelt. Funds support tribal programs focusing on the management, planning, and regulation of fishing, boating, camping, and related public use activities occurring within the Reservation Zone of the Lake Roosevelt Recreation Area.

Wetlands/Waterfowl Management ($597,000): The Circle of Flight title was changed to Wetlands/Waterfowl Management to reflect activities in which tribes use funding and to provide terminology understandable by Bureau personnel and Congress.

Contracts are executed in support of tribal wetland rehabilitation, waterfowl enhancement and wild rice production projects on Indian lands in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Improved tribal wetland habitats support tens of thousands of additional ducks and geese in spring and fall migrations, provide expanded hunting opportunities for tribal members and the general public, and offer enhanced wild rice gathering opportunities and economic development possibilities. Funds are distributed based on an annual evaluation of project proposals received from tribes utilizing consensus-building procedures and ranking criteria developed by the Bureau in the areas of wetlands protection and waterfowl enhancement.

Fish Hatchery Operations

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,123,000): Contracts are executed with 18 fish producing tribes throughout the country in support of associated hatching, rearing, and stocking programs. Salmon and steelhead trout releases from tribal hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest benefit Indian and non-Indian commercial and sport fisheries in the United States and Canada, and play a major role in helping to satisfy Indian subsistence and ceremonial needs. Throughout the rest of the country, recreational opportunities created by the stocking of catchable trout, walleye, and other species attract numerous sport fishermen to Indian reservations and assist in developing reservation economies. These funds were distributed as follows:

Tribe	($)	Tribe	($)
Cherokee	75,000	Nooksack	29,000
Bad River	48,000	Hoh	23,000
Lac du Flambeau	270,000	Quileute	149,000
Red Lake	46,000	Skagit Coop	27,000
Lac Courte Oreilles	75,000	Stillaguamish	103,000
Red Cliff	100,000	Suquamish	200,000
Summit Lake	85,000	Tulalip	301,000
		Total	1,531,000

Funds for the Leech Lake Chippewa Tribe ($99,000) were transferred to their Self-Governance Compact, and funds for the Puyallup Tribe ($54,000), Nisqually Tribe ($220,000) and Skokomish Tribe from Point-No-Point ($100,000) were transferred to Tribal Priority Allocations. The remaining $119,000 is being used to draft regulations for and implement the Indian Fish and Wildlife Management Act, which is expected to become law in FY 1995.

Fish Hatchery Maintenance

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($208,000): Contracts are executed with fish producing tribes throughout the country to maintain more than 100 tribal fish hatcheries and rearing facilities. Funds are distributed based on an annual ranking of project proposals received from tribes, utilizing established procedures and ranking criteria developed by the Bureau in the areas of health and safety, water quality compliance, economic benefits, rights protection, and resource enhancement.

Tribal Management/Development Programs

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,633,000): Contracts are executed with 8 tribal fish and wildlife organizations and 39 individual fish and wildlife resource tribes throughout the country to accomplish a variety of objectives. Individual tribes have jurisdiction over hunting and fishing activity on trust lands containing 1.6 million acres of natural lakes and impoundments, more than 15,000 miles of perennial streams, and tens of millions of acres of wildlife habitat. They administer programs which contribute significantly toward meeting the growing national demand for outdoor recreation and tourism, and assure the protection of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife and plant resources, including many listed as threatened and endangered.

In FY 1995, $486,000 was distributed to the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) to promote and facilitate communications among fish and wildlife resource tribes; $648,000 to the Tribal Bison Herd Development Program and Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative; $198,000 to the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and member tribes to assist in planning efforts involving the Columbia River Gorge; $174,000 to the Wisconsin Joint Fisheries Assessment for fisheries assessments and data analysis on inland lakes located on lands ceded to the United States in the Indian treaties of 1837 and 1842, and $44,000 was used to draft regulations to implement the proposed Indian Fish and Wildlife Management Act.

Funds will be used to assist Alaska Natives in addressing subsistence related needs and participating in associated resource management planning and other activities with their state and federal counterparts, including $47,000 for the Rural Alaska Community Action Program, $347,000 to the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, $69,000 to the Alaska Sea Otter Commission, and $796,000 for the continuing assessment of salmon population declines in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region of Alaska.

The following amounts were distributed to individual tribes to assist in the development of codes, ordinances, and regulations, and for managing associated populations, habitats, and other uses:

Tribe	($)	Tribe	($)
Penobscot	81,000	Fort Belknap	50,000
Passamaquoddy	100,000	Mole Lake	75,000
Lac du Flambeau	174,000	Fort Peck	108,000
Menominee	149,000	Northern Cheyenne	37,000
Bad River	166,000	Shoshone-Arapaho	100,000
Fond du Lac	100,000	Ute Mountain	60,000
Great Lakes Tribes	27,000	Zuni	80,000
Grand Portage	36,000	Hualapai	297,000
Keweenaw Bay	120,000	Colorado River	57,000
Lac Courte Oreilles	90,000	White Mountain Apache	114,000
Red Cliff	235,000	San Carlos Apache	64,000
Red Lake	100,000	Summit Lake	84,000
St. Croix	86,000	Uintah & Ouray	30,000
Stockbridge-Munsee	25,000	Fort Hall	278,000
White Earth	176,000	Nez Perce	260,000
Blackfeet	220,000	Yakama	544,000
Crow	37,000	Total	4,160,000

Funds for the Quinault ($100,000), Duck Valley ($100,000), Oneida ($60,000), and Rocky Boy's ($49,000) tribes were transferred to their Self-Governance Compacts. Funds for the Colville Tribe ($107,000) and the Skokomish Tribe ($248,000) were transferred to Tribal Priority Allocations.

Menominee Forestry

Objective: To apply sound forest management practices to produce economic forest harvests, employment opportunities, and other benefits derived from the forest for the Indian owners.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($504,000): The Menominee Forestry program provides general forest management on 220,000 acres of tribal land. Under a trust and management agreement with the Bureau, the tribe prepares approximately fifty million board feet of timber for sale, sells the timber to the tribal enterprise, marks the trees to be harvested, and administers the contract of sale. Stumpage value of the timber is estimated at $4 million with value added at the tribal sawmill which will use approximately twelve million board feet of the sawlog material. The sawmill provides employment opportunities for approximately 150 tribal members.

The funds to support the Menominee Forestry program ($504,000) will be transferred to Tribal Priority Allocations in FY 1996.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Tribal Management/Development Programs	$(000)	6,756	-250

Tribal Management/Development Programs (-$250,000): Support for the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) annual operations will be decreased to $236,000, a reduction of $250,000. While services performed by NAFWS would be reduced, NAFWS core staff will be able to continue operations in support of the development and protection of tribal fish and wildlife resources at the lower funding level.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Financial Trust Services	$(000)	3,047	139	0	3,186	139
	FTE	*94*	*0*	*0*	*94*	*0*

Financial Trust Services - Field Operations

Objectives:

- To provide individual Indians and Indian tribes technical, administrative and protective services under lawful trust to protect, maintain or enhance the corpus of the trust estate.
- To accurately account for the ownership, collection, investment, and disbursement of trust funds for tribes and individual Indians.
- To eliminate or correct all material weaknesses related to the financial trust services program.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,047,000; FTE 94): The Bureau is charged by law and regulation with the trust responsibility of accounting for and disbursing Individual Indian Monies (IIM) which come into its custody as a result of administering trust or restricted properties of individual Indians and through per capita payments, judgments, awards, and claims. The major portion of this effort occurs at the agency level. Staff have direct contact with the account holders and perform work connected with the administration of trust properties. The FY 1995 funds will be used to account for and reconcile collections and disbursements of tribal and individual Indian monies derived from the sale or lease of renewable and non-renewable trust resources such as land, timber, minerals, and water; disburse per capita payments, judgments, awards, and claims; provide research involving special fiscal problems, and trust fund data for legislative acts, and recommendations for executing the acts; assist with the investment of various revenues so as to maximize returns yet protect the body of the trust; and provide appropriate reports and responses to individual Indians or tribes, Treasury, the General Accounting Office, the Congress, and others upon request.

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs

Subactivity		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Tribal Government	$(000)	4,925	-3,560	6,000	7,365	2,440
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	2,546	0	-1,962	584	-1,962
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Community Development	$(000)	9,707	3	6	9,716	9
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	32,710	-485	-402	31,823	-887
	FTE	*119*	*-7*	*0*	*112*	*-7*
Trust Services	$(000)	31,333	-14,341	0	16,992	-14,341
	FTE	*137*	*-10*	*0*	*127*	*-10*
Total Requirements	$(000)	81,221	-18,383	3,642	66,480	-14,741
	FTE	*258*	*-17*	*0*	*241*	*-17*

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Self Governance Grants (Shortfalls)	$(000)	4,925	-3,560	6,000	7,365	2,440

Self-Governance Grants

Objectives:

- To provide funding to self-governance tribes, ensuring that the negotiated amounts do not adversely affect other tribes.

- To provide resources to self-governance tribes to meet initial management expenses associated with their self-governance activity.

- To support planning, negotiation, and related activities of new self-governance tribes.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,925,000): Funds will be used to ensure that Self-Governance tribes receive their FY 1995 negotiated amounts without having detrimental impacts on services provided to other tribes. Funds will also be used to meet management expenses of self-governance tribes and to provide funding for the Lummi Education and Communication Project ($150,000).

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Self-Governance Grants	$(000)	7,365	+6,000

Self-Governance Grants (+$6,000,000): The Secretary of the Interior is committed to the maximum implementation of the self-governance program. These funds will replenish the $3.5 million transferred to the existing 29 self-governance tribes to meet their total negotiated amounts. The increase will also provide support for 20 additional tribes entering into self-governance compacts in FY 1996. About 60 tribes have expressed interest in self-governance compacts. Additionally, pursuant to the direction provided in House Report 103-551 to the FY 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, funds will be used to facilitate negotiations at the Central Office, to continue the Lummi Education Project at the FY 1995 level, and to provide planning and negotiation grants to assist additional tribes in negotiating agreements for FY 1997.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Special Tribal Courts	$(000)	1,463	0	-1,463	0	-1,463
Special Law Enforcement	$(000)	1,083	0	-499	584	-499
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,546	0	-1,962	584	-1,962

Special Tribal Courts

Objectives:

- To improve and maintain the judicial capabilities of tribes to ensure a speedy and impartial adjudication of violations of tribal law and the resolution of civil disputes.
- To provide financial support to field personnel and tribal judicial systems on matters relating to court administration and management.
- To provide education and training for judges and other court personnel.
- To provide support for innovative approaches to disposition, dispute resolution and community-based services intervention with substance abuse and family violence.
- To assure impartial forums for the review of tribal and pueblo judicial decisions.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,463,000): The Bureau issued a Federal Register notice in January 1995 announcing the availability of funds and application requirements. Funds will be used to address a number of projects and Congressionally mandated requirements as follows:

Grants to Tribes Developing New Judicial Systems. Approximately $900,000 will be awarded to assist tribes with the planning and development of new judicial systems. Area Offices will receive and review applications from service area tribes and award grants. Grants of $50,000 per tribe will be awarded to those tribes which have newly created tribal judiciaries, or which intend to establish a judicial system. Successful applications will also include: statement of financial need; a sound and workable plan of action, including an evaluation with appropriate criteria for assessing results; logical and realistic projection of accomplishments; commitment of staff and resources adequate to carry out the project; statement of how other available resources such as tribal income, self-determination grants or contracts will be committed to supplement and/or sustain the project; and budgets which adequately describe the resources necessary to conduct the project. Preference will be given to those tribes which have not previously received Special Tribal Court funds.

Grants to Tribal Judicial Conferences and Professional Organizations. Approximately $75,000 will be competitively awarded to assist tribal judicial conferences or other regional and national tribal court professional organizations with professional training, professional certification programs, and projects which enhance the communications between tribal, state and federal court judges and personnel.

Awards to Build Legal Research Capacity. The amount of $88,000 will be awarded to improve legal research capacity of tribal judiciaries.

Survey of Tribal Judicial Systems. Additionally, $400,000 will be competitively awarded to contract with a non-federal entity to conduct a survey of tribal justice systems and Courts of Indian Offenses, required by the Indian Tribal Justice Act (*Public Law 103-176*). The survey will assess the needs of tribal courts, historical and equity funding, economies of scale, variations among tribal communities and their needs, the growing desire among tribes under the jurisdiction of (*Public Law 83-280*) to develop tribal forums, and the cost of continuing education for tribal judges and court personnel.

Special Law Enforcement

Objectives:

- To improve the quality of the law enforcement and detention programs.
- To meet special needs arising from unforeseen circumstances which may require additional law enforcement and detention services, including emergency and other non-routine law enforcement and detention situations on Indian lands.
- To provide funding for special jurisdiction and contract start-up and contract retrocession costs.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,083,000): Fifty-three Bureau and tribal police programs will be awarded about 67 replacement vehicle purchases ($500,000) on a 50-50 matching fund basis. Under this program, supplemental funding ($583,000) will be provided to Bureau and tribal programs in the event of unforeseen circumstances such as field emergencies, retroceding law enforcement contracts, and/or conditions requiring additional personnel or equipment due to confrontational or disruptive activities.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Special Tribal Courts	$(000)	0	-1,463
Special Law Enforcement	$(000)	586	-499
Total Requirements	$(000)	586	-1,962

Special Tribal Courts (-$1,463,000): Competitive Special Tribal Courts funding is discontinued in FY 1996 and will be replaced by the requested increase of $5,000,000 for Indian Tribal Justice Act implementation. During FY 1995, the Bureau, with the full participation of tribes, will promulgate regulations for the equitable distribution of funds to establish base support funding for the tribal justice system.

Special Law Enforcement (-$499,000): Matching funds for the purchase of tribal law enforcement vehicles are proposed for elimination in FY 1996. The reduction will not adversely affect the Bureau's ability to meet the law enforcement needs. Tribes may use Tribal Priority Allocations to assist with vehicle purchases. The Bureau will continue to address unforeseen law enforcement circumstances and/or conditions requiring additional personnel or special police equipment.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Indian Business Development Grants	$(000)	2,994	0	-2,994	0	-2,994
Small Business Venture Capital	$(000)	0	0	3,000	3,000	3,000
Community & Economic Development Grants	$(000)	5,945	1	0	5,946	1
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Technical Assistance	$(000)	768	2	0	770	2
Total Requirements	$(000)	9,707	3	6	9,716	9
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*

Indian Business Development Grants (IBDG)

Objective: To provide equity-type financing for tribally-owned enterprises or individually Indian-owned businesses.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,994,000): In FY 1995, the Bureau will award approximately 100 IBDG grants to tribes and individuals ranging from $1,500 to $250,000. These grants will provide a maximum of 25 percent capital for the establishment, acquisition or expansion of economic enterprises which generate income and employment opportunities for participating tribes and individuals.

A diverse range of businesses and industries is funded, such as day care centers, cattle operations, machine manufacturing and tourism services. Individual Indian entrepreneurs access this program most frequently. The program bridges off-reservation sources of investment capital for the development of Indian entrepreneurial economic development. The FY 1995 grants are estimated to generate an additional $12 million in financing and 540 sustainable jobs.

Community and Economic Development Grants

Objective: To provide a stable source of funding over a five-year period supporting competitively-selected economic development projects developed by Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,945,000; FTE 1): This five-year pilot program was initiated in FY 1992 with 34 tribal proposals selected from 148 applications which included various reservation combinations (e.g. large population and small land base, medium population and large land base). The grants awarded ranged from $27,000 to

$600,000. Funding after the first grant year has been non-competitive and is contingent upon the grantee's satisfactory progress in achieving the objectives of its plan, the availability of federal funds, and compliance with applicable statutory, regulatory and grant requirements.

The grant awards cover a variety of economic and community development purposes consistent with tribal plans and strategies, such as reducing unemployment through job development activities; providing seed money to Indian entrepreneurs to establish reservation-based enterprises; improving tribal physical and service infrastructures; developing and conserving tribal natural resources; procuring technical assistance for developing marketing plans and conducting feasibility studies; and, conducting a community-wide inventory of tribal, other public and private resources to coordinate development activities.

This unique grant program has allowed tribes to develop critical infrastructure that private financing deemed to costly or required a long payback period. For example, the San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians are developing a 20 acre avocado grove with $450,000 over the five year period. Since the project started three years ago, the Tribe has completed a site survey, road design and main road construction. Between FY 1995 and 1996, the Tribe intends to complete feeder road construction and an irrigation system with a water tank. The water tank will provide back-up for this and other groves.

Other examples of the multi-year grants awarded include: the Spokane Tribe which is clearing and grading a site for construction of a marina, store, and RV park; the San Carlos Apache Tribe which has entered into an International Marketing Agreement with Mexico to provide lumber for housing and commercial construction activities through a timber and sawmill marketing operation; and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians which has established a non-profit corporation to provide community and economic development programs for tribal members.

Satisfactory progress was made on grants awarded in FY 1994 to warrant continuation of those grants in FY 1995. Approximately $170,000 will be used for administrative costs including the funding of an annual assessment.

Technical Assistance

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($768,000): When special expertise or technical assistance is necessary to support current or potential recipients of Guaranteed Loans, Direct Loans and Indian Business Development Grants, the BIA's Area Office will determine whether such assistance can be provided in-house, by other Government sources or by the lender at no cost. Where this assistance is not available, the Bureau contracts for such assistance. These grants will include funding for accounting audits, specialized management, environmental studies or other unique technical assistance.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Business Development Grants	$(000)	0	-2,994
Small Business Venture Capital	$(000)	3,000	+3,000
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,000	+6

Indian Business Development Grants (-$2,994,000): The Bureau proposes to replace the current IBDG program with a new Small Business Venture Capital Program. Whereas the Indian Business Development Grant program provides 25 percent of the total project cost, the Small Business Venture Capital program will provide 25 percent of a borrower's equity. As a result, more private funding will be leveraged and more jobs will be created and sustained.

Small Business Venture Capital (+$3,000,000): For FY 1996, the Bureau requests funds to initiate a new Small Business Venture Capital (SBVC) program. One of the most critical impediments to economic development in Indian country is the lack of access to both debt and equity capital. Small Business Venture capita resources will provide equity-type grants to under-capitalized projects. The Bureau will require that participating tribes and individuals acquire or contribute 75 percent of total equity capital, thus leveraging private and other sources of public sector monies with Bureau subsidies. With an increase in technical assistance monies, guaranteed loan subsidies and the new Small Business Venture Capital program, the Bureau intends to create and innovative and targeted approach to enhance economies of the most economically underdeveloped reservations. By creating "economic independence" in communities which are selected on need-based criteria, the Bureau estimates that 1,000 jobs will be sustained or added in Indian country as a result of this program.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Agriculture	$(000)	3,921	-1,136	-395	2,390	-1,531
	FTE	*5*	*-1*	*0*	*4*	*-1*
Irrigation Drainage	$(000)	585	0	-287	298	-287
Forestry	$(000)	15,536	270	0	15,806	270
	FTE	*101*	*-3*	*0*	*98*	*-3*
Water Management and Development	$(000)	7,892	138	0	8,030	138
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Unresolved Hunting and Fishing Rights	$(000)	372	0	0	372	0
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	2,574	-484	280	2,370	-204
Endangered Species	$(000)	1,830	727	0	2,557	727
	FTE	*7*	*-3*	*0*	*4*	*-3*
Total Requirements	$(000)	32,710	-485	-402	31,823	-887
	FTE	*119*	*-7*	*0*	*112*	*-7*

Agriculture

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Prairie Dog Program	$(000)	1,150	-1,150	0	0	-1,150
	FTE	*1*	*-1*	*0*	*0*	*-1*
Noxious Weed Eradication	$(000)	1,949	13	0	1,962	13
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Gila River Farms Project	$(000)	822	1	-395	428	-394
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,921	-1,136	-395	2,390	-1,531
	FTE	*5*	*-1*	*0*	*4*	*-1*

Prairie Dog Control

Objective: To protect, conserve, restore, and improve the agronomic and rangeland resources of trust lands in accordance with principles of sustained yield management to maintain productivity under multiple use concepts.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,150,000; FTE 1): Of these funds, $998,000 will be used to implement the Cheyenne River Sioux prairie dog management plan. The plan includes the introduction of the blackfooted ferret on the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. The blackfooted ferret is a predator of the prairie dogs and also an endangered species; therefore, the funding for the Cheyenne River Sioux prairie dog management program will be transferred to the Endangered Species Program Element in FY 1996. The remaining $152,000 is for the Oglala Sioux Tribe to fulfill requirements under Claims Settlement Agreement No. 735-85L. The agreement requires reduction of the current population to the 1990 level and maintenance of the population at the 30,000 acre level which is normal for the ecosystem in this portion of southwest South Dakota.

Noxious Weed Eradication

Objective: To protect and restore the agronomic and rangeland resources on trust lands in accordance with principles of sustained yield management to maintain productivity under multiple use concepts.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,949,000; FTE 4): Approximately 80,000 acres of rangeland will be surveyed, identified and treated for noxious weed infestations with the funds provided. The noxious need integrated management plan includes the use of chemical, mechanical, cultural and biological control methods. Funds will be distributed to agencies with existing noxious weed control programs that include a 50% cost-share agreement for the control projects. Continued cooperation with private, state and federal landowners has resulted in reducing noxious weed acreage.

Gila River Farms Project

Objectives:

- To develop renewable natural resources to improve the self-sufficiency of the Gila River Indian Community.
- To provide technical assistance to the Gila River Indian Community farmers and ranchers.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($822,000): These funds will be used to maintain the citrus and olive tree orchards until the orchards mature and are capable of producing profitable crops. Activities include tractor work, fertilization, insect control, watering, pruning, weed control, and installation of additional wind machine for frost protection in order to bring the orchards into optimum production. The Gila River Farms Project is in the sixth year of phase 2, development and establishment of citrus and olive trees. Full crop production is expected in 2002.

Irrigation Drainage

Objective: To address irrigation drainage-related water quality problems and the impact of these problems on the health of humans, fish, and wildlife in the vicinity of irrigation projects managed by the Department.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($585,000): These funds provide $197,000 for remedial action associated with closure of the TJ Drain on the Fallon Reservation in Nevada, $50,000 to support administrative expenses of the Irrigation Drainage program; and $338,000 for the Bureau's share of the Department-wide Irrigation Water Quality Program. The Irrigation Water Quality Program will include conducting irrigation drainage reconnaissance studies on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah, the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation in Colorado, and the Navajo Reservation in Arizona. The studies are to determine whether irrigation drainage has caused or may cause harmful effects on humans, fish, wildlife, or their water uses. Data collected from these and other completed surveys are being analyzed in FY 1995. Remedial action will continue on the Fallon Reservation in Nevada.

Forestry

Objective: To maintain, protect, enhance, and develop Indian forest resources through the execution of forest management activities that are consistent with Indian landowner forest management objectives.

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Forest Development	$(000)	9,044	212	0	9,256	212
	FTE	*90*	*-3*	*0*	*87*	*-3*
Forest Management Inventories and Plans	$(000)	1,504	50	0	1,554	50
	FTE	*8*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*0*
Woodland Management	$(000)	4,988	8	0	4,996	8
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Total Requirements		15,536	270	0	15,806	270
		101	*-3*	*0*	*98*	*-3*

Forest Development

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($9,044,000; FTE 90): The funds will support reforestation activities on 28,000 acres, commercial forest stand improvements on 80,000 acres, and provide employment opportunities for Indian people. Program activities include: planting and site preparation, tree seed collection, tree planting, greenhouse operations, protecting young forest stands, pre-commercial thinning, fertilizing forest soils, weeding, release, and species conversion. The inventory of commercial forest development needs, including woodland acres, is used to allocate funding. Allocations are determined through the use of a formula that considers the commercial timber base and the annual forest development inventory. With the completion of these activities, the amount of commercial forest acres requiring silvicultural treatments will be reduced and forest acres will be at full productive capacity.

Forest Management Inventories and Plans

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,504,000; FTE 8): These funds will allow the completion of 69 forest planning segments. Forest Management Plans form the foundation for tribal enterprise development, resource protection and development and enhancement of social and cultural life on timbered reservations. Forest inventories are normally scheduled at ten year intervals to measure forest growth, stocking, and condition. Forest inventory analysis documents forest trends and compiles updated allowable cuts. Forest mapping incorporates changes in stand boundaries and types along with updated acreage listings. Management plans establish tribally approved management policies and direction. Forest management plans allow tribes to set standards for forest management practices to obtain the desired condition of their forests. Environmental assessments determine the impacts of proposed management. Funds are distributed to Area Offices based on a formula that considers a ten year management planning and inventory cycle for trust forest lands.

Planning Task	Number Completed	Planning Task	Number Completed
Remote Sensing	5	Forest History	5
Mapping	8	Woodland Mapping	1
Inventory	5	Woodland Inventory	8
Inv. Analysis	5	Woodland Analysis	5
Int Res Mgmt Plan	5	Woodland EA	7
Implementation Plan	5	Woodland Plan	5
Environ. Assessment	5	Total	69

Woodland Management

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,988,000; FTE 3): Woodland management is required for 4.5 million acres of commercial woodlands on 121 Indian reservations in 16 states. Funds ($488,000) are distributed to the Area Offices based on a formula that considers each Area's share of the commercial woodland base and the project funding needs. Project funding decisions are made at the Area level and may include: inventory, planning, marketing and business development, sale preparation and administration, and protection of the woodland resources. Economic benefits in FY 1995 are: $60,000 of tribal revenue, $150,000 of other revenue (enterprises, contractors, etc.), $140,000 in wages, and 25 jobs created.

The President's Forest Plan - Timber Harvest Initiative ($1,500,000): The FY 1995 and FY 1996 performance goal is to harvest 40 million board feet of timber each year. The $1,500,000 will be used to harvest timber in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California. The timber scheduled for harvest under this initiative is a portion of the allowable annual cut identified in an approved forest management plan. The Bureau and tribes will develop environmental compliance documents, prepare timber sale documents, and administer timber sale contracts. This activity is projected to result in the harvest of 40 million board feet of timber, 418 man years of direct employment, $12,608,000 of additional tribal revenue, and $17,500,000 in new wages.

The President's Forest Plan - "Jobs in the Woods" Initiative ($3,000,000): In FY 1995 and

FY 1996 the performance goal is to improve 280 miles of stream courses each year. In FY 1995, $400,000 will be used for a joint habitat recovery project by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and the State of Washington. The remaining $2,600,000 will be used for ecosystem restoration projects on Indian lands and within treaty reserved fishing areas. Ecosystem restoration activities are Government Performance and Results Act pilot projects and include: road closures, eradications, and improvements for erosion control and fisheries habitat enhancement; revegetation of damaged areas with native plant species; regeneration of old growth forest ecosystem; and stream course enhancement for maintenance and/or restoration of the spawning and rearing habitat for anadromous fish.

Water Management, Planning and Pre-Development

Objectives:

- To assist Indian tribes in the management, planning, and pre-development of their water and related land resources in a manner consistent with sound economic and conservation principles which will enhance the quality of life, environment, and economic conditions on all trust lands.
- To assist Indian tribes in developing and maintaining a managerial environment which assures that tribal water resource programs are conducted in a manner consistent with applicable laws, regulations, court decisions, and negotiated settlements of water rights claims.
- To provide technical training opportunities for Indian people aimed at promoting tribal involvement in all aspects of water resources planning and management to achieve full tribal capability and participation in these matters.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,892,000; FTE 6): Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development funds are requested and appropriated for projects on a year-by-year basis and are limited to the life of the project. These funds will be used to support approximately 119 studies/investigations related to preparation and/or quantification of Indian water rights claims. Water Management, Planning, and Pre-Development projects are funded based on rankings of the projects areawide and Bureauwide, and in accordance with the national program priorities established for the program. The distributions include $350,000 for the Muckleshoot Tribe and $500,000 for the Tobono O'odham Tribe for their respective water resources programs. The program will also provide technical training to approximately 50 Indian youth in advanced water resources management, surveying principles and techniques, and water well drilling techniques and methods.

Unresolved Hunting and Fishing Rights

Objective: To assist tribes in clarifying and defining their off-reservation hunting and fishing rights.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($372,000): Funds are distributed based on the relative importance and potential of the treaty right in satisfying subsistence, ceremonial and commercial needs, to promote standardized conservation enforcement policies, and to maximize benefits among participating tribes. The funds will be used to support tribes engaged in negotiations with other fish and wildlife resource management authorities to clarify the scope of Indian hunting, fishing and gathering rights, and the nature and extent to which such rights may be exercised. Data required for the establishment of total and safe allowable catch levels is compiled to provide a basis for tribal management.

Minerals and Mining

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Mineral Assessments	$(000)	1,979	-484	0	1,495	-484
Special Projects	$(000)	595	0	280	875	280
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,574	-484	280	2,370	-204

Mineral Assessments

Objectives:

- To furnish energy and mineral resource information to Indian mineral owners.
- To promote development of energy and mineral resources on Indian trust lands.
- To increase the income to the Indian mineral owner from production of energy and mineral resources on Indian trust lands.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,979,000): In FY 1995, $926,000 will be distributed to 16 tribes for contracting mineral assessment activities; $240,000 will be used for an outreach program which provides a format of conferences and publications for tribes to present and promote the results of mineral assessment studies to industry; $133,000 is planned for the Native American Energy and Minerals Institute (NAEMI), in conjunction with the Colorado School of Mines, to present a group of short courses, consisting of three days of intensive classroom instruction with appropriate field trips, to familiarize tribal managers with practical applications of information presented in the classroom; and $187,000 will be used to support the National Indian Energy and Mineral Resources (NIEMR) data base, the National Indian Oil and Gas Evaluation and Management System (NIOGEMS), and the National Indian Seismic Evaluation System (NISES) through the purchase of hardware and software, and an increase in the Computer Data Systems, Inc., contract through GSA. The remaining $493,000 will be used for monitoring mineral assessment contracts, performing reservoir studies, evaluating producing oil and gas wells, interpreting seismic data, preparing mine models, and analyzing mineral development proposals.

Special Projects

Objectives:

- To assist tribal resource managers make more informed decisions regarding the development of energy and mineral resources on Indian lands.
- To provide an automated oil and gas evaluation and management system to the oil producing tribes.
- To assist tribes to develop their oil and gas resources.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($595,000): In FY 1995, $200,000 will be allocated to the Council of Energy Resource Tribes. The remaining $395,000 will be used to train tribal natural resource managers in energy and mineral resource development at the Native American Energy and Minerals Institute, Colorado School of Mines; to continue the development and maintenance of the National Indian Oil and Gas Evaluation and Management System (NIOGEMS) program; to test the financial management module and provide hardware and the NIOGEMS program to three additional tribes; and to train the Osage, Ute Mountain Ute, Navajo, and Shoshone (Wind River) Tribes to use the NIOGEMS program.

Endangered Species

Objective: To enable tribes and the Bureau to comply with the Endangered Species Act and the Northern Spotted Owl Recovery plan.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,829,000; FTE 7): The funds will be used to conduct activities required to comply with the Endangered Species Act (*Public Law 93-205*) with special emphases on the marbled murrelet and the Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan. Northern Spotted Owl activities include: conduct approximately 40 owl surveys on proposed or ongoing timber management areas (approximately 60,000 acres); monitor 145 pairs of owls for reproductive success; protect 89 nests with set-asides; protect 180,000 acres of habitat; and conduct a radio telemetry and habitat study on the Yakama Reservation. The activities required to comply with the Endangered Species Act concerning the marbled murrelet are: conduct annual training for survey crews; conduct 30 surveys on 7,000 acres; write biological evaluations; complete 5-8 Section 7 consultations with the Fish and Wildlife Service; participate on the Marbled Murrelet Recovery Team; and develop policy for the management of the murrelet on Indian lands. These activities provide employment for 26 full-time and 35 seasonal tribal employees.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Gila River Farms Project	$(000)	427	-395
Irrigation Drainage	$(000)	298	-287
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	2,364	280
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,089	-402

Gila River Farms (-$395,000): The Gila River Farms have become diversified in the selection of species variety, which allows for continued harvest and production. The development activities include the introduction of various species of olive, citrus, and nut bearing trees, of which there are 1,580 acres of citrus and olive trees. The varieties of citrus trees are harvested continuously from October to June, and the olive trees are harvested in August and September, providing a continuous cash flow. With planting stock maturing and bearing fruit, the farms are more self-sufficient and are yielding a net income, which will provide access to commercial financing.

Irrigation Drainage (-$287,000). Studies on the irrigation project in Utah (Uintah and Ouray Reservations) and the San Juan River (Ute Mountain Ute and Navajo Reservations) are scheduled to be completed in FY 1995.

Minerals and Mining (+$280,000): An additional $480,000 is proposed for grants to allow tribes to participate in developing regulations and programs for regulating mining operations on their lands. This increase is partially offset by a $200,000 reduction for the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT).

Under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA), states may assume primacy, authorizing them to implement a regulatory program with the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) oversight. Indian tribes have expressed an interest in participating in the development of regulatory programs over mining operations on tribal land. Regulatory Grants for Tribes, Section 2514 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (*P.L. 102-486*) stipulates that grants shall be made to the tribes, allowing them to participate in the development of regulations and programs which regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Indian lands. This provision authorizes OSM to provide grants to tribes which will allow them to participate in developing regulatory programs to work with OSM in permitting and inspection on Indian lands.

The $480,000 increase will be used to develop tribal regulations and program policies with respect to surface mining; for tribal work with OSM in the inspection and enforcement of surface mining activities on Indian lands including, but not limited to, permitting, mine plan review, and bond release; and to sponsor employment training and education in the area of mining and mineral resources. OSM will provide tribes the necessary technical assistance. The funds requested by the Bureau will be transferred to OSM through a reimbursable agreement since OSM has principal regulatory authority on Indian lands.

The Bureau proposes to discontinue funding for CERT. The energy and mineral resource tribes will continue to receive assistance in developing mineral assessment proposals, mineral resource development, and marketing. The Bureau's minerals and mining staff will provide tribes with analyses of data collected from assessments of mineral resources on reservation lands and advice on tribal plans for further mineral development.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Non-Recurring Programs
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Indian Rights Protection	$(000)	22,058	-14,399	0	7,659	-14,399
	FTE	*49*	*-10*	*0*	*39*	*-10*
Real Estate Services	$(000)	4,245	113	0	4,358	113
	FTE	*59*	*0*	*0*	*59*	*0*
Waste Management	$(000)	3,837	-83	0	3,754	-83
	FTE	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	$(000)	1,193	28	0	1,221	28
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	31,333	-14,341	0	16,992	-14,341
	FTE	*137*	*-10*	*0*	*127*	*-10*

Indian Rights Protection

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Litigation Support	$(000)	1,979	17	0	1,996	17
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation	$(000)	14,472	-14,472		0	-14,472
	FTE	*10*	*-10*	*0*	*0*	*-10*
Attorney Fees	$(000)	2,328	0	0	2,328	0
Unresolved Rights Issues	$(000)	1,233	-29	0	1,204	-29
	FTE	*18*	*0*	*0*	*18*	*0*
ANILCA Programs	$(000)	1,447	61	0	1,508	61
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
ANCSA Historical and Cemetery Sites	$(000)	599	24	0	623	24
	FTE	*17*	*0*	*0*	*17*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	22,058	-14,399	0	7,659	-14,399
	FTE	*49*	*-10*	*0*	*39*	*-10*

Litigation Support

Objective: To establish or defend Indian property rights through judicial, administrative, or settlement actions.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,979,000): These funds will support requests from tribes for expert witnesses, research, data collection, technical support, and other evidence-gathering activities required for the United States to defend the government's position in litigation cases involving Indian rights issues. Other cases supported by this program may include: trespass; title issues, such as property line disputes; rights-of-way disputes; allotment claims; mineral entry; pollution issues; and activities which have harmed or could harm the harm the health and safety of the reservation population. Funds may be used for Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) cases and payment of settlements directed by the Courts or by the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior's Office of the Solicitor. Water rights issues are addressed within the Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation Program.

Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation

Objectives:

- To protect and defend Indian reserved water rights and other related trust resources of Indian tribes in accordance with the highest fiduciary standards.
- To encourage Indian tribes to settle long-standing Indian reserved water rights claims through negotiation rather than litigation.
- To support the development of all basic resource studies and technical data used in preparing and defending Indian reserved water rights claims.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($14,472,000; FTE 10): These funds will be used to support studies and investigations related to preparation and defense of Indian reserved water rights, including about 60 ongoing stream adjudications, 17 ongoing water rights negotiations, and 14 water rights settlements. Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation projects are funded based on rankings of projects areawide, rankings of projects nationwide, and in accordance with the national program priorities established for the program. Funds are made available for projects on a year-by-year basis and limited in duration to the life of the project. The distribution will include $480,000 for the Skokomish Tribe for efforts related to the Cushman hydroelectric project, and $375,000 for the Lower Elwha S'Klallam Tribe for efforts related to the Elwha Dam. Funds may also be made available to the Crow Tribe for its oversight and administration of the Crow Boundary Settlement Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-444*).

In FY 1996, these funds are requested under the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians account.

Attorney Fees

Objective: To assist federally recognized tribes to protect treaty rights, Executive Order, and other guaranteed rights.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,328,000): This program will provide assistance to approximately 20-25 tribes to obtain legal representation in situations where the United States cannot represent them as authorized in *25 U.S.C. 175*. Also in FY 1995, $250,000 will be provided to Alaska Legal Services to provide legal services to Native allottees in the state of Alaska. Regulations governing the expenditure of appropriated funds for the fees of private attorneys representing tribes and the eligibility requirements are found in *25 CFR 89*. Bureau policy determines the attorney fee hourly rates.

Cases funded from this program may involve environmental damage claims; water rights negotiation/litigation; boundary disputes; treaty hunting, fishing, and gathering rights; the 1934 Native Allotment Act; and off-reservation fishing rights.

Unresolved Indian Rights Issues

Objective: To protect Indian rights associated with natural resources in the context of the Secretary's trust responsibility to protect, maintain, and manage Indians' natural resources and environment.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,233,000; FTE 18): These funds will be used to conduct ongoing field investigations and research requisite to the timely identification and resolution of issues necessary for the protection and preservation of Indian rights associated primarily with natural resources. Information is used primarily to seek and obtain negotiated settlements or other administrative remedies. Failing these efforts, funds are used to support the initiation of litigation and for legislative resolution. Unresolved Indian rights issues include title to land, trespass, water rights, mineral entry, renewable resources, problems of pollution, and activities which endanger trust or restricted property. Investigation and resolution of trespasses against trust land and resources throughout the nation demand high priority and continuing emphasis.

ANILCA Programs

Objective: To uphold the directives prescribed in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), which affect Alaska Natives and their allotments.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,447,000; FTE 4): This program provides for the coordination and consultation with land managing agencies and the State of Alaska on subsistence preference for Alaska Natives and administration of programs affecting Native allotments under the 1906 Native Allotment Act. Subsistence activities have assumed a higher priority since the McDowell decision in which the Alaska Supreme Court declared that a rural preference for subsistence was unconstitutional. As the result of McDowell, federal agencies have assumed jurisdiction for subsistence on federal lands as required by Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), *Public Law 96-487*, as amended. The Bureau has been given a role in management of the natural resources by its participation as a member of the Federal Subsistence Board and Federal Staff Committee. It serves as an advocate to ensure that Native subsistence users, as rural Alaskans, are accorded a priority over other users as directed by Title VIII of the act. Bureau expertise and resources are also provided to Native users to support their input into the state and federal legislative regulatory process. This involvement is through the various Alaska Native subsistence organizations that include Alaska Native commissions such as the Marine Mammal Commission, Eskimo Walrus Commission, Eskimo Whaling Commission, Sea Otter Commission, Porcupine Caribou Commission, Migratory Waterfowl Commission, and regional advisory councils established under Title VIII of the ANILCA.

Section 18 of *Public Law 92-203*, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), as amended, revoked the 1906 Alaska Native Allotment Act with a savings clause for those applications before the Department on the date of enactment. The Bureau is charged with the responsibility to assist Natives in attempts to acquire title to the lands they use and occupy. The claims of Native corporations, state selections, private individuals, and other federal agencies cannot be resolved until allotment questions are answered as several court decisions have given preferential right to the Native allotment applicants. Adjudication of claims is critical and complex as many subsequent withdrawals are subject to other existing claims. The approximately 2,500 parcels remaining to be adjudicated require such action as boundary adjustments, further evidence of use and occupancy, contesting appeals to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, determination of heirs, and approval of easements for trespass abatement. Additionally, archeological inventories and compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act are required, as well as appraisals to determine trespass damages, easement value, and land valuations. This work is being completed in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management's Patent Plan Process.

ANCSA Programs

Objective: To fulfill the mandate of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA) through investigation and certification of the Alaska Native historical places and cemetery sites, Native groups, and Native primary places of residence.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($599,000; FTE 17): As authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), *Public Law 92-203*, as amended, this program supports investigation and certification of historical places and cemetery sites, Native primary places of residence, and Native groups. Native regional corporation applications for historical places and cemetery sites are protected under existing laws until the Bureau investigates the claims and certifies the eligibility of the sites.

In FY 1995, the Bureau will work with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to identify areas of concern regarding historical sites within Chugach National Forest. The Bureau will coordinate with USFS and Chugach Alaska Corporation to identify and resolve all third party issues within the Western Prince William Sound survey window. The program will identify all oral history components currently housed at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, and make contractual agreements to have this material translated and transcribed. Reports from the FY 1994 field season will also be completed.

During FY 1996, all remaining field work is expected to be completed, including 18 reinvestigations required by either the discovery of additional material or site location amendment since the initial investigation. Investigations will continue for one remaining Native Group, which is expected to have its application defects resolved by FY 1996. Approximately 18,000 oral history tapes will be cataloged, and all artifacts collected by the program will be cataloged and archived. All Section 106 clearances currently in progress will be completed. Twenty reports for Native primary places of residence and reports for Native groups from the FY 1995 field season will be completed. This information is essential to the successful coordination with the U.S. Forest Service to resolve disputes with applications and reports in the Cugach National Forest. Completion of the field work will result in a requirement for fewer seasonal personnel. Reports generated as a result of the field work will satisfy the requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Real Estate Services

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Cadastral Surveys	$(000)	2,162	0	0	2,162	0
Probate Backlog Reduction	$(000)	556	48	0	604	48
	FTE	*25*	*0*	*0*	*25*	*0*
Lease Compliance	$(000)	1,527	65	0	1,592	65
	FTE	*34*	*0*	*0*	*34*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	4,245	113	0	4,358	113
	FTE	*59*	*0*	*0*	*59*	*0*

Cadastral Surveys

Objective: To complete cadastral surveys of all tribal and individual trust or restricted lands.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,162,000): In FY 1995, the program plans to survey 1,500 miles and set 2,600 monuments. Funds will be provided to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) through an interagency agreement to conduct the surveys. A portion of the funds will be dedicated to common boundary surveys of lands managed by other federal agencies. Survey priorities will be identified based on the needs specified by tribes and the Bureau. Five project offices, located at Olympic Peninsula Agency, the Lac Courte Oreilles, Southern Ute and Navajo Reservations, and the Muskogee Area Office will continue operations. Funds totalling $250,000 will continue the cadastral surveys on the Yurok Reservation in California. Of the $375,000 earmarked for Arkansas Riverbed surveys, $100,000 will be made available to the Arkansas Riverbed Authority for its operations. The Arkansas Riverbed Authority, which is under the Muskogee project office, was established in 1989 to survey the Arkansas Riverbed lands owned by the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Nations of Oklahoma. Actual field surveys of the original 95 miles of riverbed were completed in FY 1994. Final preparation of official records of the Arkansas Riverbed survey will occur in FY 1995. Subsequent litigation may require additional surveys to resolve conflicts.

Surveys of tribal and individual trust or restricted boundaries will (1) diminish the potential liability of the Bureau with regard to protection of trust resources, (2) delineate legal environments, (3) identify specific locations of trust or restricted lands for management purposes, and (4) prevent the loss of tribal resources by deterring trespass on reservation lands. All federally recognized Indian tribes in the continental United States and Alaska Natives require some exterior boundary survey and extensive survey within the boundaries of the reservation. Approximately 4,000 miles of Indian boundaries have been surveyed in the last six years.

Probate Backlog Reduction

Objective: To eliminate backlogs in research and data compilation relating to the probate of Indian trust and restricted estates.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($556,000; FTE 25): Funds are used to hire temporary staff, provide overtime to agency probate staff, or contract for staff support under the Buy Indian Act. The program plans to research, compile, and submit data on approximately 1,200 pre-1991 backlogged estates (including subsequent deaths discovered through probate) to the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

To bring all land ownership data system files current, it is essential that estates involving Indian trust and restricted property be probated in a timely manner (25 U.S.C. 372; 43 CFR 4.200). See also Dull Knife v. Morton, U.S.D.C., South Dakota, 394 F. Supp. 1299 (1976); and Lee v. Andrus, U.S.D.C., New Mexico, Civil No. 81-052-C (1981), which mandate that the Department of the Interior probate Indian trust estates in conformity with existing law and regulations in order to avoid probate backlogs. It is, therefore, mandatory that the Bureau provide heirship data to the Office of Hearings and Appeals within 90 days from the date that an individual's death has been reported.

The number of backlogged estates at the beginning of FY 1995 is estimated at 2,246, as compared to 3,278 at the beginning of FY 1994. This number excludes probate modifications and summary distribution backlogs and the 5,000 restricted estates within the Muskogee Area Office jurisdiction that fall outside the Bureau's responsibilities set forth in 43 CFR 4.200, but within the general and discretionary responsibilities set forth in 25 CFR 16 and 17.

The FY 1996 program will continue the estate administration process on the 2,246 remaining pre-1991 backlogged estates and, where feasible, begin the process on backlogged "money-only" estates, including summary distributions.

Lease Compliance

Objectives:

- To protect and enhance the Indian leasehold estate by providing individual Indian landowners and Indian tribes with lease compliance activities required of the United States in its role as trustee for Indian-owned real property.

- To facilitate the best economic use of the land through leasing.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,527,000; FTE 34): The program resources are used to ensure that more than 110,000 leases on trust and restricted Indian lands and their assignees comply with the terms of the leases. Lease compliance activities may result in the recovery of funds for the Indian landowners, through the collection of late payment penalties, damages, or bond forfeitures. Bureau personnel or tribal contractors, authorized under *Public Law 93-638*, initiate administrative actions to assure that Indian landowners' property rights are protected and corrective actions or lease cancellations are completed. Program plans for FY 1995 include: conducting approximately 36,000 physical property inspections, with 23,000 follow-up inspections; identifying 6,000 lease violations and 11,000 trespass issues; with an outcome goal of recouping $1.8 million for tribes and allottees.

Funds are distributed to the Area Offices based on three factors: (1) total number of leases, (2) total number of acres, and (3) total amount of income derived from leases. Minimum base funding of $50,000 is allocated each Area Office. In allocating program resources, priority is given to activities involving agriculture, oil and gas, mining, industrial, business, recreational, and other income-producing leases.

Waste Management

Objectives:

- To conduct surveys on Indian lands to determine the presence of potential hazardous waste sites; evaluate the potential threat to human health and the environment; and develop the necessary remedial actions.

- To make training available to Area and Agency environmental personnel to adequately prepare them to carry out their responsibilities.

- To remediate emergency situations because of their adverse effect on human health and/or the environment.

- To comply with Executive Order 12088 and Departmental policies and procedures in the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution from federal facilities and activities under the control of the Bureau.

- To identify and prioritize environmental, health and safety, and operational deficiencies at BIA facilities.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,837,000; FTE 11): The program will provide $1,200,000 for Environmental Scientist positions at Area Offices to assist Bureau programs to comply with appropriate environmental laws, regulations, and policies, respond to emergency situations, and develop plans for surveying 25 percent of all Indian lands. The remaining funds will be used to conduct 20 training sessions for environmental, facilities management, and safety personnel in the most effective and efficient means of compliance and response to various environmental laws and incidents, and for assistance to tribes for the cleanup of tribally owned and operated dumps on trust lands to meet environmental standards. Hazardous waste sites identified by previous surveys will have the highest priority. Solid waste sites will be prioritized in relation to the human health and environmental impacts.

Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program

Objectives:

- To implement those provisions of the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act of 1974, as amended, which are assigned to the Department of the Interior.

- To restore the grazing capacity of rangelands lying within the former Navajo/Hopi Joint Use Area.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,193,000; FTE 18): Livestock monitoring activities will continue on the former Joint Use Area (JUA). On the Hopi Partitioned Lands (HPL), issuance of wood cutting and grazing permits permit compliance, and the implementation of range management plans and removal of trespass livestock control methods will be accomplished. Grazing control will be initiated on the Navajo Partitioned Lands (NPL), contingent upon the final review and publication of the proposed NPL grazing regulations in the *Federal Register*. A *Public Law 93-638* contract with the Hopi Tribe and force account operations on the NPL will continue to be executed for the operation and maintenance of natural resource improvement facilities on the JUA. Natural resource restoration activities will be maintained on the affected lands. Range, woodlands, and wildlife restoration of 910,021 acres of the HPL will continue a *Public Law 93-638* contract with the Hopi Tribe. Separate *Public Law 93-638* contract maintenance activities on the HPL will continue on 640 miles of fencing and 123 stockwater facilities, as required by *Hopi Tribe v. Watt, supra* and *25 CFR 168*, which requires the Secretary to take action to protect the rights of property of Navajos residing on the HPL and awaiting relocation from those lands.

Activity Summary

(Dollar Amounts in thousands)

Activity: Central Office Operations

Subactivity		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Tribal Government	$(000)	3,413	-422	0	2,991	-422
	FTE	*49*	*-3*	*0*	*46*	*-3*
Human Services	$(000)	1,313	-23	0	1,290	-23
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	2,902	522	200	3,624	722
	FTE	*29*	*3*	*4*	*36*	*7*
Community Development	$(000)	1,120	15	0	1,135	15
	FTE	*15*	*0*	*0*	*15*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	3,968	1,009	0	4,977	1,009
	FTE	*57*	*3*	*0*	*60*	*3*
Trust Services	$(000)	21,027	175	3,512	24,714	3,687
	FTE	*139*	*0*	*4*	*143*	*4*
General Administration	$(000)	46,794	52	2,422	49,268	2,474
	FTE	*528*	*11*	*-3*	*536*	*8*
Total Requirements	$(000)	80,537	1,328	6,134	87,999	7,462
	FTE	*827*	*14*	*5*	*846*	*19*

Objectives:

- To provide leadership, direction, policy and program guidance, and management coordination and review of Bureau programs.
- To monitor and provide administrative and management support services that assist in carrying out the Bureau's mission in such a way as to promote efficient and effective performance in Bureau programs.
- To provide technical assistance to the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs; Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Office of the Director of Indian Education Programs; and other directorates as needed.
- To promote and maintain working relationships with other federal agencies.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Community Services, General	$(000)	502	12	0	514	12
	FTE	*8*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*0*
All Other Aid to Tribal Government	$(000)	2,192	-449	0	1,743	-449
	FTE	*34*	*-3*	*0*	*31*	*-3*
Self Determination Services	$(000)	593	9	0	602	9
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Drug Abuse Coordination Office	$(000)	126	6	0	132	6
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,413	-422	0	2,991	-422
	FTE	*49*	*-3*	*0*	*46*	*-3*

Community Services, General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($502,000; FTE 8): Funds will be available for the Office of the Director, Tribal Services to monitor, evaluate and provide technical assistance to the tribal government, social services, housing, self determination, drug abuse coordination, and child protection programs.

All Other Aid to Tribal Government

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,192,000; FTE 34): The Division of Tribal Government, the Branch of Operations (consolidation of the Branch of Tribal Enrollment and the Branch of Tribal Relations as part of Bureau reorganization) develops policy and provides guidance to Bureau personnel on matters concerning tribal government, enrollment, and judgment plans and distribution issues. Operation responsibilities and functions, to the extent allowable by law and regulation, have been transferred and/or delegated to the field.

The Office of Tribal Justice Support (Office) is being established pursuant to the Indian Tribal Justice Act (*Public Law 103-176*). Existing functions and staff of the Branch of Judicial Services will be transferred to the Office, which will provide technical assistance to field personnel and tribes on the development, management, and administration of tribal justice systems. The Office will oversee the continuing operation of Courts of Indian Offenses. In consultation with tribes, the Office will contract for a survey to determine the resources, funding, and base support required for the administration of tribal justice systems and Courts of Indian Offenses. Additionally, the Office is responsible for promulgating regulations establishing formulas for base support funding for tribal justice systems as well as establishing an information clearinghouse on tribal justice systems.

The Branch of Acknowledgement and Research reviews petitions by tribal groups seeking federal recognition and provides ethnohistorical research for beneficiaries of judgment awards. Criteria in *25 CFR 83* is used to evaluate the petitions. The following chart provides the status of petitions:

Action By	Cases	Status of Petitions
	114	**UNRESOLVED CASES**
Bureau	0	Awaiting deficiency review.
	3	Under active consideration.
	5	Awaiting active consideration.
Petitioner	6	Commenting on proposed finding by the Bureau.
	25	Petitioner(s) responded to obvious deficiency.
	75	Preparation of petition; Bureau has been contacted by group.
	33	**RESOLVED CASES**
Department	9	Acknowledged.
	13	Denied.
	1	Determined to be part of recognized tribe.
	1	Per Departmental request, status clarified through legislation.
	1	Status Confirmed by Assistant Secretary.
Congress	1	Legislative restoration.
	6	Legislative recognition.
Other Means	1	Merged with another petitioner.
	7	**LEGISLATIVE ACTION REQUIRED**
		Legislation required to permit processing under *25 CFR 83*.
	154	**TOTAL**

Self-Determination Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($593,000; FTE 6): Funds will be used to complete the rules for the 1994 Amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (*Public Law 93-638*), through a Negotiated Rule Making Process involving tribal representatives, Bureau, and Departmental staff. Interim guidelines will be developed and implemented prior to publication of the final rule. Procedures for distributing contract support funds for on-going contracts in Tribal Priority Allocations will also be completed. Staff also provides training and technical assistance to be more responsive to tribal needs.

Drug Abuse Coordination Office

Objectives:

- To oversee the Bureau's alcohol and drug abuse programs in accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, *Public Law 99-570.*

- To formulate policies and coordinate activities for the Bureau's alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs to support tribal efforts to reduce the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and substance abuse.

- To provide guidance at the national level and to Area Offices in coordinating services and activities with the Indian Health Service according to the Memorandum of Agreement with the agency.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($126,000; FTE 1): These funds support the salary and related administrative expenses of the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator. The Bureau will obtain and analyze data at the national and tribal levels to determine factors leading to and resulting from alcohol and chemical substance abuse to identify risk factors for policy planning, evaluation and program objectives. The Bureau will also coordinate the pilot substance abuse prevention project established on the Pine Ridge reservation, an initiative to develop a tribal partnership approach in addressing the conditions of alcohol and substance abuse in Indian country.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Social Services	$(000)	1,068	-24	0	1,044	-24
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Child Protection and Family Violence	$(000)	245	1	0	246	1
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,313	-23	0	1,290	-23
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*

Social Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,068,000; FTE 9): Staff assistance is provided to the Director, Office of Tribal Services on issues related to the Social Services program. The Bureau directs all functions and systems of the Social Services activity, including the issuance of policies and procedures to provide protective, financial and counseling services for eligible Indians. Staff provides policy and program coordination with other Bureau and federal agency programs. Consistent with the recommendations of the Joint Task Force on BIA Reorganization, the Bureau proposes to transfer the Welfare Assistance Payments program to Tribal Priority Allocations. During FY 1995, the Bureau will consult with tribes to determine the distribution methodology.

Child Protection and Family Violence

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($246,000; FTE 1): In the oversight of Title IV provisions of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (*Public Law 101-630*) the child protection coordinator works closely with other Bureau staff having child protection responsibilities to focus attention on the issue. Training for tribal and Bureau staff on child abuse awareness, prevention, and investigation is planned for this fiscal year. Activities will include conducting the annual Blue Ribbon Campaign on Child Abuse Prevention. The coordinator will continue to assist tribes in developing child protection activities and strengthen working relationships with other federal agencies. On-going efforts include the Bureau's work with the Indian Health Service (IHS), through a Memorandum of Agreement, to establish joint projects to address child protection issues. Currently, a project is underway to train therapists in the treatment of adolescent sexual perpetrators. The child protection regulations have been completed and will be finalized prior to enactment of FY 1996 appropriations.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Law Enforcement	$(000)	2,902	22	0	2,924	22
	FTE	*29*	*0*	*0*	*29*	*0*
Tribal Justice Support	$(000)	0	500	0	500	500
	FTE	*0*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*6*
Fire Safety Coordination	$(000)	0	0	200	200	200
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,902	522	200	3,624	722
	FTE	*29*	*3*	*4*	*36*	*7*

Law Enforcement

Objectives:

- To provide training to Bureau and tribal law enforcement personnel on federal victim/witness guidelines and maintain working relationships with other federal victim-witness coordinators.

- To comply with Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (*Public Law 100-497*) by providing technical assistance for Bureau and tribal personnel on Indian gaming issues.

- To comply with Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act (*Public Law 99-570*) by providing technical assistance on alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs.

- To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations through supervision and field case file reviews.

- To improve reporting incidents of crime and reduce paperwork required in filing reports through automation.

- To provide technical assistance to Bureau and tribal detention personnel in the operation of detention facilities and the design/building of new facilities in cooperation with Facility Management and Construction Center.

- To provide assistance to Indian tribal governments under applicable provisions of the Violent Crime and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-322*).

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,902,000; FTE 29): The Division of Law Enforcement Services (DLES) has the responsibility to provide direct support of Special Investigations, Drug Enforcement, Security, Indian Police Academy, Internal Affairs, Information Management, and Inspection and Evaluation of Police and Detention programs to area, agency, and tribal law enforcement and detention programs. In addition, pursuant to *Public Law 101-379*, the DLES has direct line supervision of 125 Bureau criminal investigators responsible for the investigation of major federal crimes, such as child abuse, rape, murder and drug-related offenses.

Primary functions include establishing Bureauwide standards, policy, direction, and oversight for Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention programs. Special emphasis is placed on child abuse and family violence. The DLES also manages the Bureau toll-free child abuse reporting hotline. Pursuant to *Public Law 100-630*, DLES processes and adjudicates background investigations for all Bureau employees whose duties include contact with or control over children.

The DLES provides training to Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention personnel to ensure that certification requirements are satisfied. In response to citizen complaints and congressional inquiries, the DLES established a centralized capability for investigating allegations of criminal activity and wrongdoing by Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention officers. The DLES also serves as the White House Domestic Emergency Notification System point of contact.

Additionally, the DLES continues to work with the Department of Justice through an interagency agreement which outlines investigative responsibilities on Indian lands among the FBI, the Bureau and tribes. To address the material weakness cited in its reporting system, the DLES is implementing a new automated incident reporting system (INLINE) that will comply with the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act (*Public Law 100-690*). All Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention sites will use the system when completed in FY 1996.

The DLES provides inspection and evaluation of 67 Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention programs. Detention specialists participate in the planning of new or renovated detention facilities.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		**1996 Budget Request**	**Program Changes (+/-)**
Fire Safety Coordination	$(000)	200	+200
	FTE	*1*	*+1*

Fire Safety Coordination (+$200,000, FTE +1): The additional resources support the coordination of Bureauwide training and oversight of fire safety. Updated fire safety manuals will be provided to those locations with fire management responsibilities.

In September 1994, the Bureau and the Office of Construction Management formed a Fire Protection Committee to review the overall program of the Bureau and make recommendations to the Assistant Secretary for improving the program. The Committee is composed of representatives from all affected Bureau programs and includes tribal and private sector representatives. While all final recommendations will not be submitted to the Assistant Secretary until March 1995, two early issues were raised which are of sufficient importance to fire safety to propose funding in FY 1996. The first is the need to establish a Bureau Fire Marshal to implement policies and issues and manage the overall non-wildfire Bureau fire program. The second is the need for specific installation of fire sprinklers/alarms in dormitories, detention centers and other facilities. Funding for the sprinkler and alarm systems is included in the Public Safety & Justice Construction account.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Housing Development	$(000)	193	3	0	196	3
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Economic Development	$(000)	927	12	0	939	12
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*0*	*12*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,120	15	0	1,135	15
	FTE	*15*	*0*	*0*	*15*	*0*

Housing Development

FY 1994 Plans and Accomplishments ($193,000; FTE 3): Program management staff provides direction to Bureau and tribal Housing Improvement Program (HIP) staff on the correct interpretation and implementation of program guidelines and regulations. The Bureau, using a field-tested HIP program review instrument, will evaluation three Area Offices. It is anticipated that three Area Offices will be reviewed each fiscal year. Field program reviews and A-123 Management Control Reviews will also be conducted to monitor proper program administration.

A team of housing specialists is being organized to prepare options for the permanent distribution of HIP funds to the tribes. These options will be presented to tribes for their comments and input during FY 1995.

To ensure weaknesses found in a FY 1992 Alternative Management Control Review and an Office of Inspector General Audit of the Housing Improvement Program do not recur, the Bureau has taken the following actions: (1) issued 64 BIAM Bulletins strengthening procedures used in procurement, processing and payment actions; (2) provided program administration and standardized application of eligibility requirements training; (3) established project monitoring and inspection as high priorities for the field staff; and (4) directed housing and contracting officers to comply with existing policies.

A revised 64 BIAM is scheduled for completion and implementation in April 1995. The proposed regulations amending *25 CFR 256* are under review with final disposition by May 1995. Additionally, the Bureau will update cost estimates, average category costs, and other statistical data for the national housing database to be available in FY 1995.

Economic Development

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($927,000; FTE 12): The Office of Economic Development will provide a focal point for Indian economic development activities related to business development, job placement and training and national economic development initiatives. The office will participate in broad initiatives such as the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-325*) and coordinate economic development strategies with other BIA directorates and other federal agencies such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board, and the Subcommittee on Indian Economic Development).

The Financial Assistance division will provide policy guidance, conduct Area Office reviews and broad oversight for Direct Loans, Guaranteed Loans, Indian Business Development Grants and Technical Assistance Grants which Area Offices will manage. The division will complete a computer database which will provide on-line updated timely portfolio information and accurate accounting information. The division will also provide technical expertise for evaluating tribal self-sufficiency or economic development plans.

The Job Placement and Training Division will continue to lead implementation of *Public Law 102-477*, the Integration of Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, which authorizes the consolidation of all federal formula-funded employment, training and related programs which tribes and tribal organizations contract with other federal agencies. This division will manage program direction: technical assistance to tribes in development of tribal plans: and, monitor grants. This division will also monitor three special programs; compile the 1995 Labor Force Report; and, review Adult Vocational Training and Direct Employment programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		**1995 Enacted To Date**	**Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes**	**Program Changes**	**1996 Budget Request**	**Change From 1995**
Natural Resources, General	$(000)	329	183	0	512	183
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Agriculture	$(000)	290	-1	0	289	-1
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Forestry	$(000)	1,679	142	0	1,821	142
	FTE	*22*	*0*	*0*	*22*	*0*
Water Resources	$(000)	399	-1	0	398	-1
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Wildlife and Parks	$(000)	285	3	0	288	3
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	862	501	0	1,363	501
	FTE	*16*	*0*	*0*	*16*	*0*
Endangered Species	$(000)	124	182	0	306	182
	FTE	*1*	*3*	*0*	*4*	*3*
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,968	1,009	0	4,977	1,009
	FTE	*57*	*3*	*0*	*60*	*3*

Natural Resources, General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($329,000; FTE 9): Funds will be used by the Division of Water and Land Resources to provide administrative direction for agriculture, range, wildlife and parks, irrigation, and water resources programs ($120,000); to support a cooperative education program which provides career development in natural resource disciplines for 20 Native American students ($100,000); and provide oversight and technical support of the Indian Integrated Resources Information Program (IIRIP) for collection of natural resources data ($108,000).

Agriculture

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($290,000; FTE 2): These resources provide staff support to the Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities for technical assistance on policy issues related to agriculture and rangeland programs. Technical assistance and coordination is provided to Tribal Agriculture Councils and Boards, which disseminate information to tribes on agriculture-related matters through information bulletins and seminars. The Agriculture program also supports 20 students in the Student Cooperative Education Program at Haskell Indian Nations University, Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, and other colleges and universities.

Forestry

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Forestry	$(000)	1,537	140	0	1,677	140
	FTE	*20*	*0*	*0*	*20*	*0*
Aviation Management	$(000)	66	1	0	67	1
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Forest Marketing Assistance	$(000)	76	1	0	77	1
	FTE	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,679	142	0	1,821	142
	FTE	*22*	*0*	*0*	*22*	*0*

Forestry

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,537,000; FTE 20): These resources support the Bureau's forestry programs through development of policy, procedures, and performance of Area-level reviews. Technical assistance is provided to tribes, area and agency offices, and Alaska Native Corporations in management planning, inventory and inventory analysis. Working relationships are maintained between the Bureau and other federal, state, industry, and private organizations on forestry issues. The Forester Intern/Coop Program will support four interns and 15 Cooperative education students. A contract will be awarded to the Intertribal Timber Council to coordinate tribal participation in the implementation of the President's Forest Plan; conduct the annual national Indian timber symposium; develop and display an exhibit at the national convention of the Society of American Foresters, the American Indian Science and Engineering Society, and Minorities in Forestry and Natural Resources; and produce and distribute a quarterly newsletter and an annual report. Funds will also be used for Global Change Program Research Projects to investigate the responses of forest ecosystems to climate change and review forest-related data to identify climate changes.

Aviation Management

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($66,000; FTE 1): This program oversees the use of aircraft and the implementation of aviation safety policy throughout the Bureau. Specific activities include: conducting five Area-level aviation reviews, providing twelve aviation user training sessions, establishing six aviation contracts through the Department's Office of Aircraft Services, and representing the Bureau on the Interior Aviation Council and the GSA Interagency Committee on Aviation Policy (ICAP).

Forest Products Marketing Assistance

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($76,000; FTE 1): Technical assistance is provided to timber-owning tribes and individuals interested in developing, expanding, and maximizing revenues from the sale or manufacture of forest products. Marketing assistance increases tribal and individual revenues by promoting and expanding opportunity for economic development, and produces job opportunities for Indian people both on and off reservations.

Water Resources

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($399,000; FTE 3): Support staff performs core functions related to the management, conservation, preservation, development, and protection of Indian water resources and related trust resources. These functions include program planning and budgeting; formulating program goals and objectives; conducting program reviews and evaluations; and coordinating program responsibilities among the Area Offices, agencies, tribes, and Indian organizations. The staff work with other federal and state government agencies on water rights and water resources issues; participate in national, regional, and state meetings pertaining to water rights; and assist in the overall management of federal trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and Alaskan Natives.

Wildlife and Parks

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($285,000; FTE 4): Program management staff coordinates policy planning and establishes procedures, conducts reviews and evaluations, and coordinates program responsibilities among Area Offices, agencies, tribes, and intertribal organizations relating to the management, conservation, preservation, protection, and development of wildlife and parks on Indian reservations. The staff work with other federal and state agencies and participate in national and international meetings and negotiations.

Minerals and Mining

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($862,000; FTE 16): Program management staff provides policy direction, oversight, and technical support for the development of energy and mineral resources on Indian trust lands, including expert assistance and advice to tribes on Mineral Development Act negotiations and economic analysis of proposed agreements. Professional assistance is provided to tribes in developing their energy and mineral resources, including geological assessments, economic analyses, and market studies. Seismic data interpretation is provided for tribes to identify prospective areas for new oil and gas development. Program staff works with tribes to attract mining industry to develop energy and mineral resources on Indian trust lands.

In FY 1995, regulations will be published for the implementation of provisions of the Indian Mineral Development Act, as finalized by the Bureau in *25 CFR 211* and *212*, and the Osage Regulations for mining, except oil and gas, as finalized in *25 CFR 214*. The 86 BIAM has been approved, and the new manual will be issued after *25 CFR 211* and *212* have been published as final rules. Efforts are ongoing in the review of regulations promulgated by other federal agencies which impact the development of land resources and development of geotechnical data bases to aid in the tribes' analyses of mineral data, exploration permits, and lease documents.

Endangered Species

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($124,000; FTE 1): Program management staff coordinate programs involving more than 50 threatened and endangered species of fish and wildlife that inhabit more than 100 reservations nationwide, and which affect the exercise of certain off-reservation Indian hunting and fishing rights. The Listed Species Coordinator works with the Solicitor's Office in clarifying the legal application of the Endangered Species Act (*Public Law 93-205*) on tribes and tribal lands, to define and clarify federal agency and tribal roles and responsibilities in addressing shared trust responsibilities related to listed species, and to serve as a liaison with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service in addressing listed species issues of interest and concern to the tribes.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Trust Services, General	$(000)	370	0	0	370	0
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
All Other Indian Rights Protection	$(000)	517	7	0	524	7
	FTE	*8*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*0*
Environmental Quality Services	$(000)	225	104	0	329	104
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Real Estate Service	$(000)	1,327	11	0	1,338	11
	FTE	*15*	*0*	*0*	*15*	*0*
Land Records Improvement	$(000)	2,413	14	2,900	5,327	2,914
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*4*	*13*	*4*
Financial Trust Services	$(000)	16,175	39	612	16,826	651
	FTE	*100*	*0*	*0*	*100*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	21,027	175	3,512	24,714	3,687
	FTE	*139*	*0*	*4*	*143*	*4*

Trust Services, General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($370,000; FTE 3): The Director, Office of Trust Responsibilities provides support to the Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the development of policy and management of Bureau programs associated with the enhancement and protection of Indian trust resources. The areas of program responsibility include water resources, agriculture, range, energy and minerals, forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation resources, real property management, road maintenance and construction, irrigation and power systems, environmental quality, Indian rights protection, and administration services. The Director's staff provides administrative and technical advice and assistance.

All Other Indian Rights Protection

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($517,000; FTE 8): These resources provide technical support to the Director in multi-disciplines such as internal controls, quality improvement activities through evaluation and Total Quality Management, regulatory and legislative tracking, organizational development, policy advisory services, oversight and evaluation of rights protection programs, including recommendations in the allocation of Attorney Fee and Litigation Support funding.

Environmental Quality Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($225,000; FTE 4): Program staff develop policy, perform oversight, monitor and evaluate the Bureauwide environmental, archeological, and waste management programs; provide guidance and assistance in solving problems associated with preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS); prepare and review *Federal Register* Notices; provide coordination in cases with other Interior and federal agencies; and review Environmental Assessments.

Minerals, forestry, water and land resources, and real estate programs require the preparation and review of environmental impact statements and assessments, including EIS documents prepared by other federal agencies. Funds supporting those study activities are provided in the respective programs. The number of cases by category is as follows:

Category	FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Estimate	FY 1996 Estimate
Environmental Examinations	78,000	79,000	80,000
Environmental Assessments	1,800	2,000	2,000
Environmental Impact Statements	6	8	8
Environmental Reviews	1,000	1,300	1,000

Real Estate Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,327,000; FTE 15): Program staff formulate Real Estate Services policy; perform oversight review and evaluation of area-wide real estate functions; administer appeals; perform title research required at the national level; implement training initiatives; issue directives for implementation of new legislation; and establish and review regulations governing the operation of the Bureau's Real Estate Services Program.

Land Records Improvement

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,413,000; FTE 9): The FY 1995 funds are being used to implement the LRIS-2 application and other distributed processing system components as part of Phase 1 of the Land Records Management Project (LRMP) and to begin Phase 2 of the LRMP. The LRMP is designed to automate existing computation and time intensive manual processes required for land title and records adjudication, certification, and management, and to resolve the declared material weaknesses in the Land Titles and Records (LTR) and Land Records Improvement (LRI) Programs. These include the improper storage, handling, and processing of vital federal land title and ownership data. Automation of the records management function and updating of policy and procedures will correct the material weaknesses. Of the amount provided, $1.4 million will be used to acquire and install data servers, workstations, and database software for the LTR-LRI program field offices, and to complete, final test, install, and provide training for the LRIS-2 distributed on-line data system.

Progress will continue toward resolving the material weaknesses within the Land Records Improvement (LRI) Program identified by the Department, the Bureau, and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). During FY 1994 through FY 1996, the LRI program will continue to address that portion of the Land Titles and Records (LTR) material weakness, which will be resolved by the Land Records Management Project (LRMP), i.e., the improper storage, handling, and management of vital federal Indian land, title, and ownership records. The priority of the LRI Program is the completion of the Bureau's land records database, including title and encumbrance documents; land, title, and ownership data systems; title documents, archive microfilming, and imaging; and land title-based cartographic and geographic maps and data systems.

In FY 1995, the program staff designed and developed a common approach for land records management and control which makes land records and land records-based data (including ownership data) directly available to Bureau field offices, other Bureau programs, Tribes, the Office of Hearings and Appeals, and data systems. The LRMP will provide distribution of official land records and ownership data on-site to field offices, program and system applications, and automated land record and ownership calculation and maintenance processes. The distributed processing environment will allow other Bureau data systems to use LTR-LRI land records to assist in performing other critical functions, such as determination of probate orders and the distribution of trust funds. The project will be implemented in three phases:

Phase 1 involves tasks designed to make current status title, ownership, and encumbrance data available and accessible in a distributed processing system environment directly and on-line by the LTR-LRI programs, by Bureau field offices, and by other Bureau programs, data systems, and clients which require access to land records to perform their functions. Projected Phase 1 costs are as follows:

Phase 1	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
$(000)	1,674	3,185	740	740	740	740

Phase 2 involves the tasks for the design, development, and implementation of new distributed processing systems which automate the existing computation and time-intensive manual processes required for land title and records adjudication, certification, and management (e.g., chain-of-title and ownership processing, document-image management and retrieval, and title status mapping and cartography), and to establish the programmatic staffing and infrastructure for the management and administration of LTR-LRI distributed processing systems. Projected Phase 2 costs are:

Phase 2	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
$(000)	739	1,820	2	1,010	820	820

Phase 3 involves tasks designed to acquire outstanding data required for the completion of mission critical land title and records databases, including document-image, ownership, base mapping, and cartographic data. Projected costs for Phase 3 are:

Phase 3	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
$(000)	0	322	2,794	2,906	2,907	946

In FY 1995, the program will complete the following tasks as part of Phase 1: the implementation of new modules for the existing LRIS (e.g., front-end, recordation, and owner identification modules); the design, development, and alpha-testing of the LRIS-2 distributed processing system; the acquisition of the hardware and CASH database software to create the distributed processing application development environment (this hardware and software are used to create the LRIS-2 and other LRMP application software and are not for LTR field office use); development, completion, and alpha-testing of the Land Title Mapping System (LTMS), as discussed below; and execution of the LRI distributed processing software development contract, which provided a substantial portion of the software development for the LRIS-2 tasks. Also, during FY 1995, the program plans to begin development of the initial operating requirements and prototype for the title abstract and chaining data modules.

Financial Trust Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments (16,175,000; FTE 100): The Office of Trust Funds Management (OTFM) is responsible for the management and investment of over $2.3 billion of funds held in trust for tribes and individual Indians among more than 290,000 separate accounts. In response to more than 30 audit reports for the General Accounting Office, the Inspector General, and reports from Price Waterhouse, Arthur Andersen & Company, and Congressional Oversight Committees, the Bureau will continue to develop and implement an improved trust fund management system and to implement corrective actions to resolve many of the cited material weaknesses.

The OTFM continues to pursue the accomplishment of its key strategic goals to provide accurate, timely financial information to Indian tribes and IIM account holders and to accurately account for the ownership, collection, investment, and disbursement of trust funds for tribes and individual Indians. These funds also provide for contract costs and the support of Bureau staff and related administrative costs to continue the reconciliation and certification of tribal trust accounts. Reconciliation efforts will continue in FY 1995 and FY 1996.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Land Records Improvement	$(000)	5,327	+2,900
	FTE	*13*	*+4*
Financial Trust Services	$(000)	16,826	+612
	FTE	*100*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	22,153	+3,512
	FTE	*113*	*+4*

Land Records Improvement (+$2,900,000; +4 FTE): In FY 1996, the LRI program will implement Phase 1 of the LRMP, with the deployment of the LRIS-2 distributed processing data system and establish the program staff and infrastructure for the management of LTR-LRI distributed processing systems. Also, the Land Records History and Imaging System (LHIS) will begin development. The LHIS will include the following integrated distributed processing data systems: the Title Abstract and Chaining System, the Title Document Imaging System, and the Land Title Mapping System. The FY 1996 request consists of the following:

Category	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Base	FY 1996 Request
Systems Database Acquisition	$125,000	$125,000	$250,000
Systems Hardware Acquisition	$1,098,000	$1,335,000	$2,433,000
Systems Applications & Software Development	$782,000	$402,000	$1,184,000
Documentation & Training	$50,000	$50,000	$100,000
Distributed Systems Staffing & Services	$389,000	$971,000	$1,360,000
Assessment/Adjustment	($31,000)	$17,000	$0
FY 1996 Totals	$2,413,000	$2,900,000	$5,327,000

The funding increase is required to implement Phase 1 and continue Phase 2 of the LRMP. The increase consists of hardware and database software acquisition, application development, and distributed processing and network administration staffing and services. The change is necessary to deploy the LRIS-2 distributed processing application and to develop the integrated LHIS data systems. The LRMP is a key component of the Secretary of the Interior's Indian Trust Fund and Trust Asset Management Reform Plan, a six-point plan to bring about long-term constructive improvement in the management of Indian trust funds and trust assets. The successful completion of the LRMP is also necessary to move federal Indian land records into an automated environment that is consistent with the automation projects of the Bureau of Land Management and other Bureaus involved in the adjudication and administration of federal land records.

Financial Trust Services (+$612,000): The proposed increase will provide additional resources to continue the reconciliation of trust funds in compliance with Congressional direction and the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-412*). Title II, Section 202 of the Act provides that tribes may submit plans to withdraw funds held in trust. Section 204 requires that technical assistance be provided to tribes in the development, implementation and management of investment plans. The Bureau plans to provide such assistance beginning in FY 1996.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Central Office Operations
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Executive Direction & EEO	$(000)	3,989	395	0	4,384	395
	FTE	*21*	*8*	*0*	*29*	*8*
Administrative Services	$(000)	21,966	-1,284	0	20,682	-1,284
	FTE	*318*	*0*	*0*	*318*	*0*
Safety Program Management	$(000)	295	7	0	302	7
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Automated Data Processing Services	$(000)	15,278	885	2,622	18,785	3,507
	FTE	*128*	*3*	*0*	*131*	*3*
Education Program Management	$(000)	4,271	33	-200	4,104	-167
	FTE	*45*	*0*	*-3*	*42*	*-3*
Indian Gaming	$(000)	995	16	0	1,011	16
	FTE	*10*	*0*	*0*	*10*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	46,794	52	2,422	49,268	2,474
	FTE	*528*	*11*	*-3*	*536*	*8*

Executive Direction

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,989,000; FTE 21): These funds support the operation of the immediate offices and staff of the line managers at the Central Office level of the Bureau. The line managers and their staff provide organizational leadership and coordination to ensure that all program levels are effectively integrated to achieve the overall mission of the Bureau. Specific activities of each of the organizational components are as follows:

Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ($1,312,000; FTE 8): This office provides organizational leadership and coordination to ensure that all programs are effectively integrated in areas of policy formulation and review, tribal consultation, public relations, representation of the Bureau to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, and the overall management of assigned resources. The Commissioner provides direction to the non-education portions of the Bureau; advises the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs regarding mission, program, functional, and managerial policy matters; executes all non-education policies; reviews and evaluates the achievements of the headquarters and area offices; and coordinates the activities of the Bureau within the Department of the Interior and of other federal agencies to avoid duplication and conflict.

Congressional and Legislative Affairs ($301,000; FTE 5): This office coordinates legislative planning and congressional relations activities of the Bureau; provides legislative research and staff assistance in planning, developing, and drafting legislation; and reviews draft bills, legislative reports, and witness statements submitted by other agencies for possible impact on the Bureau or tribes.

Major accomplishments and activities during the 103rd Congress were: Coordinated about 80 hearings in which Bureau witnesses testified; reviewed and commented on approximately 900 items of proposed legislation or Statements of Administration position; tracked over 170 legislative bills affecting Indians, of which more than 50 were signed into law; and responded to an average of 25 telephone calls daily from Congressional offices regarding information on various Bureau programs. Annually, the staff reviews over 725 responses to Congressional correspondence for the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs and the Bureau.

Public Information Staff ($311,000; FTE 4): This office maintains liaison with the media and the public, provides publications and other materials on Indian tribes and activities of the Bureau, prepares news releases on Bureau and tribal activities, serves as public information consultant to the Assistant Secretary and other top officials of the Bureau, and coordinates activities with the Departmental Office of Public Affairs.

Major accomplishments and activities during the past year were: Prepared 20 speeches for the Assistant Secretary for use at functions within the Department; during media sessions and at other federal and tribal functions; arranged 97 interview sessions for the Assistant Secretary which included television, radio, newspapers and magazines; coordinated functions within the Department and the Bureau on activities relative to the National American Indian Heritage Month (November) celebration; responded to correspondence received from around the world, which averaged 250 letters per week; and made presentations on Indian affairs to university and college groups, organizations and other federal agencies. The staff also produced a video for use within all federal agencies for the Assistant Secretary to provide information on Indian Affairs at the various meetings she could not attend in person, during the National American Indian Heritage Month Festivities.

Executive Secretariat Staff ($125,000; FTE 4): This office assures the proper and timely development and coordination of Bureau documents requiring review, action, or signature by the Assistant Secretary or the Commissioner. During the past year, the staff processed 4,690 documents, including 2,500 items of controlled correspondence and 1,120 non-controlled correspondence. Another 1,070 mail items were referred to headquarters and area offices for appropriate action. The staff also served on the Department's Mail Management Study Task Force, Washington Area Support Services Streamlining Committee, established to streamline and improve administration support services.

Emergency Internal Management Improvement ($2,340,000): The funds support remedial measures to address material weaknesses to improve the integrity of daily operations and program delivery. The ability to draw upon these resources reduces the need to detail existing personnel from their daily responsibilities or to assign collateral duties to current staff to devise and implement interim mitigation measures. In the past, this has been the only option available to the Bureau, and the constant switching of these key personnel is disruptive to daily operations, leads to delays in fulfilling ongoing responsibilities and in the implementation of remedial actions.

Based on the General Accounting Office, Inspector General and Internal Control Reviews, the Office of Management and Budget has identified "numerous BIA programs" as high risk areas for fraud, waste, and abuse. The Department of the Interior in its December, 1993, report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act identified "the existence of significant financial, environmental and safety related material weaknesses within the Bureau of Indian Affairs." At that time, the Bureau was responsible for 16 of the Department's 36 major outstanding management control deficiencies.

The Bureau continues to make progress correcting identified material weaknesses. During FY 1994, corrective actions were completed on safety of dams, guaranteed loans, child welfare regulations, ADP security associated with welfare assistance payments, and the energy and minerals program. Also during FY 1994, eleven management control reviews were conducted. No additional material weaknesses were identified from these reviews.

In FY 1995, $750,000 have been provided for salary and related expenses of the Financial Management Improvement Project, which will not be continued in FY 1996 due to completion of the training of Bureau accounting staff in the new financial system and operating procedures. Another $1,000,000 is being used for reimbursable services from the Department's Offices of Audit and Evaluation, American Indian Trust, and Self Governance. The remaining $590,000 will be used to expedite Bureau financial management activities directed at reconciling personal, real, and other accountable property to the Bureau's official accounting records. This includes the identification and recording of museum property and artworks/artifacts that must be valued within the assets of the Bureau and reported in the Annual Financial Report.

Corrective actions on the following material weaknesses are scheduled to be completed in FY 1995: education and training, outdated road construction and maintenance regulations, absence of social service regulations, and debt collection. The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) has been selected as a reinvention laboratory under the National Performance Review and the Bureau anticipates the complete redesign of this program during FY 1995. That will leave eight material weaknesses for which corrective actions have not been fully implemented.

The Office of Management and Budget is substantially revising guidance implementing the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act. Upon issuance of the new circular, the Bureau's entire management control program will be updated.

Administrative Services

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Administration	$(000)	6,203	-733	0	5,470	-733
	FTE	*61*	*-3*	*0*	*58*	*-3*
Financial Management	$(000)	9,793	187	0	9,980	187
	FTE	*172*	*0*	*0*	*172*	*0*
Construction Program Management	$(000)	5,779	-742	0	5,037	-742
	FTE	*81*	*3*	*0*	*84*	*3*
Facility Safety Inspections	$(000)	191	4	0	195	4
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	21,966	-1,284	0	20,682	-1,284
	FTE	*318*	*0*	*0*	*318*	*0*

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($21,966,000; FTE 318): The plans and accomplishments for offices within Administrative Services are as follows:

Administration ($6,203,000; FTE 61): The administrative services function primarily develops and implements policies and procedures and conducts oversight management reviews. Training, oversight and evaluation are integral parts of this function and include coordinating those management reviews required by law and/or regulation and providing for the development and coordination of training policies, programs, and technical assistance support.

Management and Administration ($1,068,000; FTE 12): This office supports the oversight and coordination of administrative and support organizations, activities, and functions which cross the program directorates and other organizational lines; ensures the implementation of the management functions of planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, controlling, and directing all activities within the Offices of Management and Administration, Information Resources Management, Financial Management, and Facilities Management; coordinates the development and issuance of internal Bureau policies, regulations, procedures, standards, and systems required to effectively and efficiently manage programs and support systems; and provides technical oversight of administrative functions. This office is responsible for coordinating actions to meet all requirements of the Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Act which includes developing and implementing those reporting mechanisms necessary to measure program performance and financial status.

The office also coordinates and directs administrative management reviews to meet regulatory/legislative requirements. These reviews are performed primarily by Central Office staff who conduct evaluations of all major administrative functions including accounting, budgeting, financial management, personnel management, property management, and procurement/contracting. The reviews identify specific program weaknesses; analyze operations to ensure compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, directives and policy; propose corrective actions to overcome the weaknesses; and provide follow-up reviews to ensure implementation of the corrective measures. The evaluations are often able to pinpoint problem areas prior to formal audits, identify trends, and provide Bureau management with detailed overviews of field operations. These reviews, which are performed on a three year cycle, are also used to meet the requirements of OMB Circular A-123 and the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act of 1982.

Contracting and Grants Administration ($1,373,000; FTE 16): The division provides policy and systems development, internal and administrative control reviews of the acquisition and grant procedures, and directs operational services to the Assistant Secretary, Central Office directorates, and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. The division oversees Procurement Work Force Training and implementation of corrective actions for the Bureau's material weaknesses identified in procurement as mandated by OMB Circular A-123. The staff provides Bureauwide policy, planning, and oversight for the acquisition of goods, services and products; financial (grants) assistance to tribal organizations; and cooperative agreements between the Bureau and other governmental entities for providing services such as the Department's Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS). These functions and responsibilities impact tribal/Alaska Native governing bodies and their constituents located throughout the United States.

Major accomplishments and activities planned for FY 1995 include:

- Implementation of the International Merchant Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) government credit card program Bureauwide.
- Implementation of the Acquisition Review Board process to review pre-solicitation documents to identify and correct deficiencies.
- Provide financial assistance to designated pilot offices to implement electronic commerce in the Bureau.
- Serve on the Acquisition Regulation Rewrite Team to update and eliminate redundant and duplicative language in the Department of the Interior Acquisition Regulations; provide support to the IDEAS project; serve as a Team member during the development stage of the Bureau's Reinvention Lab group to Re-engineer the *Public Law 93-638* contract process.
- Negotiate and award contracts to provide architect and engineering services throughout the Bureau.
- During FY 1994, the division administered 24 contracts, 22 grants and 35 interagency agreements. During FY 1995, a similar workload is anticipated.
- Assist small Indian businesses in obtaining contracts/awards from the Bureau and other government agencies.
- Conduct on-site technical assistance visits and acquisition management reviews and continued to update the division's internal manual system for procurement.

Property Management ($2,337,000; FTE 28): The division provides policy, technical assistance, monitoring and oversight, and liaison/coordination for all Bureau-owned real and personal property, quarters management, direct leasing, mail management, space management, motor vehicle management, printing and publication, and reprographics. Staff ensure that all environmental and historic preservation regulations are in compliance before property conveyances or transfers are completed; provide support in implementing the General Services Administration's (GSA) Foundation for Information for Real Property Management (FIRM) to automate the Bureau's Quarterly Report of Real Property Owned by or Leased to the United States; coordinate with the Department of Defense, GSA, the Indian Health Service, and other federal agencies to develop the Bureau's policy and guidelines for use on real property acquired by the Base Closure and Realignment Act (BCRA). The Bureau provided 11 tribes with technical assistance in preparing land reuse plans to acquire BCRA properties.

The FY 1995 appropriations included $1,150,000, to address a material weakness in the Bureau's artworks/artifacts function and participation on the Departmental Task Force for Museum Property. These funds have also supported custodial training on artworks and artifacts to all area offices and structural changes for protection of artworks/artifacts at the Juneau Area Office.

Another $527,000, was provided to continue to address a material weakness for the Bureau's Personal Property Inventory System. Efforts to convert the system to the Federal Financial System's Fixed Assets Subsystem (FAS) have progressed with the development and implementation of standard operating procedures and testing of the conversion strategy which includes integrating subsidiary records with the standard general ledger controlling accounts. New software is scheduled for installation in April 1995, when the FAS will become operational.

Management Support ($620,000; FTE 5): The division administers the Directives Systems Management Program. This staff provides policy, guidance, analysis, research, oversight, and control in the procedural development, coordination and publication of policy, procedures, and instructions of a continuing nature; develops, disseminates, implements, and oversees procedures relating to the automated systems for directives management; provides technical assistance to the forms management program; maintains the master set of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Manuals (BIAM); oversees correspondence management; develops training techniques, programs, systems, and materials for *Federal Register* documents and policy manuals; Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act (PA) policy, coordination, and oversight; and provides training in the FOIA/PA and reports management programs. This division also has oversight for implementation of corrective actions to address material weaknesses identified in the directives systems management functions (OMB Circular A-123). In FY 1995, the Records Management portion of this program was transferred to the Office of Information Resources Management.

Major accomplishments and activities planned for FY 1995 include the following streamlining initiatives:

- Establish an automated tracking system for the update of regulations and reporting to the Department.

- A Request for Proposal (RFP) is currently being developed to design and implement a pilot project for an automated directives management system. This project will primarily cover central office operations and will address 65 percent of the BIAM and all current regulations.

- Develop central office automated internal policy directives, review, and sign- off system. Includes automatic warning system for scheduling reviews of both internal policy manuals and regulations.

- Reissue recommendations on delegation of authority to area directors and superintendents in response to the Joint Task Force on Reorganization to decentralize operational authority.

- Technical assistance in the publication of over ten BIAM policy manual parts and seven temporary directives developed to correct material weaknesses in other Bureau programs.

- Update BIAM index and revise the BIAM parts for FOIA and PA.

- Training for all *Federal Register* liaison staff on Plain writing.

In FY 1995, $200,000 is being used for a pilot project to fully automate the directives system for dissemination of the BIAM for central office and 3 area offices. A juris system was installed to assist analysis and review of policy directives. Regulations development, review, and tracking was automated. The FOIA/PA tracking system was fully automated with Bureau Executive Secretariat and implemented Bureauwide. The Bureau hired additional staff to assist with the automation of information collection clearances to interface with Departmental system for tracking renewals and in expediting the clearances from the Departmental level and expediting associated regulations changes.

Financial Management ($9,793,000; FTE 172):

Financial Management ($417,000; FTE 4): The Assistant Director for Financial Management is responsible for management oversight and support for the development of policies, systems, and guidelines for financial management functions; the performance of budget formulation and execution; fiscal accounting and reporting; and the provision of Bureauwide technical assistance in budget and accounting. As the Bureau's Deputy Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the Assistant Director oversees the training and quality assurance necessary to provide continuing professional education to Central Office and Area/Agency Office accounting and financial management staff, and the preparation of the Bureau's Annual Financial Statements and supporting program accomplishments and activities are under the direction of this office. This office is responsible for recurring ancillary financial reporting to meet all external report requirements of the Office of Management and Budget, the Treasury and other regulatory agencies that are assigned to the office for meeting the requirements of the CFO Act.

Washington Liaison Office ($410,000; FTE 6): The office provides advice to the Assistant Director, Financial Management, on matters concerning accounting and administrative operations support to the offices and programs within the Central Office. The Washington Liaison Officer provides primary staff support to the Bureau's Chief and Deputy CFOs, who are located in Washington, D.C. The office serves as the primary link between the Department's Office of Financial Management and the Division of Accounting Management in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in following up on Departmental reporting requirements, explanation of statements and/or reports; and in representing the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, D.C. meetings with accounting officers from other bureaus of the Department. The staff operates as an Area Accounting Office for the Central Office, in that they support all Central Office directorates through the entry of obligations into the finance system, analyze financial reports, and coordinate accounting entry adjustments, corrections, and reconciliations. The office also conducts technical reviews; interprets financial policy and operating principles, and implements procedures issued by the Department and other external regulatory agencies.

The staff also plays a vital role in the implementation and operation of the CFO Act functions that must be accomplished if the Bureau is to meet its responsibilities for financial reporting, fiscal integrity and oversight and evaluation of program delivery systems. For FY 1995 and beyond, the role and involvement of the office will expand as the CFO staff develops and implements performance indicators and assists program offices in their responsibilities under the CFO Act. Part of this responsibility involves establishing policies and organizational disciplines for the CFO office, including directing, training, and developing a professional staff in this phase of financial management.

Program Development and Implementation ($1,249,000; FTE 20): The division, located in Washington, D.C. directs the Bureau's budget formulation, presentation, justification, and execution requirements; implements policies and program goals through the budgeting process; reviews program requests on the basis of fiscal reasonableness and feasibility; develops budget estimates and justifications; prepares for appropriation hearings; and performs budget execution, which has as its primary function fund control for the Bureau. During FY 1995, the division revised the account code structure to accurately reflect the new budget structure for the Operation of Indian Programs account and issued an updated Administrative Control of Funds Manual. In March 1994, the division issued a Budget Development and Formulation Handbook, which was used by Bureau staff and tribes in planning the FY 1996 budget request. The Handbook will be updated annually to facilitate tribes' participation in setting the Bureau's budgetary policies and priorities, in accordance with Section 106 of *Public Law 93-638*, as amended.

Annually, the division processes about 8,500 budget execution documents, prepares or reviews responses to about 600 questions for Congressional budget hearing records, prepares or reviews over 1,100 capability and effect statements which are requested by the Committees on Appropriations, and responds to about 800 requests for Bureau budget information from Congressional offices and the general public.

Accounting Management ($7,717,000; FTE 142): This division, located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is responsible for the Bureauwide accounting operations and centralized document processing and disbursement of all funds made available to the Bureau. The division accomplishes accounting, fiscal operations, financial management, reporting and serves as the payroll liaison with the PAY/PERS system. The division implements policies, standards, specifications, systems and operating procedures to be used throughout the Bureau in support of the centralized billing document processing service for collections; direct and guaranteed loans; accounting for Irrigation and Power projects; the preparation and submission of external reports and financial statements. The division provides leadership and technical guidance for field reviews and reporting on financial management audits conducted by external offices.

Accomplishments and activities planned for FY 1995 include the following: Develop organizational alignment and structure in order to solidify improved financial management and to respond to Departmental findings; continue field data entry training Bureauwide to increase field entry of obligations; complete project plan to incorporate power and irrigation accounts project detail into the FFS; and continue reduction of travel advances.

FFS improvements planned for FY 1995 include: instituting new INFOPAC financial reports version; facilitate information to areas while improving security in accordance with the Privacy Act; standardize profiles to fit position descriptions instead of individuals to reduce and review workload; and modernized outdated computers by replacing 50 percent in FY 1995 and 50 percent in FY 1996.

A joint undertaking between the division and the Financial Management Improvement Project resulted in an updated financial management improvement plan to have the Bureau staff effectively, accurately, and independently fulfill all responsibilities associated with accounting for appropriated funds. This objective should be achieved prior to FY 1996.

Construction Program Management ($5,779,000; FTE 81): The Facilities Management and Construction Center (FMCC), located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is responsible for all Bureau facilities. The staff provides support to field operations, including budget and oversight of facilities funds. FMCC also manages, operates, maintains, plans, constructs, repairs, and equips facilities; ensures compliance with safety and health codes; provides oversight, training, evaluation, and other technical services; provides planning, design, architectural, engineering and construction management, contracting, telecommunications management, and operation and maintenance; establishes and implements guidelines and training in the selection, use and maintenance of equipment; provides technical services to all Bureau organizations to ensure compliance with safety and health codes.

FMCC is responsible for Federal facilities programs whether construction, operation or maintenance are performed by the government or through contract, grant or compact with tribal organizations. FMCC currently manages in excess of 150 various projects for the planning, design, repair or construction of 20 million square feet of space in over 3,400 buildings of varying age and conditions for education, detention and administrative facilities of the Bureau.

In FY 1995, FMCC will continue to redesign the facility management system. All data necessary to conduct the facility program are contained in the Facility Construction, Operations, and Maintenance (FACCOM) management information system. The FACCOM is dependent on timely and accurate local information. FMCC will complete recommendations on redesign activities currently under contract with GSA and will estimate costs for facilities system requirements as a result of redesign efforts and customer surveys.

Resources for new system requirements will be addressed in future years.

Facility Safety Inspections ($191,000; FTE 4): This program supports the Division of Safety Management in the inspections of facilities, boilers, pressure vessels, and fuel trains. The Bureau conducts training programs for boiler operators at the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI).

Major accomplishments and planned activities for FY 1995 include: Completing eleven facility safety inspections in Washington, D.C., Albuquerque, N.M. and Denver, CO; conducting an estimated 330 facility inspections at over 500 Bureau field locations; conducting boilers and pressure vessel inspections at 60 locations to ensure compliance with OSHA and other safety standards; and conducting eight boiler operator training classes for 20 personnel in each two-week session.

Safety Program Management

Safety Management ($295,000; FTE 6): The division ensures that the Bureau complies with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970, Executive Order 12196, and *29 CFR Part 1960*. The division oversees the Bureau's Safety and Health Program and provides technical guidance and support in safety related matters to minimize the loss of human and material resources due to accidents and illnesses; provides technical assistance to Indian Tribes and contractors in the establishment and maintenance of safety and health programs; administers the Bureau's FECA/OWCP Injury Compensation Program; protects Bureau property; develops training programs in safety related topics; investigates tort, employee claims, and workplace complaints; reviews design and construction plans; and provides technical assistance to tribes, area and agency offices participating in the Indian Highway Safety program. The division also administers the Bureau motor vehicle operator program, investigates accidents; and ensures compliance with requirements of 25 BIAM, Supplement 7, Motor Vehicle Operator Program.

An automated Safety and Health Inspection and Abatement Tracking System has been established that provides Bureau management with up-to-date information on the status of safety and health compliance at all Bureau facilities. Furthermore, the Bureau's Office of Workers' Compensation Payment (OWCP) was reduced by $400,000 decreasing the cases from 1,739 to 1,656, as a result of establishing a coordinator position. The coordinator serves as the focal point to bring about reduction through a Bureauwide review of cases reported by OWCP against Bureau rolls; intervention in suspect new cases (fraud prevention); identification and administration of potential rehires; and ensures effective policies and procedures are implemented relating to the overall workers' compensation program, specifically the rehire/rehabilitation program.

During FY 1995, the Bureau's Occupational Safety and Health Strategic Plan will be implemented. This plan will establish a safe and healthy environment by building a safety and health culture to move the Bureau toward the goal of zero loss to human and material resources. Major elements of the Bureau's plan include: (1) effective safety and health resourcing strategies; (2) manager, employee, and safety committee training, user groups and quality circles; (3) making enhancements to the Department's Safety Management Information System (SMIS); and (4) developing a handbook for safety managers to assist recovering employees in reemployment and/or rehabilitation by placing them in less strenuous positions rather than collecting compensation.

Automated Data Processing Services

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
ADP Central Program Management	$(000)	7,024	137	0	7,161	137
	FTE	*128*	*0*	*0*	*128*	*0*
ADP Central System Support	$(000)	8,254	748	2,622	11,624	3,370
	FTE	*0*	*3*	*0*	*3*	*3*
Total Requirements	$(000)	15,278	885	2,622	18,785	3,507
	FTE	*128*	*3*	*0*	*131*	*3*

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($16,083,000; FTE 128): The Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), formerly the Office of Data Systems, operates automated data processing (ADP) functions in support of Bureau programs. The office develops, implements and reviews Bureauwide policies, plans, and processes for ADP and data communications systems; provides technical assistance and administrative control of Bureau computer information technology, information resource management, and hardware support; supports mainframe computers linked to area office satellite servers and the Geographic Information System; prepares requirements analyses for new projects; and upgrades and replaces existing computer systems in support of Bureauwide decentralization. OIRM has implemented Bureau systems including the: Federal Financial System (FFS), Trust Funds Management Systems (TFMS), Facilities Construction Operations and Maintenance System (FACCOM), Irrigation and Billings Systems, Integrated Record Management System (IRMS) made up of major subsystem modules such as Individual Indian Monies (IIM), Owner System, Lease Distribution System and People System; Royalty Distribution and Records Management System (RDRS), Land Records Information System (LRIS), and the Social Services Automated System (SSAS).

In FY 1995, OIRM continues its major efforts to provide a comprehensive training program for Bureau personnel. Over 3,500 Bureau employees will attend about 2,800 courses in a wide variety of automation skills. Other FY 1995 plans include: converting the two remaining area offices to a more modern and less expensive mainframe platform; optical imaging pilot projects for future records management initiatives; conducting information needs and system requirement analysis to support all Bureau functional activities; complete a Business Systems Plan (BSP) for trust lands related activities and social services functions; and strengthen systems and network security.

Additionally, the Records Management functions were transferred to OIRM to enhance the use of automation for managing Bureau of Indian Affairs Manuals (BIAM), *Federal Register* documents and policy manuals. The automation will include records maintenance, disposition, storage/retrievals, and preservation and recordation of vital records which include federal, tribal, and individual historical documents. The program also has oversight for implementation of corrective actions to address material weaknesses identified in record management functions (OMB Circular A-123).

Education Program Management

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,271,000; FTE 45): The Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) provides policy direction for all educational programs; exercises line authority over field office education locations which in turn supervise Bureau off-reservation residential schools, peripheral dormitories housing Indian students attending public schools, and local on-reservation day and boarding schools. The OIEP provides support in policy analysis and management systems development, implementation, and evaluation in education related matters; provides educational evaluation and research in support of the Bureau funded schools and other educational programs; provides clean and safe educational facilities and facility improvement and repair; allocates and monitors expenditures of appropriated and flow-through funds; and provides personnel management of education staff at all levels of the organization.

The programs supported include: elementary and secondary schools, adult education, Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and the two Post Secondary institutions, and scholarships for graduate and undergraduate students. The Bureau also provides funding to the Close-Up Foundation for Native American and Alaska Native students to participate in field trips designed to increase awareness of the function of the three branches of the Federal Government.

Indian Gaming

Objective: To ensure that specific gaming-related activities assigned to the Department of the Interior comply with the requirements of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($995,000; FTE 10): The Office of Indian Gaming Management is a regulatory unit to oversee gaming on Indian lands. This office develops policy guidelines on per capita distribution plans, acquisition requests for gaming, financial and accounting requirements, and tribal/state compact reviews. To date, 113 tribal/state compacts and 22 amendments/addenda have been approved by the Secretary.

The office is responsible for ongoing review and analysis of tribal-state compacts; revenue allocation plans; agreements which require Secretarial approval under *25 U.S.C. 81*; fee-to-trust applications, leases, coordination with other federal agencies on gaming-related issues such as taxation of Indian gaming revenues/ operations, NEPA compliance, training, technical assistance to Tribes and/or other federal personnel, and financing/accounting issues related to agreements. Over the past year, the Indian Gaming Management Staff approved 24 tribal/state compacts; provided technical assistance and training to four area offices on gaming-related issues and fee-to-trust acquisitions; completed three Section 20 determinations; made presentations to several private/tribal/federal/state meetings; prepared responses to the Inspector General Audit on Indian gaming and to over 100 correspondences to the Secretary on matters related to Indian gaming.

The Bureau works closely with the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of Justice, Internal Revenue Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and State and Indian gaming industry associations.

Major accomplishments and activities planned for FY 1995 include: Development of regulations on fee-to-trust acquisitions; development of financial data relating to lease versus purchase options, per capita distribution regulations, and ethics policy and a comprehensive survey of gaming operations.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Automated Data Processing Services	$(000)	18,785	+2,622
	FTE	*131*	*0*
Education Program Management	$(000)	4,104	-200
	FTE	*42*	*-3*
Total Requirements	$(000)	22,889	+2,422
	FTE	*173*	*-3*

Office of Information Resources Management (+$2,622,000): The increase is requested to improve the accessibility of information through expansion of the Bureau's telecommunications network and to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of management of Native American resources through enhanced and expanded Geographic Information System (GIS) information and capability.

An increase of $1,221,000 will be used to fund Information Systems Engineering/ Re-engineering Projects (primarily existing, antiquated mainframe-based applications) resulting in consolidating applications on one mainframe computer and in beginning to move some applications to distributed/shared information systems platforms for field access and control of data. This project is expected to result in a recurring annual savings of $500,000 beginning after FY 1997.

An increase of $851,000 will be used to fund a telecommunications project which will provide for the consolidation, conversion and simplification of the Bureau's data telecommunications system. This consolidation will result in reducing operating costs and improving electronic (data) communications with virtually all education field locations. Additionally, this telecommunications system will support distributed data processing in field locations and the automation of administrative systems which resulted from the National Performance Review. These changes in the telecommunications system are essential for the Bureau to effectively use the Department's backbone wide-area network (DOINET). This project is expected to preclude additional staff support costs of approximately $400,000 annually beginning after FY 1997.

An increase of $550,000 will be used to fund a GIS Database Development project and a technical services contract to better support agency and tribal GIS projects. The funding will enable Indian tribes to better manage their resources and to comply with requirements of the National Indian Trust Resources Management Act and the American Indian Agricultural Resources Management Act.

The OIRM will continue systems security upgrades, implement Bureauwide document imaging plans, continue refocused training for National Operations Support Center staff and restructure field staff to support national systems, client-server architecture, and local IRM activities for appropriated program offices. Preparations are also underway to automate all regulations and directives during FY 1996.

Education Program Management (-$200,000; FTE -3): The Bureau plans to continue its practice of auditing the schools during the school year and providing technical assistance for all programs, but will reduce the evaluation and monitoring function to 40 of the 60 schools on the three year audit cycle. In addition, the Bureau plans to consolidate one Education field office.

Activity Summary

(Dollar Amounts in thousands)

Activity: Area Office Operations

Subactivity		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Tribal Government	$(000)	1,981	-292	0	1,689	-292
	FTE	*30*	*0*	*0*	*30*	*0*
Human Services	$(000)	1,462	-191	0	1,271	-191
	FTE	*24*	*0*	*0*	*24*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	838	4	0	842	4
	FTE	*14*	*0*	*0*	*14*	*0*
Community Development	$(000)	4,509	-57	0	4,452	-57
	FTE	*84*	*0*	*0*	*84*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	4,066	435	0	4,501	435
	FTE	*60*	*0*	*0*	*60*	*0*
Trust Services	$(000)	11,907	467	600	12,974	1,067
	FTE	*250*	*0*	*0*	*250*	*0*
General Adminstration	$(000)	28,680	585	0	29,265	585
	FTE	*526*	*0*	*0*	*526*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	53,443	951	600	54,994	1,551
	FTE	*988*	*0*	*0*	*988*	*0*

Objectives:

- To provide technical assistance, program management and administrative services in support of tribe and agency programs throughout Indian Country, ensuring that trust responsibilities are met.

- To serve as a liaison for the Central Office to ensure that program, policy, and other administrative directives are properly implemented at the local level.

- To serve as advocates for the tribes to ensure that tribal views are fully considered by Central Office in the establishment of programs, policies, and other directives.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Tribal Government

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Community Services, General	$(000)	321	2	0	323	2
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Other Aid to Tribal Government	$(000)	1,660	-294	0	1,366	-294
	FTE	*26*	*0*	*0*	*26*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,981	-292	0	1,689	-292
	FTE	*30*	*0*	*0*	*30*	*0*

Community Services, General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($321,000; FTE 4): These funds support administrative oversight and technical assistance for the Tribal Government and Human Services programs.

All Other Aid to Tribal Government

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,660,000; FTE 26): This program provides technical assistance to federally recognized Indian tribes. The Area Offices assist the tribes and groups in developing, improving or amending tribal constitutions, bylaws, codes, ordinances, and membership rolls; conducting elections; reviewing and approving tribal attorney contracts; ensuring the integrity of the separate branches of government; and resolving issues involving intratribal disputes, membership recall and removal. The Area Offices develop proposals for the use of judgment funds, conduct Hearings of Record, and certify enrollments of federally recognized tribes and/or required blood quantum to qualify individuals for federal service and benefits available to Indian people.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Social Services	$(000)	1,113	-197	0	916	-197
	FTE	*20*	*0*	*0*	*20*	*0*
Child Protection and Family Violence	$(000)	349	6	0	355	6
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,462	-191	-0	1,271	-191
	FTE	*24*	*0*	*0*	*24*	*0*

Social Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,113,000; FTE 20): The Area Offices are responsible for technical supervision of the Social Services programs including: development and operation of the Area Social Services program; technical assistance and consultation to Social Services staff, tribes, and Indian organizations with respect to Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) programs; coordination of Social Services policies and programs with other federal, state, and local agencies; program reviews and training and supervision of Area ICWA programs.

Child Protection and Family Violence

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($349,000; FTE 4): Child Protection funds are used for law enforcement services for Security Officers to assist in suitability adjudications on Office of Personnel Management (OPM) investigations of Bureau applicants to determine suitability for employment of those applicants who have direct contact with children. Title IV of *Public Law 101-630*, the Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act, requires background investigations on prospective employees who have regular contact with or control over children.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Law Enforcement	$(000)	838	4	0	842	4
	FTE	*14*	*0*	*0*	*14*	*0*

Law Enforcement

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($838,000; FTE 14): These funds support the Area Office criminal investigators, who have supervisory responsibilities over all criminal investigator positions within an Area. They provide investigative services to Bureau and tribal law enforcement programs through continued compliance with *Public Law 101-379*, the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act, and *Public Law 101-630*, the Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. These law enforcement personnel are responsible for the investigation of major federal crimes such as child abuse, rape, murder, and drug-related offenses in Indian Country. They participate on child protection teams, train field personnel in the techniques to be used in investigating child abuse cases, and provide technical assistance to Area Directors for the operation of uniformed police programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Housing Development	$(000)	3,373	9	0	3,382	9
	FTE	*63*	*0*	*0*	*63*	*0*
Adult Vocational Training	$(000)	86	-14	0	72	-14
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Economic Development	$(000)	1,050	-52	0	998	-52
	FTE	*19*	*0*	*0*	*19*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	4,509	-57	0	4,452	-57
	FTE	*84*	*0*	*0*	*84*	*0*

Housing Development

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,373,000; FTE 63): The Bureau implements the Housing Improvement Program through *Public Law 93-638* contracts, Self-Goverance Compacts or by direct administration. Area Offices review, certify, endorse, and forward tribal inventories of housing needs to the Central Office for use in funds distribution. Area staff provide technical assistance to tribes in developing annual and multi-year plans and housing inventories; review eligibility and selection determinations, work plans, cost estimates, structure categorization, and all contract issues. Area staff monitor compliance with regulations and policy by providing federal oversight, contract and project monitoring, and inspection during construction. Area staff coordinate efforts as appropriate with the Indian Health Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Farmers Home Administration, and other agencies.

Adult Vocational Training

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($86,000; FTE 2): Area Offices develop and operate the adult vocational training program and work closely with agencies and tribes to place program participants in jobs upon completion of training.

Economic Development

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,050,000; FTE 19): Area Offices approve direct loans and loan guarantees where loan ceilings and subsidies have been allocated. They also manage the area and agency operations of the pre-1992 Revolving Fund for Loans and Loan Guaranty and Insurance programs, and the post-1991 Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund. Area credit personnel monitor credit programs which have been contracted under

Public Law 93-638; and provide oversight, guidance, policy implementation, and perform program evaluations of those agencies with Bureau-operated credit programs.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Natural Resources General	$(000)	648	10	0	658	10
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Agriculture	$(000)	808	-36	0	772	-36
	FTE	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*
Forestry	$(000)	1,198	117	0	1,315	117
	FTE	*21*	*0*	*0*	*21*	*0*
Forest Marketing Assistance	$(000)	255	3	0	258	3
	FTE	*3*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*
Water Resources	$(000)	692	60	0	752	60
	FTE	*8*	*0*	*0*	*8*	*0*
Wildlife and Parks	$(000)	216	201	0	417	201
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Minerals and Mining	$(000)	249	80	0	329	80
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	4,066	435	0	4,501	435
	FTE	*60*	*0*	*0*	*60*	*0*

Natural Resources General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($648,000; FTE 9): The Area Offices provide oversight, supervision, direction and support to the Natural Resources programs for the planning and management of renewable natural resources. The primary activity is the coordination of these program functions and information systems with local governments and with other federal, state, tribal, and private organizations in the application of spatial data technology and automated cartography to the natural resource and transportation program areas.

Agriculture

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($808,000; FTE 11): The Area Offices provide technical assistance and advice on the planning, management, conservation, development and utilization of Indian soil, water, farmland and rangeland resources.

Forestry

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,198,000; FTE 21): Area Offices support planning and scheduling of areawide forestry activities, program oversight to ensure that regulatory and policy requirements are met, and maintenance of technical standards for sound forest management. Area staff provide forestry assistance to reservations with smaller trust acreage and on public domain allotments where there are no agency forestry personnel. Active working relationships are maintained with other federal, state and private organizations and industry with an interest in forestry issues and policy. Ongoing technical functions include the formulation and implementation of policies for the appraisal of timber, preparation and revision of forest management or integrated resource management plans for the forest land base, forest inventories and analyses of inventory data, forest development projects, forest protection and other forestry related activities.

Forest Marketing Assistance

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($255,000; FTE 3): The Forest Products Marketing Assistance Program provides technical guidance to timber-owning tribes and to individual Indians desiring to develop, expand, and maximize revenues from the sale or manufacture of forest products. The staff promote and expand opportunities for economic development, increase tribal and individual revenues, and produce job opportunities for Indian people both on and off reservations. Regional marketing specialists provide research assistance, design and evaluation of market studies; aid in obtaining financial assistance; and develop business plans. Funds are also used for part time support personnel. These regional positions are located at the Minneapolis, Phoenix, and Portland Area Offices and services are provided to all other Area Offices.

Water Resources

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($692,000); FTE 8): The funds support costs to implement the Water Resources and Litigation/Negotiation programs to develop Indian water settlements, monitor collection data for pending settlements, and provide technical support to tribal governments in litigation/negotiation activities. Assistance is provided to the Area Director, Agency and tribal water resource managers in engineering, economics, water resources management, and budgetary resources management. The staff serve on several departmental water rights negotiation teams as the primary contact with tribal, federal and non-federal agencies engaged in water resources activities.

Wildlife and Parks

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($216,000; FTE 4): These funds support biologists located at the Aberdeen, Albuquerque, Minneapolis and Phoenix Area Offices. The biologists act as liaison between the tribes and federal and state agencies, represent tribal interests at federal and state meetings, and monitor *Public Law 93-638* contracts.

Minerals and Mining

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($249,000; FTE 4): This staff, in compliance with the recommendations of the Linowes Commission, provides accountability for royalties paid on minerals removed from Indian lands by direct support of tribal mineral programs under jurisdiction of area offices. Staff positions are supported at four areas to provide inspections for site security, and technical expertise for mineral agreement negotiations.

Area Offices assist tribes with negotiating oil and gas leases, sales of mineral rights, royalty disputes, buy-out of gas wells, and contract term disputes. Staff also assist in monitoring coal royalties, participating in coal production inspections and mine permit revisions, coal development negotiations, evaluating gravel production and trespass cases and provide technical assistance regarding hydroelectric power generation, and mineral development, exploration, and production.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: Trust Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Financial Trust Services	$(000)	2,390	58	0	2,448	58
	FTE	*55*	*0*	*0*	*55*	*0*
Trust Services, General	$(000)	812	17	0	829	17
	FTE	*11*	*0*	*0*	*11*	*0*
All Other Indian Rights Protection	$(000)	517	-9	0	508	-9
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*
Real Estate Services	$(000)	2,521	80	0	2,601	80
	FTE	*42*	*0*	*0*	*42*	*0*
Land Titles and Records Offices	$(000)	4,345	150	0	4,495	150
	FTE	*101*	*0*	*0*	*101*	*0*
Land Records Improvement	$(000)	1,169	50	600	1,819	650
	FTE	*33*	*0*	*0*	*33*	*0*
Environmental Quality Services	$(000)	153	121	0	274	121
	FTE	*2*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	11,907	467	600	12,974	1,067
	FTE	*250*	*0*	*0*	*250*	*0*

Financial Trust Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,390,000; FTE 55): The Bureau is responsible for the accounting and disbursing of Individual Indian Monies (IIM) from the administration of trusts or restricted properties of individual Indians, or through per capita payments, judgments, awards, and claims. These responsibilities are discharged at the agency level, except for centralized IIM operations, which are conducted at four Area Offices. The Area Office staff coordinate the investment of trust funds, provide advisory services to agencies, reconcile collections and disbursements of tribal and individual Indian monies derived from the sale or lease of renewable and non-renewable trust resources (land, timber, minerals, and water), disburse per capita payments, judgments, awards, and claims, research special fiscal problems, and provide reports to individual Indians or tribes, the Treasury, the General Accounting Office, and Congress.

Trust Services, General

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($812,000; FTE 11): This program supports the administration of trust properties and protection of natural resources. Activities supported include studies, contracts, geographic information system agreements with tribes, and other services required to meet the Bureau's trust responsibility.

All Other Indian Rights Protection

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($517,000; FTE 6): This program supports implementation of regulations to protect tribal rights and interests, and the estate the Bureau administers on behalf of Indian tribes.

Real Estate Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,521,000; FTE 42): The Area Offices provide technical support, general policy direction, administrative review and evaluation of agency real property management services. Technical support services include appeal decisions, review of development initiatives, training, litigation support, and development of program operation manuals.

Land Titles and Records Offices

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,345,000; FTE 101): The Land Titles and Records Offices are the sole official federal program offices for performing the functions and processes of recording, imaging, adjudicating, certifying and managing all title documents, including leases, and all land title and ownership for federal Indian trust and restricted lands under the Bureau's jurisdiction. The program offices are required to provide complete, accurate, timely and efficient title service to Bureau and federal offices that deliver services to tribal and individual owners of trust and restricted lands, and to those federal, state and private sector offices which rely on Land Titles and Records data and reports. A summary of the accomplishments, and average business processes and performance measures for the Land Titles and Records program offices for FY 1995 are listed in the following table:

Core Process	Total Average Process Time (Hours)	Average Annual Workload	Average Annual Backlog
Record Title Document	0.647	7,475	132
Manage Title Document	0.289	71,912	0
Adjudicate Title Document	3.284	8,227	5,097
Adjudicate Land Title	3.406	8,193	746
Certify Title Status Map	21.950	753	0
Adjudicate Title Issue	15.038	32	33
Inquiry-Report	4.371	69	3
Program Management Process Group	2.858	1,014	14

The complete tables for Business Process Definition and for Performance Measures and Workload-Backlog are located in the Appendix.

Land Records Improvement

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,169,000; FTE 33): This program supports the following activities:

Land Records Completion: Title and record offices examine, verify, and maintain land titles and records. In FY 1995, staff are continuing the title update and data verification of the records data systems in the Aberdeen, Anadarko, Albuquerque, Billings, Portland, Juneau, and Sacramento offices.

Land Titles and Records Program Completion: The FY 1995 funds support upgrades at the Eastern, Juneau, and Muskogee title service offices, to improve identification, title documentation, and preparation for title examination and data entry for all trust and restricted tracts under their jurisdiction.

Unrecorded Documents Project: The initial phase of this project (Phase I: acquisition and recording of unrecorded title documents, including all surface, mineral, and oil and gas leases) was completed in FY 1989. Phase II of the project consists of the following tasks: data extraction, data entry and document imaging.

Microfilm Archive Project: This funding supports the imaging of title documents (primarily probate documents) on loan from the National Archive and Records Administration (NARA).

Mapping & Cartographic Project: The project activities are: the preparation for and the implementation of data entry and quality control for the Land Title Mapping System (LTMS), the continuation of protraction surveys on an estimated 15 million acres of unsurveyed trust and restricted land, data entry for approximately 20,000 new trust and restricted tracts of lands, and the certification and inclusion of the protraction survey lands within the LTMS. The ability to issue up-to-date and accurate certified Title Status Maps is required by regulation. This project also provides Bureau programs with a Geographic Information System and cartographic data foundation for non-title activities, including the land use and planning for Indian tribes and individuals.

In FY 1995, the Land Titles and Records program offices will use a substantial portion of the LRI funding within the Land Titles and Records program to process regular Land Titles and Records workload; the LRI program anticipates that only a small amount of LRI funding will be devoted to existing LRI projects.

Environmental Quality Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($153,000; FTE 2): Area Offices coordinate the preparation of environmental impact statements (EIS), including review and oversight of documents scheduling public hearings and responses to public comments on EIS and Environmental Assessments (EAs) and providing guidance to the tribes/agencies in the preparation of less controversial EAs. Permits are also prepared and guidance provided for archeological activities and historic preservation compliance cases. The area staff coordinate with regional offices of the Environmental Protection Agency, Indian Health

Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development and other federal agencies to ensure that environmental interests on Indian lands are recognized, including air and water quality issues. Staff provide training to area, agency and tribal personnel in all matters dealing with waste management.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Land Records Improvement	$(000)	1,169	+600
	FTE	*33*	*0*

Land Records Improvement (+$600,000): The proposed increase for Land Records Improvement will initiate the Backlog Elimination Project. This project is required for the implementation and deployment of the new distributed processing land records and ownership systems being developed by the Bureau's Land Records Management Project (LRMP). The Backlog Elimination Project is designed to eliminate backlogs within the Land Titles and Records program and the Land Records Improvement program at the Land Titles and Records Offices. The targeted backlogs consist of the following components: adjudication and certification of title and ownership to Indian lands, and the adjudication, data extraction and data entry for recorded title documents. The elimination of such title backlogs is recommended by the General Accounting Office (GAO) in its report entitled: "Focused Leadership and Comprehensive Planning Can Improve Interior's Management of Indian Trust Funds."

The Land Titles and Records Offices have growing backlogs in title adjudication and certification and in title document processing (including title document adjudication, data etraction and data entry). The Backlog Elimination Project is designed to eliminate the existing backlogs in order to bring all ownership and titles up-to date and accurate for conversion into and for the operation of the new distributed data processing systems for land titles and records under the Land Records Management Project.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Area Office Operations
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Executive Direction & EEO	$(000)	2,474	220	0	2,694	220
	FTE	*24*	*3*	*0*	*27*	*3*
Administrative Services	$(000)	15,780	137	0	15,917	137
	FTE	*338*	*-3*	*0*	*335*	*-3*
Safety Management	$(000)	972	26	0	998	26
	FTE	*21*	*0*	*0*	*21*	*0*
Facilities Management	$(000)	5,358	137	0	5,495	137
	FTE	*99*	*0*	*0*	*99*	*0*
ADP Decentralized System Support	$(000)	4,096	65	0	4,161	65
	FTE	*44*	*0*	*0*	*44*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	28,680	585	0	29,265	585
	FTE	*526*	*0*	*0*	*526*	*0*

Executive Direction and EEO

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,474,000; FTE 24): These funds support Area Director and immediate staff positions at 12 area offices. Line managers provide organizational leadership and coordination to achieve the overall mission of the Bureau. Activities include policy formulation and review, tribal consultation, public relations, representation of the Bureau to other governmental agencies and private sector organizations, EEO issues, and management of assigned resources.

Administrative Services

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($15,780,000; FTE 338): The Area Offices provide the administrative services necessary for the control and accountability of resources used to achieve the Bureau's mission. Area office activities include procurement, property management, funds control, and accounting for all agencies and education installations under their jurisdiction.

Safety Management

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($972,000; FTE 21): The area safety managers provide support in safety related matters to insure safe and healthy work locations; provide technical guidance and assistance to Indian tribes and contractors in the establishment and maintenance of safety and health programs, including the safe handling and use of explosives, pesticides, herbicides, toxic substances, and poison exposure. They also provide technical assistance to tribes participating in the Indian Highway Safety program.

Facilities Management

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($5,358,000; FTE 99): These staff provide essential services for management of 3,400 buildings, excluding quarters, containing approximately 19.5 million square feet of space. The area offices provide construction and program technical coordination, guidance, engineering services, project monitoring, construction management and engineering technical assistance, inspection and evaluation services, O&M oversight which includes developing agency level facility operation and maintenance programs, providing technical guidance, providing field locations with energy conservation and environmental protection expertise and facilities training to agencies and tribes. Area office staff also provide support to the agency facility programs, including supervision and inspection of major repair and improvement projects, inspection and evaluation of specialty systems such as boilers, water and waste disposal, water treatment, and control systems for heating and cooling plants, telecommunications and alarms, diagnosing problems in electrical and mechanical systems, and identifying and developing repair project needs, scope and costs. Area staff provide direction and support for the FACCOM system, a management information system for construction projects.

ADP Decentralized System Support

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,096,000; FTE 44): These funds support the Office of Information Resources Management's (OIRM) Information Management Centers (IMC) located near six Area Offices. Support is provided for decentralized computer and data communication networks for information systems for the following program activities: forestry, education, social services, facilities management, trust funds accounting and distribution, land records, real and personal property, irrigation, accounting report distribution, personnel and payroll, and law enforcement systems. The staff in the IMCs provide technical assistance regarding computer information technology systems, information resources management, and hardware and software support. They also direct needs assessments for ADP services, plan ADP-related projects, and provide programming services on an as-needed basis.

During FY 1995, Phase II of MLEA will implement standardized equipment and software consisting of 121 Local Area Network Stations (LANS) at 91 agencies and 30 schools and upgrading the capabilities of the agency and school LANS already in place. Once fully implemented, the MLEA will enable all offices in the Bureau to share information and effective communications. Additionally, as a major cost savings initiative, work will continue to move from a dedicated star network communications topology to utilization of DOINET as a Department Wide Area Network (WAN) backbone. The OIRM program will accelerate Information System Engineering/Re-engineering Projects and a telecommunications conversion project. They will continue ADP training for all Bureau field staff which provides first echelon support of the MLEA equipment. The OIRM will also implement a database development project and a technical services contract to better support agency and tribal projects.

Activity Summary

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead

Subactivity		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Human Services	$(000)	1,732	0	0	1,732	0
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Education	$(000)	14,406	326	0	14,732	326
	FTE	*220*	*0*	*0*	*220*	*0*
Public Safety and Justice	$(000)	2,144	18	500	2,662	518
	FTE	*15*	*0*	*5*	*20*	*5*
Community Development	$(000)	3,510	56	80	3,646	136
	FTE	*15*	*0*	*0*	*15*	*0*
Resources Management	$(000)	1,690	-172	-198	1,320	-370
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
General Administration	$(000)	60,608	4,797	2,281	67,686	7,078
	FTE	*200*	*-28*	*1*	*173*	*-27*
Total Requirements	$(000)	84,090	5,025	2,663	91,778	7,688
	FTE	*450*	*-28*	6	*428*	*-22*

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Human Services

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Indian Child Welfare Act - Off Reservation	$(000)	1,732	0	0	1,732	0

Indian Child Welfare Act Grants - Off-Reservation

Objective: To protect Indian children from arbitrary removal from their families and tribal affiliation and prevent the breakup of Indian families in child custody proceedings.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,732,000): Title II grant funds will be awarded to off-reservation Indian organizations through a competitive application and review process as announced in the Federal Register. To insure a wide geographical distribution of off-reservation ICWA programs, funds available for these child and family services programs are distributed to each of the Bureau's 12 Area offices. Applications are reviewed and evaluated by the respective areas. It is anticipated that about 40 ICWA grants will be awarded nationwide to off-reservation Indian organizations.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Education

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Post Secondary Schools	$(000)	11,732	326	0	12,058	326
	FTE	*220*	*0*	*0*	*220*	*0*
Special Higher Education Scholarships	$(000)	2,674	0	0	2,674	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	14,406	326	0	14,732	326
	FTE	*220*	*0*	*0*	*220*	*0*

Post Secondary Schools

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Haskell Indian Nations University	$(000)	7,506	209	0	7,715	209
	FTE	*147*	*0*	*0*	*147*	*0*
Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute	$(000)	4,226	117	0	4,343	117
	FTE	*73*	*0*	*0*	*73*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	11,732	326	0	12,058	326
	FTE	*220*	*0*	*0*	*220*	*0*

Objectives:

- To provide a supportive educational environment for students pursuing Associate Degrees in Science and Art and a Baccalaureate degree in Elementary Education.
- To provide quality instruction to students with special emphasis in curricula designed for the needs of Indians and Alaska Natives, many of whom come from isolated areas where adequate college orientation may not have been provided.
- To provide counseling and guidance to students on education or employment opportunities.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($11,732,000; FTE 220): The two post-secondary schools, Haskell Indian Nations University the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), provide a variety of educational opportunities for Indian and Alaska Native students at the junior college level to prepare them to enter four-year colleges and universities or to find employment. Haskell also offers a Baccalaureate in Elementary Education.

Haskell Indian Nations University ($7,506,000; FTE 147): Haskell is a national intertribal college located on a 320-acre campus in Lawrence, Kansas. It provides an opportunity for American Indian/Alaska Native students from tribes across the United States to learn in a setting rich in American Indian cultural heritage and tribal diversity.

Drawing upon the Sacred Circle as the foundation for American Indian/Alaska Native philosophy, Haskell provides higher education to federally recognized tribal members, as authorized by legislation and in partial fulfillment of treaty and trust obligations, through tuition-free education, culturally sensitive curricula, innovative services, and a commitment to academic excellence. Haskell offers holistic education through the development of spiritual, emotional, intellectual and physical aspects of life. Haskell's vision is to become a national center for Indian education, research, and cultural programs that increase knowledge and support the educational needs of American Indian/Alaska Natives. Students may enroll in one of the four academic degree programs: Associate of Applied Science; Associate of Science; Associate of Arts; and a Baccalaureate in Elementary Education, all of which integrate American Indian and Alaska Native material into the curriculum.

Haskell is currently implementing its first baccalaureate program, an elementary education program which will accept juniors in the fall of 1995. Students graduating from this program will be certified to teach kindergarten through ninth grades in Kansas and other states with similar programs. Congress provided additional funds to implement this program in the FY 1995 Appropriations.

Haskell also has initiated a degree program in Tribal Realty and Land Management, which focuses on realty principles and practices for the management, protection and conservation of Indian lands and natural resources. The program is designed to prepare students for either entry into real estate positions at a technician level or to transfer into a real estate related program at a university offering a bachelor's degree.

More than 100 students at Haskell attend courses in the Natural Resources Program which provides education and summer employment in the natural resources field. These students are being trained as professional natural resource managers with tribes, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau.

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) ($4,226,000; FTE 73): With increased emphasis on recruiting, associate degree accreditation, zero-tolerance substance abuse policies and the advent of additional training programs, the Bureau projects growth in student enrollments and graduation rates at SIPI beginning with the 1995 academic year.

Since August 1993, SIPI has been accredited to award Liberal Arts and Computer Science associate degrees and certificates (or partially transferable school-to-work associate degrees) in all programs available at the institute. SIPI is currently establishing additional programs in Environmental Science, Electronics and Semiconductor Manufacturing Technologies which will include computer-integrated science and mathematics, technical communications, industry internships, technical design (Auto-CAD/CIMS) and project-based, remote sensing applications.

Number of Students Enrolled	Fall 1993	Spring 1994	Fall 1994	Spring 1995	Fall 1995	Spring 1996
Haskell	963	909	987	929	950	900
SIPI	588	588	608	625	650	675
Total	1,551	1,497	1,595	1,554	1,600	1,575

Number of Graduates	Fall 1993	Spring 1994	Fall 1994	Spring 1995	Fall 1995	Spring 1996
Haskell	64	171	102	175	75	75
SIPI	42	86	45	93	55	110
Total	106	257	147	268	130	185

Special Higher Education Scholarships

Objective: To provide financial assistance to Indian students for graduate level study with special emphasis on students pursuing the professions of law, education, medicine, natural resources, engineering, business administration and social work.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,674,000): In FY 1995, Congress provided an additional $200,000 for the Summer Law Institute for American Indians, which develops the students' skills to enhance entry into Law School. The following table lists the number of scholarship awards by study field for FY 1994. The American Indian Graduate Center awards financial assistance to all applicants, so the annual amount of each award varies.

Scholarship Awards	Academic Year 1994 - 95 Estimated Awards
Field of Study:	
Law	194
Education	91
Business	67
Health Professions	211
Engineering	14
Natural resources	7
Other Fields	132
Total	716

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Indian Police Academy	$(000)	1,146	9	500	1,655	509
	FTE	*6*	*0*	*5*	*11*	*5*
Substance Abuse	$(000)	998	9	0	1,007	9
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,144	18	500	2,662	518
	FTE	*15*	*0*	*5*	*20*	*5*

Indian Police Academy

Objectives:

- To develop and provide basic and advanced training programs for the Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention personnel.
- To comply with the 25 C.F.R. requirements by providing law enforcement personnel basic training within one year of appointment.
- To increase the level of professional competence and proficiency of Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention personnel.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,146,000; FTE 6): The Indian Policy Academy is co-located with the Department of the Treasury, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Artesia, New Mexico. It is responsible for training Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention officers. Training is provided in accordance with provisions of the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act (*Public Law 101-379*) and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (*Public Law 99-570*). Funds will be used to provide training in the following areas:

Basic law enforcement recruit training program - a 14-week program for 100 Bureau and tribal law enforcement personnel.

Supervisory Enforcement Officer and Advanced Police Management Program - for more than 100 Bureau and tribal law enforcement personnel.

Basic Detention Officer training program - for over 75 Bureau and tribal detention officers.

Supervisory Detention Officer Training program - for over 60 Bureau and tribal detention officers.

Child Abuse Exploitation Investigation Training program - for over 800 law enforcement, social services, judicial and education personnel.

Field outreach training on Indian country criminal jurisdiction - for more than 200 tribal and local law enforcement officers.

Other training given by the Academy includes Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Instructor Training, Junior High Instructor Training, and Parenting Instructor Training will be provided to over 50 Bureau and tribal personnel. Additionally, Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) will be provided to over 50 police instructors, who in turn may teach local youth. Courses in human resources and domestic violence intervention will be provided to over 1,000 Bureau and tribal law enforcement personnel and other reservation based service provider personnel.

Substance Abuse

Objectives:

- To reduce the drug trafficking and the supply of illegal drugs on Indian lands through joint interdiction and undercover operations with other federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement.
- To comply with *Public Law 99-570* by conducting marijuana eradication and investigations on Indian lands nationwide.
- To provide training to Bureau and tribal law enforcement officers in the investigation and prosecution of offenses related to illegal narcotics in Indian Country.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($998,000; FTE 9): The Branch of Drug Enforcement (BDE) is located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Artesia, New Mexico. The role of this unit includes the eradication of marijuana and the investigation and interdiction of illegal narcotics on Indian lands. Enforcement activity is closely coordinated with other law enforcement agencies. The mobile unit, in conjunction with the Indian Police Academy, also provides drug enforcement training for Bureau and tribal field officers as well as responding to emergency or crisis situations.

BDE's specific strategy for use of the funds will be to conduct ten marijuana eradication operations in ten states, covering twenty-four Indian reservations; four interdiction operations in eight states; and six undercover operations in two states, covering two Indian reservations. The mobile unit plans to conduct marijuana enforcement/eradication operations in nine states, covering twenty-four Indian reservations. In addition, BDE will provide training in the following areas:

Basic Undercover Drug Investigation - for 25 or more Bureau and tribal law enforcement officers.

Marijuana Eradication and Investigation - for 25 or more Bureau and tribal law enforcement officers.

Field outreach training on undercover drug investigations - for Bureau, tribal, and local law enforcement officers in seven states.

Field outreach training on pharmacy audits - for 25 or more Bureau, tribal, and local law enforcement officers.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Police Academy	$(000)	1,654	+500
	FTE	*5*	*+5*

Indian Police Academy (+$500,000; FTE +5): The additional funds are needed to hire four additional trainers and a clerk, and to expand the Academy's curriculum to meet the increased training demands. This increase in staff will allow the Academy to conduct simultaneous or overlapping training courses. In addition, field training programs such as domestic violence, judgmental use of force, gang resistance, drunk driving prevention, drug enforcement and detention/dispatcher courses can be offered.

During the past five years, the Tribal Priority Allocations funding level for law enforcement has increased from about $51 million to nearly $80 million. Tribal and Bureau law enforcement programs have hired additional personnel contributing to an annual increase in the cost to conduct training at FLETC while the Academy funding level has remained static or, in fact, has eroded by inflation. The purposed increase of $500,000 will support the following Performance Measures: 1) To develop and provide basic and advanced training programs for the Bureau and Tribal law enforcement and detention personnel and 2) To increase the level of competence, proficiency and education of Bureau and tribal law enforcement and detention personnel. It will also support the following Annual Performance Goals: 1) To provide proper training of law enforcement and detention personnel in Indian Country, 2) To comply with *25 C.F.R.* requirements by providing law enforcement personnel basic training within one year of appointment, and 3) Provide short term on-site field training sessions. The performance indicators the increased funds will accommodate are: 1) An additional 50 applicants will receive Basic Police training within one year of appointment and 2) Field training programs such as domestic violence, judgmental use of force, gang resistance, drunk driving prevention, drug enforcement and detention/dispatcher courses will be conducted. By achieving the performance goals, the projected outcomes are: to eliminate the existing three-year backlog for Basic Police Training (480 tribal and Bureau personnel are currently awaiting training, of which approximately 80 percent are tribal personnel and 20 percent are Bureau personnel), and to ensure the Indian Community is receiving the same quality training that is afforded other federal law enforcement agencies by allowing the Academy to provide on-site training in Indian Country.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Community Development

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	$(000)	1,069	23	80	1,172	103
	FTE	*15*	*0*	*0*	*15*	*0*
United Tribes Technical College	$(000)	1,810	32	0	1,842	32
United Sioux Tribes Development Corp.	$(000)	107	1	0	108	1
National Ironworkers Training Program	$(000)	524	0	0	524	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,510	56	80	3,646	136
	FTE	*15*	*0*	*0*	*15*	*0*

Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Objective: To promote the development of the creative work of American Indians and Alaska Natives and increase their participation and control in the Native American fine arts and handicrafts business.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,069,000; FTE 18): The Indian Arts and Crafts Board provides support to enable Native Americans to realize their full potential for employment and income from the demand for their creative work; and implements the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 *(Public Law 101-644)*. The Board operates three regional museums: the Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko, OK; the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, SD; and the Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning, MT. The museums are cultural focal points for residents of the area, primary vehicles for the delivery of services, and staging points for regional and national promotions. The Board's activities are not duplicated in either the federal or the private sector and its policies are determined by its five commissioners, who serve without compensation.

During FY 1995, the Board held nine sales exhibitions of the work of emerging artists and craftspeople complete with promotional monographs in order to broaden participation in the market; over 500 have been held to date. The Board published a new nationwide directory of over 300 specialized annual marketing events in which Native Americans may participate to expand their markets, and also began research into the museum shop market segment.

In addition, the Board issued proposed regulations relating to the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990, is incorporating comments resulting from a *Federal Register* notice, and is pending Congressional approval prior to issuing the final regulations. The Board also distributed a revised Source Directory to assist over 250 Indian enterprises to market directly to approximately 15,000 consumers; revised its Potential Marketing Outlets directory; continued to address a material weakness in museum property; and will continue sales exhibitions for emerging artists and craftspeople.

In order to address accountability, control and protection of its part of the Department's museum property, which has been identified as a material weakness under the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, the Board has:

- Addressed daily management and accountability and plan future improvements.
- Begun to monitor the environment in all facilities that contain museum property.
- Increased fire and perimeter security.
- Transferred collection documents to fireproof storage.
- Provided basic technical training to employees who work with museum property.

United Tribes Technical College

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,810,000): Under a *Public Law 93-638* contract, the United Tribes Technical College provides Indian applicants an opportunity for training in one of ten vocational skills, plus job placement assistance upon completion of training. Through counseling and testing, the College assists applicants in making career choices which, in most instances, are in line with the workforce needs of their tribal economy.

United Sioux Tribes Development Corp.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($107,000): Under a *Public Law 93-638* contract, the United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation provides services consisting of job development, counseling, and guidance in social adjustment in the community. It provides follow-up services after job placement, including job counseling to strengthen the individual's capacity for continued employment.

National Ironworkers Training Program

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($426,000): Under a *Public Law 93-638* contract, the National Ironworkers Training Program provides the opportunity for Indian participants to learn the ironwork trade. The program conducts three 14-week classes annually with approximately 37 trainees in each class. Trainees receive classroom and shop instructions. Each graduate trainee is credited with one year of work experience toward the required three years of apprenticeship training.

Justification for Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	$(000)	1,172	+80
	FTE	*15*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,172	+80
	FTE	*15*	*0*

Indian Arts and Crafts Board (+$80,000): The proposed increase will enable the Board to explore state-of-the-art communication technology to convey, promote, and market Indian art. The Board will develop prototype projects in a manner relevent to the Indian community and assess how well this technology can integrate with the values and culture of the Indian art world.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: Resources Management

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Indian Int. Resources Information Pgm	$(000)	1,492	-172	0	1,320	-172
Intertribal Agriculture Council	$(000)	198	0	-198	0	-198
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,690	-172	-198	1,320	-370

Indian Integrated Resources Information Program

Objectives:

- To provide expertise in geospatial data technology for tribal and Bureau managers.
- To support the implementation of geospatial data technologies at the field office level in a systematic, cost-effective, and efficient manner.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,492,000): The funds will be used for computer operations ($300,000), software support and development ($200,000), data base development and management ($200,000), aerial photo and satellite data analysis and mapping ($200,000), client support and training ($200,000), and operating costs ($192,000) such as consumables, telecommunications, and other similar items.

Intertribal Agriculture Council

Objective: To provide technical assistance to Indian farmers, ranchers and landowners and to assist in leasing their farmland and rangeland for the maximum economic return consistent with sustained yield management and resource conservation.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($198,000): The Bureau contracts with Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC) to develop planning data for improving operations on agricultural lands, prepare reports on agriculture/range needs, and conduct a symposium for the individual members and member tribes. The IAC provides a forum for Native Americans and Alaskan Natives to exchange ideas and share information on management, protection, conservation, and development of agriculture, rangeland, water resources and irrigation infrastructure, and provides assistance to the Bureau concerning national agriculture/range issues.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Intertribal Agriculture Council	$(000)	0	-198

Intertribal Agriculture Council (-$198,000). Funds for the Council were initially appropriated in FY 1990 as start-up costs and have been continued through FY 1995. The Bureau is proposing to discontinue funding for the Council. The agriculture tribes will continue to receive assistance to maximize their economic return on agricultural land. The Bureau's agriculture staff will provide tribes with planning data for improving operations on agriculture lands. Since the Council is an organization of dues paying members, the dues collected from the individual members and member tribes will sustain the activities performed by the Council.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Special Programs and Pooled Overhead
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Related Support Services	$(000)	42,193	1,281	1,216	44,690	2,497
	FTE	*200*	*-28*	*1*	*173*	*-27*
Facilities Management	$(000)	16,749	2,096	0	18,845	2,096
Human Resources Development Program	$(000)	1,666	-200	0	1,466	-200
Central Office Relocation	$(000)	0	1,420	1,065	2,485	2,485
Total Requirements	$(000)	60,608	4,597	2,281	67,486	6,878
	FTE	*200*	*-28*	*1*	*173*	*-27*

Related Support Services

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Intra-Governmental Billings	$(000)	19,708	-4,418	1,216	16,506	-3,202
Employee Compensation - Payments	$(000)	9,431	-241	0	9,190	-241
Unemployment Compensation	$(000)	7,787	-161	0	7,626	-161
Employee Displacement Costs	$(000)	2,314	0	-1,000	1,314	-1,000
Personnel Consolidation	$(000)	2,953	6,101	1,000	10,054	7,101
	FTE	*200*	*-28*	*1*	*173*	*-27*
Total Requirements	$(000)	42,193	1,281	1,216	44,690	2,479
	FTE	*200*	*-28*	*1*	*173*	*-27*

Objectives:

- To provide payment to the Department of the Interior and other government agencies for services to the Bureau.
- To provide repayments to the Department of Labor for unemployment and on-the-job injury payments for Bureau employees.
- To provide Personnel services.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($42,193,000; FTE 200): This program provides funds to other government agencies for services rendered to the Bureau as follows:

Intra-Governmental Billings $19,708,000): The Intra-governmental payments are made for services provided by the Department, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Postal Service, and the General Services Administration (GSA). The FY 1995 and FY 1996 estimates are:

Assessments	FY 1995 $(000)	FY 1996 $(000)
FFS	2,325	2,325
PAY/PERS	3,529	3,529
Postage (USPS)	2,049	2,049
FTS2000	4,181	5,397
Departmental Billings	7,624	3,206
Total	19,708	16,506

The services provided by the Department include: Departmental News & Information; Office of the Secretary Budget Operations; Medical & Health Services; Departmental Human & Resources Development Center; Albuquerque Learning Center; Denver Learning Center; Information Technology Center; Allex Database; Printing & Publications; Enforcement & Security Management; Working Capital Funding (WCF) Direction; Fiscal Services; Consolidated Mail Operations; Library Services; and General Services.

During FY 1995, the GSA is encouraging federal agencies to establish accountability for telephone usage through an FTS Awareness Campaign. In November 1994, the Bureau conducted a Telecommunications Workshop to increase awareness of rising telephone costs at a time when budgetary resources need to be used in the most efficient and effective manner. Emphasis was placed on regulations for official government telephone use. At the present time, call detail records for all Bureau telephone charges are sent to the FTS Coordinator. During FY 1995, the Bureau will establish hierarchial codes in the financial system so that the call detail records can be sent automatically to each organization for the manager to monitor.

The FY 1995 appropriations included $6.4 million within Departmental Billings for the partial consolidation of all personnel resources. Under this proposal, the Bureau was expected to reimburse the Department's Working Capital Fund for personnel services. The Department has since withdrawn this consolidation proposal in favor of streamlining plans developed by each Bureau. For FY 1996, these funds are transferred to Personnel Consolidation, as described below.

Employee Compensation Payments ($9,431,000): These funds reimburse the Department of Labor for on-the-job injury payments for Bureau employees made during the period from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993.

Unemployment Compensation ($7,787,000): These funds reimburse the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation payments made to former Bureau employees during the period from July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993.

Employee Displacement Costs ($2,314,000): These funds cover the cost of severance and lump sum leave payments to federal employees displaced by contracts with tribes and tribal organizations to operate federal programs under *Public Law 93-638*.

Personnel Consolidation ($2,953,000; FTE 200): This program consolidated support for the Bureau's management and administration of personnel and equal employment opportunity functions. The funds cover salary, training, and other related administrative expenses for personnel and EEO specialists.

In the FY 1995 budget request, the Department proposed to consolidate Human Resources Management (HRM) resources among six regional centers and a personnel processing center. The Bureau would have received support from these centers and reimburse the Department's Working Capital Fund for the costs of these services. The Bureau's FY 1995 appropriations included $6.4 million within the Intra-Governmental Billings program element for reimbursements for personnel and EEO services. The Department withdrew the HRM consolidation proposal in favor of separate streamlining plans for each Bureau.

Therefore, the Bureau's FY 1996 budget has transferred all personnel resources to the Personnel Consolidation program element to facilitate implementation of its reorganization plans. The EEO resources are transferred to the appropriate central and area offices.

Facilities Management

Program Subelement		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and one time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
GSA Rentals	$(000)	15,174	1,896	0	17,070	1,896
Direct Rentals	$(000)	1,387	200	0	1,587	200
Technical Training	$(000)	188	0	0	188	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	16,749	2,096	0	18,845	2,096

Objectives:

- To provide space and physical facilities to operate Bureau programs at locations not having Bureau-owned facilities.
- To provide technical training in the operation and maintenance of Bureau funded facilities.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($16,749,000):

GSA Rentals ($15,174,000): These funds pay for rental costs of 1.2 million square feet of space for Bureau administrative buildings at central, area and agency office locations. The space is leased by the General Services Administration.

Direct Rentals ($1,387,000): These funds cover the cost of leasing 180,000 square feet of building space in non-federal facilities from tribes and others for the Bureau's operation.

Technical Training ($188,000): This program funds long-term training for facility staff and users with emphasis on preventive maintenance activities: to increase awareness of the requirements and methods to operate and maintain safe facilities, mitigate life safety problems, and adhere to environmental and code compliance laws, policies, and regulations. This program was established to address material weaknesses identified in the Facilities Management Program and provide training activities for field operations to ensure adequate, proper and timely maintenance of facilities and knowledge of legal requirements.

The FY 1995 training plan includes the following courses: Asbestos Operations and Maintenance; Automated Systems; Environmental Code Awareness; Facilities Management Orientation; General Maintenance Repair (Pump, Electrical, Plumbing); Handicap Accessibility; National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code 101; Program Management for Facilities Personnel; Safe Water Act (Lab Training); Safety Awareness; Solid Waste Disposal; and Waste Water - Lagoon Operations. The training will be provided by the Departmental Learning Center, Haskell Indian Nations University, or contractors.

Human Resources Development Program

Objective: To provide a human resources development program to maximize advancement opportunities and improve the competency of the Bureau workforce.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,666,000): The Human Resources Development Program supports three development categories:

High Potential Employees Development Program ($798,000): This program identifies and develops Bureau employees for career advancement in administrative, professional, technical and/or managerial positions. Individual training plans, targeted to career paths and development of professional and technical skills, are designed for each "high potential" employee. A component of this program focuses on recruitment of potential employees through the establishment of Cooperative Education agreements, which help Indian students pay for college, and the Bureau to obtain a quality workforce. With the Bureau's high retirement level, lower level employees need opportunities to train for future openings. This lower level employee program will be utilized to fulfill some of the cross-training and retraining needs.

Management and Executive Development Program ($453,000): This program supports formal executive and management development training for employees in grades GS-9 through 15 who have been identified as having the potential for assuming key management positions. They are provided essential core management training through Executive Seminars, the Women's Executive Leadership, the Senior Executive Service Candidates, the Department Management Development, the Executive Management Development and other developmental programs from the Office of Personnel Management. The programs provide employees with the necessary managerial skills required to successfully direct the functional programs in the Bureau. Since FY 1986-87, more than 80 Bureau employees have completed the developmental program and other employees have participated in the Executive Seminars. In FY 1995, there are 28 employees selected to begin the new class in Executive Management Development. Retirements at all levels require the Bureau to train and retrain employees quickly to assume more responsibilities.

Indian Student Intern and Cooperative Program ($415,000): The program will provide selected Indian students with skills needed to manage the complex and varied responsibilities associated with providing the services to the Native American population under historical treaties.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Related Support Services	$(000)	44,690	+1,216
	FTE	*173*	*+1*
Central Office Relocation	$(000)	2,485	+1,065
Total Requirements	$(000)	47,175	+2,281
	FTE	*173*	*+1*

Related Support Services (+$1,216,000; FTE +1): The specific components of the increase are described below.

Employee Displacement Costs (-$1,000,000): The FY 1995 appropriations provided additional funds for severance and lump sum payments associated with the planned personnel consolidation and other proposed staff reductions. These expenses will not recur in FY 1996.

Personnel Consolidation (+$1,000,000; +1 FTE): The Government-wide streamlining of personnel specialists, recommended in the National Performance Review, is based on the introduction of new automated systems to reduce current paperwork procedures. The Department's Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) will provide on-line processing of payroll and personnel actions. The Department will also implement automated systems developed by the Office of Personnel Management, such as the Microcomputer Assisted Rating System (MARS), for position classification, recruitment, and reduction-in-force actions.

The additional funds requested for FY 1996 are necessary for the Bureau to implement these automated systems. Computer and telecommunications systems must be upgraded or replaced and managers and administrative staff have to be trained to use these new systems. One staff person is needed to assure security control, manage report retrieval, and serve as liaison with FPPS operations in Denver.

FTS2000 (+$1,216,000): In FY 1988, the General Services Administration (GSA) awarded contracts to modernize the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS). The FTS2000 provides high-speed voice and data communications and advanced services, such as electronic mail and teleconferencing, designed to enhance the administrative productivity of the Federal Government. The FTS2000 contract requires full conversion of telephones and data transmissions to the new services. The Bureau is expanding these FTS2000 services to 290 area, agency, school, and field locations.

Central Office Relocation (+$1,065,000): The Department of the Interior is scheduled for a complete renovation of the Main Interior Building. The Bureau will be relocated during the renovation and is currently scheduled to move in May 1996 and return in November 2002. At the end of the 6½ years, the Bureau is scheduled to move back to MIB. The Interior building will be renovated in sections, which will require the move of all occupants at some time during the renovation. Some of the tenants will be physically relocated outside the Interior building, while some will be moved repeatedly in a swing space fashion (from floor to floor). To prevent disruption in day-to-day office operations, the Bureau has agreed to the less costly alternative of moving out of the building during the renovation.

The requested increase is needed for additional office space, ADP telecommunications upgrade and wiring, upgrade/wiring telephone system, audio visual/teleconference equipment and capabilities, shuttle services, copiers/Xerox machines, personnel for mailroom and telecommunications, labor/costs of packing and unpacking, and contract services for retiring records.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14−2100−1−1−999	1994 Actuals	1995 Estimates	1996 Estimates
Program by activity:			
00.01 Other Recurring Programs	654,385	614,968	542,657
00.02 Non−Recurring Programs	82,173	80,374	66,040
00.03 Central Office Operations	79,606	80,916	80,557
00.04 Area Office Operations	61,673	53,040	54,141
00.05 Special pgms and pooled overhead	80,536	83,321	89,372
00.06 Tribal Priority Allocations	513,095	592,546	757,361
00.91 Total direct program	1,471,468	1,505,165	1,590,128
01.01 Reimbursable program	92,473	94,618	96,763
10.00 Total Obligations	1,563,941	1,599,783	1,686,891
Financing			
21.40 Unobligated balance available SOY	(202,713)	(217,963)	(236,660)
22.00 Unobligated balance transferred net			
24.40 Unobligated balance available EOY	217,963	236,660	256,374
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	5,097		
39.00 Budget authority (Gross)	1,584,288	1,618,480	1,706,605
Budget authority:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,490,805	1,526,778	1,609,842
40.78 % reduction pursuant to P.L. 103−332		(2,916)	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	1,010		
43.00 Appropriation (adjusted)	1,491,815	1,523,862	1,609,842
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending Auth from offset collections	92,473	94,618	96,763
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	1,563,941	1,599,783	1,686,891
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	300,474	338,143	402,557
73.00 Obligated balance transferred, net			
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	(338,143)	(402,557)	(426,656)
77.00 Adjustments in expired accounts	(4,175)		
87.00 Outlays (Gross)	1,522,097	1,535,369	1,662,792
Adjustment to Budget Authority and Outlays:			
Deduction for offsetting collections:			
88.00 Federal funds	(90,623)	(92,726)	(94,829)
88.40 Non−Federal sources	(1,849)	(1,892)	(1,934)
88.90 Total offseting collections (−)	(92,473)	(94,618)	(96,763)
89.00 Budget Authority (Net)	1,491,815	1,523,862	1,609,842
90.00 Outlays (Net)	1,429,624	1,440,751	1,566,029

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2100–0–1–999	FY94 Actuals	FY95 Estimates	FY96 Estimates
Direct Obligations:			
11.1 Full–time permanent	312,910	310,720	326,256
11.3 Other than full–time permanent	14,864	14,090	15,183
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9,507	9,652	11,138
11.8 Special personal services payments	3,584	3,554	4,143
11.0 Total personnel compensation	340,865	338,016	356,720
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	77,257	78,180	79,114
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	8,302	9,350	812
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	19,152	19,555	18,815
22.0 Transportation of things	12,957	11,862	13,397
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	15,549	15,174	17,070
23.3 Rental payments to others	1,262	1,409	1,531
23.3 Communication utilities & misc charges	19,463	20,946	18,151
24.0 Printing & reproduction	1,323	1,314	1,305
25.1 Consulting Services	7,325	6,583	7,383
25.2 Other services	622,196	647,068	672,370
26.0 Supplies & materials	37,969	36,636	35,158
31.0 Equipment	20,283	18,176	21,541
32.0 Land & structures	769	423	677
41.0 Grants, subsidies, & contributions	286,644	300,266	345,932
42.0 Insurance claims & indemnities	200	196	201
43.0 Interest & dividends	10	11	7
44.0 Refunds	(58)	0	(56)
99.0 Total, direct obligations	1,471,468	1,505,165	1,590,128
Reimbursable Obligations			
11.1 Full–time permanent	24,859	25,404	25,979
11.3 Other than full–time permanent	749	763	780
11.0 Total personnel compensation	25,608	26,167	26,759
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5,378	5,497	5,621
12.3 Benefits for former personnel	179	183	187
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	1,477	1,521	1,553
22.0 Transportation of things	263	269	275
22.2 Rental payments to others	18	18	19
23.3 Communication utilities, & misc charges.	148	151	154
24.0 Printing and reproduction	88	90	92
25.1 Consulting services	99	100	102
25.2 Other services	26,225	26,916	27,529
26.0 Supplies & materials	2,432	2,479	2,535
31.0 Equipment	1,375	1,405	1,437
32.0 Land and structures	22	23	23
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	29,161	29,799	30,477
99.0 Total Reimbursable Obligations	92,473	94,618	96,763
99.9 Total Obligations	1,563,941	1,599,783	1,686,891

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

	FY 1995 Estimate		Uncontrolable & Related Changes		Program Changes		FY 1996 Request	
Object Class	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
11.1 Full Time Permanent	*9,963*	311,505	*-122*	-2,326	*76*	16,716	*9,917*	325,895
11.3 Other than FTP		15,055		-260		742		15,537
11.5 Other		9,983		-125		536		10,394
11.8 Special		3,617		-43		178		3,752
Subtotal - Compensation		340,160		-2,754		18,172		355,578
12.1 Civilian Benefits		78,180		990		1,120		80,290
13.0 Benefits - Former		7,421		-6,609		0		812
Subtotal PC&B		425,761		-8,373		19,292		436,680
21.0 Travel		19,622		-881		0		18,741
22.0 Transportation		13,430		0		0		13,430
23.1 GSA Rental Payments		15,174		1,896		0		17,070
23.2 Other Rental Payments		1,417		200		0		1,617
23.3 Comm/Util/Misc		20,138		-1,985		0		18,153
24.0 Printing		1,318		-10		0		1,308
25.1 Consulting Services		7,473		-201		445		7,717
25.2 Other Services		653,976		12,250		10,016		676,242
26.0 Supplies and Materials		38,980		0		620		39,600
31.0 Equipment		20,535		807		0		21,342
32.0 Land and Structures		786		-148		43		681
41.0 Grants/Subsidies/Contrib		305,046		8,640		43,359		357,045
42.00 Insurance Claims		196		1		8		205
43.0 Interest and Dividends		10		0		1		11
44.0 Refunds		0		0		0		0
Subtotal - Direct Obligations	*9,963*	**1,523,862**	*-122*	**12,196**	*76*	**73,784**	*9,917*	**1,609,842**

Appropriation Summary Statement

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Construction

Education Construction. -This activity provides for the planning, design, construction, and rehabilitation of Bureau schools and facilities and the repair needs for employee housing.

Public Safety and Justice. -This activity provides for the planning, design, improvement, repair,
and construction of detention centers for Indian youth and adults.

Resource Management Construction. -This activity provides for the construction, extension, and rehabilitation of irrigation projects, dams, and related power systems on Indian reservations.

Community Development Construction. -This activity provides for the construction of public roads on Indian reservations.

General Administration. -This activity provides for the improvement and repair of the Bureau's non-education facilities and telecommunications system.

Tribal Government Construction. -This activity provides for the payment of indirect costs of construction projects carried out under Public Law 93-638 contracts, grants, and compacts.

Emergency Response. -In FY 1993, funds were reprogrammed from the Education Construction (Facilities Improvement and Repair) program to provide for emergency construction and operations related to flood damage in Arizona and California and to the oil spill in Bethel, Alaska. Supplemental appropriations were provided in FY 1994 to replenish the Education Construction program.

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, [$130,021,000] $125,424,000, to remain available until expended[: *Provided*, That $1,500,000 of the funds made available in this Act shall be available for rehabilitation of tribally owned fish hatcheries and related facilities: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be available for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and for other water resource development activities related to the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation]: *Provided* [*further*], That not to exceed 6 per centum of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs: *Provided further,* That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a non-reimbursable basis[: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $6,000,000 of contract authority and liquidating cash available in fiscal year 1995 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used for the acquisition of road construction equipment: *Provided further*, That funds currently obligated for rehabilitation and construction on the Gila River Indian Reservation may be used to purchase and pump water during fiscal year 1995: *Provided further*, that for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, in implementing new construction or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of $100,000 that are provided to tribally controlled grant schools under Public Law 100-297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: *Provided further*, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed; and the funds shall be disbursed in not more than two payments per year: *Provided further*, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards as required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2505(f): *Provided further*, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S.C. 2508(e)]. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)*

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Construction

1. Deletion: ": *Provided*, That $1,500,000 of funds made available in this Act shall be available for rehabilitation of tribally owned fish hatcheries and related facilities"

This language is deleted as no funds are requested for the Fish Hatchery Rehabilitation Program in FY 1996.

2. Deletion: ": *Provided further,* That such amounts as may be available for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and for other water resource development activities related to the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation"

This language is deleted as funds for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and for other water resource development activities related to the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act are requested under the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians account in FY 1996.

3. Deletion: *"further"*

This is a technical correction to the existing provision.

4. Deletion: ": *Provided further,* That not to exceed $6,000,000 of contract authority and liquidating cash available in fiscal year 1995 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used for acquisition of road construction equipment"

This provision is deleted as contract authority was provided in FY 1995 for the one-time purchase of needed road construction equipment.

5. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That funds currently obligated for rehabilitation and construction on the Gila River Indian Reservation may be used to purchase and pump water during fiscal year 1995"

This provision is deleted as the FY 1995 Appropriations Act provided the Gila River Indian community with authority to use funds previously appropriated and obligated for irrigation systems improvement only if the level of the San Carlos reservoir went below 200,000 acre feet as of March 1, 1995, during safety of dams construction on the Coolidge Dam.

6. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, in implementing new construction or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of $100,000 that are provided to tribally controlled grant schools under Public Law 100-297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements"

The provision is deleted as the Bureau plans to consult with tribes and submit recommendations to the appropriate committees of the Congress for any necessary statutory amendments to establish a permanent implementation process for providing facilities improvement and repair and construction projects to tribally controlled grant schools under Public Law 100-297, as amended.

7. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That such grants shall be disbursed in not more than two payments per year"

This provision is deleted as authorization was intended as an interim measure for grant amendments negotiated only in FY 1995.

8. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, Tribal or State health and safety standards as required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities"

This provision is deleted as the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 1994 (Public Law 103-413) addresses deficiency issues with respect to organizational and financial management capacities of the contractors/grantees.

9. Deletion: ": *Provided further*, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2505(f)", ": *Provided further*, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S.C. 2508(e)"

These provisions are deleted as grant disputes are addressed in Public Law 103-413.

Appropriation Language Citations

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Construction

1. For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, involving irrigation canals, wells, hydroelectric dams, and water and electrical distribution systems.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 631(2)

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) is the basic authority under which the Secretary provides services, including construction of facilities, to support operating programs to federally recognized Indians. This Act also provides for the extension, improvement, operation, and maintenance of existing Indian irrigation systems and for development of water supplies. In addition, most of the major projects have specific authorizations.

25 U.S.C. 631(2) provides that, in order to further the purposes of existing treaties with the Navajo and Hopi Indians to provide facilities essential in combating hunger, disease, poverty, and demoralization among their members, the Secretary is authorized to undertake a program of basic improvements for the conservation and development of their resources, including the completion and extension of existing irrigation projects.

2. buildings, utilities, and other facilities

For construction, major repair, and improvement of all BIA buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including demolition of obsolete structures and consolidation of under utilized facilities.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 450
25 U.S.C. 631(12), (14)

25 U.S.C. 450 (The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act) authorizes construction of public school facilities serving Indian children and permits expending not more than 25 percent of any funds appropriated for construction of previously private schools.

25 U.S.C. 631(12), (14) provide that in order to further the purposes of existing treaties with the Navajo and Hopi Indians to provide facilities essential in combating hunger, disease, poverty, and demoralization among its members, section 12 and 14 include the following:

(12) School buildings and equipment, and other educational measures

(14) Common service facilities

3. including architectural and engineering services by contract

The construction program includes the advertisement for architectural and engineering services through the Buy Indian Act, Public Law 93-638, and open market contracts.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 450

4. acquisition of lands and interests in lands

The program includes the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, as directed by Congress and judicial decisions.

25 U.S.C. 465

25 U.S.C. 465 provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to acquire, through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, any interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations, including trust or otherwise restricted allotments, whether the allottee be living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians.

5. preparation of lands for farming

The construction program includes functions relating to preparation of lands for farming and irrigation, such as cleaning, leveling, terracing, and installation of irrigation systems.

25 U.S.C. 13
25 U.S.C. 465

6. to remain available until expended

No specific authority

This appropriation involves construction projects which require more than a one-year cycle from its beginning stages through the actual construction of facilities. Therefore, funds are to remain available until expended.

7. *Provided,* That not to exceed 6 percentum of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management cost of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

25 U.S.C. 13, 318a
23 U.S.C. 101
23 U.S.C. 203
23 U.S.C. 204b, 204c

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) is the basic authority under which the Secretary provides services, including road construction, to federally recognized Indians.

25 U.S.C. 318a authorizes material, equipment, supervision and engineering in the survey, improvement, construction, and maintenance o Indian reservation roads.

23 U.S.C. 101 (The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982) defines Indian reservation roads as "public roads, including roads on the federal-aid systems, that are located within or provide access to an Indian reservation or Indian trust land or restricted Indian land which is not subject to fee title alienation without the approval of the Federal Government, or Indian and Alaska Native villages, groups, or communities, in which Indians and alaskan Natives reside, whom the Secretary of the Interior has determined are eligible for services generally available to Indians under Federal laws specially applicable to Indians."

23 U.S.C. 203 (The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982) provides that funds authorized for Indian reservation roads shall be available for contract upon apportionment.

23 U.S.C. 204b (The Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987) provides that funds available from the Highway Trust fund for Indian reservation roads shall be used by the Secretary of Interior for the cost of construction and improvement of such roads.

23 U.S.C. 204c (The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991) provides that Indian reservation roads under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be eligible to expend not more than 15 percent of the funds apportioned for Indian reservation roads from the Highway Trust Fund for the purpose of road sealing projects.

8. *Provided further,* That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a non-reimbursable basis

25 U.S.C. 13

25 U.S.C. 13 (The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921) authorizes the Secretary to provide services, including improvements to irrigation systems and the development of water supplies to federally recognized Indians.

9. *Provided further,* That not to exceed $6,000,000 of contract authority and liquidating cash available in fiscal year 1995 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used for the acquisition of road construction equipment.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY ACTIVITY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Account: Construction (14–2301–0–1–452)

Activity	1994 Actual	1995 Enacted To Date	1996 Request
1. Education Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	74,355	47,298	69,173
Unobligated balance, start of year	112,603	115,651	51,108
Replenishment supplementals	12,363	0	0
Total BA available	199,321	162,949	120,281
Less obligations	(83,670)	(111,841)	(100,539)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	115,651	51,108	19,742
(FTE–Direct)	*(60)*	*(68)*	*(68)*
2. Public Safety and Justice			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	13,600	8,883	15,400
Unobligated balance, start of year	11,751	14,136	3,014
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self–Govemance Compacts	(4,237)	0	0
Total BA available	21,114	23,019	18,414
Less obligations	(6,978)	(20,005)	(16,275)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	14,136	3,014	2,139
3. Resources Management Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	64,056	62,861	32,908
Unobligated balance, start of year	14,501	19,592	9,673
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self–Govemance Compacts	(6,337)	0	0
Total BA available	72,220	82,453	42,581
Less obligations	(52,628)	(72,780)	(37,908)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	19,592	9,673	4,673
(FTE–Direct)	*(79)*	*(83)*	*(105)*
4. Community Development Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,640	1,393	0
Total BA available	1,640	1,393	0
Less obligations	(247)	(1,393)	0
	1,393	0	0
(FTE–ALLOCATION From Federal Highway Administration)	*(691)*	*(684)*	*(569)*
(FTE–Reimbursable Programs)	*(72)*	*(72)*	*(35)*

ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES BY ACTIVITY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Account: Construction (14–2301–0–1–452)

Activity	1994 Actual BA	1995 Enacted To Date	1996 Request
5. General Administration			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	9,630	8,085	3,549
Unobligated balance, start of year	2,604	8,236	7,618
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self–Govemance Compacts	(2)	0	0
Total BA available	12,232	16,321	11,167
Less obligations	(3,996)	(8,703)	(8,848)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	8,236	7,618	2,319
6. Tribal Government Construction			
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	5,338	2,894	4,394
Unobligated balance, start of year	110	298	0
Reprogramming to Tribal Government Construction for Self–Govemance Compacts	10,576	0	0
Total BA available	16,024	3,192	4,394
Less obligations	(15,726)	(3,192)	(4,394)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	298	0	0
7. Emergency Response			
BA available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance, start of year	2,317	106	0
Total BA available	2,317	106	0
Less obligations	(2,211)	(106)	0
Unobligated Balance End of Year	106	0	0

Account Totals	1994 Actual BA	1995 Enacted To Date	1996 Request
BA available for obligation:			
Appropriation	166,979	130,021	125,424
Replenishment Supplemental	a/[12,363]	0	0
Unobligated balance transfer, net	0	0	2,500
Unoblig. bal. start of year	145,526	159,412	71,413
Total BA available	324,868	289,433	199,337
Obligated balance transferred, net	0	0	(5,000)
Less obligations	(165,456)	(218,020)	(167,964)
Unobligated Balance End of Year	159,412	71,413	26,373
(FTE)	*902*	*907*	*777*

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a/FY 1994 supplemental appropriations

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
CONSTRUCTION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Comparison by Activity	1994 Actual FTE	1994 Actual Amount	1995 Enacted Enacted to Date FTE	1995 Enacted Enacted to Date Amount	Uncontrollable and Related Changes FTE	Uncontrollable and Related Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1996 Budget Request FTE	1996 Budget Request Amount	Increase/Decrease from 1995 FTE	Increase/Decrease from 1995 Amount
Construction												
Tribal Government Construction		5,336		2,694				1,500	0	4,394	0	1,500
Education Construction	60	74,355	68	47,296		134		21,741	68	69,173	0	21,875
Public Safey and Justice		13,600		6,863				6,517	0	15,400	0	6,517
Resources Management	79	64,056	83	62,861		(41,953)	22	12,000	105	32,906	22	(29,953)
General Administration		9,630		6,065		(100)		(4,436)	0	3,549	0	(4,536)
Subtotal, Direct Program	139	166,979	151	130,021	0	(41,919)	22	37,322	173	125,424	22	(4,597)
Reimbursable Program										0	0	0
Allocations from Other Agencies	763		756		(152)				604			
Total Appropriation	902	166,979	907	130,021	(152)	(41,919)	22	37,322	777	125,424	22	(4,597)

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Construction

	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 1995 Appropriation Enacted to Date			*151*	**$130,021**
Uncontrollable and Related Cost Changes:				
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raises.		48		
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise		177		
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Locality Pay Raise - absorbed		[21]		
CSRS/FERS Retirement costs.		40		
Bureau Share of Health Benefits		10		
One Additional Paid Day in FY 1996		22		
One-Time Changes:				
Adjustment for Navajo Indian Irrigation Project		-26,649		
Adjustment for Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Project		-2,278		
Adjustments - Other Projects		-13,289		
Total, Uncontrollable Changes				**-41,919**
Program Changes			+22	+37,322
Total Requirements (1996 Request)			**173**	**$125,424**

Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:	1995 Enacted	1996 Request
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raise . . .		+48
The adjustment is for an additioanl amount needed in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1995.		
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise . . .		+177
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1996.		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Locality Pay Raise - absorbed		[21]
The amount in brackets represents the additional costs of funding the entire January 1995 locality pay increase for GS and SES employees, and the associated pay raise changes made in other pay series.		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs.		+40
The adjustment is for the changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force and from changes in the percentage of employee salaries paid to retirement funds. It reflects lower FERS agency charges set for 1996.		
Bureau share of health benefits.		+10
The adjustment is for changes in the government-paid portion of employee health benefit coverage for the Bureau work force.		
One additional Paid Day in FY 1996.		+22
The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.		
Justification of One-Time changes		
Navajo Indian irrigation Project		-26,649
The adjustment reflects the transfer of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project resources to the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians Account in FY 1996.		

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request
Southern Arizona (SAWRSA) Project	-2,278	
The adjustment reflects the transfer of the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act project resources to the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians Account in FY 1996.		
Other Projects		-13,289
This adjustment reflects the one-time costs provided in FY 1995 for the following irrigation projects: San Carlos, Ute Mountain Ute (Delores), Gila River Farms, Fort Belknap (Milk River), Isleta Pueblo, Colorado Indian Tribes, Hogback Irrigation Project, Jomez Pueblo, Walker River, Quechan (Fort Yuma) and Cochiti, Pueblo.		

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: Tribal Government Construction

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Contract support	$(000)	2,894	0	1,500	4,394	1,500
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,894	0	1,500	4,394	1,500

Contract Support

Objective: To provide funds to tribes and tribal organizations for administrative and overhead expenses incurred as a result of contracting for construction projects under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act *(Public Law 93-638)*, as amended.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,894,000): The Indian Self-Determination Act Amendements of 1994 *(P. L. 103-413)* broaden the definition of contract support in addition to requiring full payment of contract support and other costs associated with contracting when tribes contract for construction projects. In FY 1995, the Bureau will continue to fund construction contract support needs within the amount appropriated for this purpose. The Resources Management Construction program anticipates awarding at least eleven rehabilitation and repair projects under the contract authority. In addition, Indian tribes will contract for several projects within the Public Safety and Justice Construction, School Construction, and Facilities Improvement and Repair programs.

Justification of FY 1996 Budget Request

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Contract Support	$(000)	4,394	+1,500
Total Requirements	$(000)	4,394	+1,500

Contract Support ($4,394,000): Based on construction projects projected to be accomplished through *Public Law 93-638* contracts, an additional $1.5 million is needed to pay for tribal contract support costs. In FY 1996, both the Chief Leschi School Complex ($21.5 million) and the Ute Mountain Ute Detention Facilities ($8.9 million) will be contracted with the Tribes. Also, an increased number of facilities repair projects and other construction projects are scheduled to be contracted by tribes.

STATUS OF FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The Bureau's facilities construction accounts include funding for the following programs in Education Construction: New School Construction, Employee Housing, Advance Planning and Design, and Facilities Improvement and Repair; in Public Safety and Justice: Law Enforcement, Advanced Planning and Design, Facilities Improvement and Repair and Fire Protection; and in General Administration: Telecommunications Improvement and Repair and Facilities Improvement and Repair.

These accounts provide for the construction, repair and improvement of Bureau facilities, including schools, detention centers, administrative buildings, warehouses, utility systems, forestry and fire management facilities and associated structures necessary to conduct the varied programs of the Bureau. These structures currently encompass approximately 20 million square feet of space in over 3,300 buildings in 26 states. Most of these structures are over 30 years old, and require significant repair or complete replacement. In some cases, it is not economical to repair structures as they do not meet current program requirements under existing building codes. The most recent estimates for repair/replacement costs for Bureau facilities totalled more than $660 million.

Site visits have documented numerous unsafe and unhealthy building conditions at many facilities. The Bureau currently uses priority ranking criteria and processes to determine projects for repair and new construction. Unfortunately, the needs greatly exceed both the ability to fund and manpower to administer the program, other than at a relatively slow pace.

Currently there are over 200 active projects managed by the Bureau facilities staff, including projects for planning, design and construction/repair. Previous appropriations in construction accounts in the past several years have created a backlog of work that is funded, but not ready for obligation. This has caused a significant amount of construction funds that remain unobligated at the end of the past several fiscal years. While efforts are underway to streamline processes and develop new ways of completing work, the limited resources available each year require allocation to programs that can be accomplished in a given year.

The FY 1996 budget reflects a net increase of $24 million for the facilities construction accounts. The request reflects those construction projects that have completed or will complete design stages in FY 1995, and represents a reasonable projection of those projects that can be obligated in FY 1996. Efforts will continue to reduce the unobligated balance of previously funded projects.

Because the same staff must administer the varied construction projects in these 11 different programs, the number of construction projects that can be managed in any given year is limited. The Bureau's primary consideration for funding is to repair or replace unsafe or unhealthy conditions in facilities. It often takes several years to adequately plan, design and construct/repair a facility.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: Education Construction

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
New School Construction	$(000)	4,491	0	30,509	35,000	30,509
Employee Housing	$(000)	3,992	0	-992	3,000	-992
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	38,815	134	-7,776	31,173	-7,642
	FTE	*68*	*0*	*0*	*68*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	47,298	134	21,741	69,173	21,875
	FTE	*68*	*0*	*0*	*68*	*0*

Note: For all facilities construction projects, any funds not required for a project as a result of contract bid efficiencies will be utilized and applied towards other priority ranked projects as necessary.

New School Construction

Objectives: This program provides safe, functional, and economical educational facilities for the 50,000 students attending Bureau owned or funded schools. Schools may be operated directly by the Bureau or operated by tribal organizations under contract or grant. Existing facilities are replaced in those instances where rehabilitation and upgrading are not feasible because of student capacity needs, functional changes or cost.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($4,491,000): During FY 1991-95, $94.9 million has been appropriated to complete construction of schools at Laguna, Choctaw, Dunseith, Pine Ridge, and the Haskell Dormitory, as well as fund the preliminary construction cost estimates of several schools on the priority list. Based on preliminary design estimates, it was previously assumed that these appropriations would be sufficient to complete the first seven schools on the FY 1993 priority list. The FY 1995 appropriations will be used for site work and initial construction of the Chief Leschi school complex, the eighth priority project. This work began in September 1994, through reprogramming of unobligated balances available from other projects. Additional site work and foundation construction will begin again in the spring as soon as weather permits.

Based on the current estimates of project designs which have been completed to date for schools, the following is a status of projects previously appropriated for school construction:

- Laguna Middle School has been completed.
- Dunseith Middle School has been completed.
- Choctaw Central School Library (funded through reprogramming) has been completed.

- Pine Ridge High School is under construction, with occupancy scheduled for spring 1995.
- Haskell Dormitory for which the design has been completed will require additional funds above amounts previously appropriated to construct the facility.

Status of Schools from the FY 1993 Priority List:

- Pinon Dormitory (partial construction) - Construction awarded June 1994.
- Eastern Cheyenne River - Construction scheduled for award April 1995.
- Rock Point - Construction awarded December 1993.
- Many Farms - Scheduled for award in January 1996, contingent upon additional funding needs being appropriated in FY 1996.
- Tucker - Completed, school in use.
- Shoshone Bannock - Construction awarded September 1994.
- Standing Pine - Construction awarded in October 1994 utilizing the interim procedures approved by Congress for implementing *Public Law 101-301* grants.

Advanced Planning and Design

No funds were appropriated in FY 1995 for advanced planning and design of schools. Based on current estimates, sufficient funds have been previously appropriated to complete the planning and design of the remaining schools on the FY 1993 priority list. Due to the length of time required to plan and design a school, as well as construct the facility, design of the remaining schools will proceed as needed. The Bureau does not want to complete designs of facilities too far in advance of appropriations for construction, since this could result in unneeded costs and delays due to redesign requirements as a result of changes in building codes, program requirements or population demographics.

NOTE: Project estimates will change based on the stage of project completion; for example, cost estimates are revised at the completion of various stages: preplanning, planning, 40 percent design, 70 percent design and completion of design. In addition, construction cost may vary as a result of bid conditions.

The status of the remaining schools on the priority list is as follows:

Seba Dalkai Boarding School (Arizona) - A planning contract to project enrollment should be completed in May 1995. The design contract could be awarded in August 1995 and completed in one-year. Planning and design funds are available.

Sac and Fox School (Iowa) - A Pre K-8 facility is being designed by the tribe. The design will be completed in December 1995. Based on the 20 percent design stage, the current construction estimate is $9.9 million.

Pyramid Lake High School (Nevada) - The Pyramid Lake Paiute High School Board is planning a grade 7-12 school. The design is scheduled to be completed in February 1996. Based on the 70 percent design stage, the estimated construction cost is $8.9 million.

Shiprock Alternative School (New Mexico) - The School Board is in the planning phase for a Pre K-12 school.

Tuba City Boarding School (Arizona) - The Navajo Nation will plan a Pre K-8 school. The planning contract is scheduled to be awarded in March and completed in November 1995.

Fond Du Lac Ojibway School (Minnesota) - A planning contract is scheduled to be awarded in May 1995 and completed in October 1995 for a Pre K-8 grade school.

Second Mesa Elementary School (Arizona) - A planning contract is scheduled to be awarded in February 1995 to project enrollment for a Pre K-6 grade school.

Zia Day School (New Mexico) - A planning contract is scheduled to be awarded in March 1995 to project enrollment for a Pre K-8 grade school.

Employee Housing

Objectives:

- To address the material weakness in the facilities program of employee housing improvement and repair needs, with emphasis on correction of critical health and safety-related deficiencies identified in the Bureau safety and facility review reports.

- To provide safe, sanitary, code compliant quarters for required and necessary occupants at the Bureau facilities.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,992,000): The Housing Assessment Study of approximately 4,000 employee housing units will be completed in FY 1995. The FY 1995 appropriations will be distributed to field organizations to address currently identified health and safety deficiencies. Since FY 1992, $7.7 million has been provided to 241 locations to address 2,216 projects for correction of employee housing deficiencies.

Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R)

Objectives:

- To address the material weakness in the facilities program of educational facilities improvement and repair needs, with emphasis on critical health and safety-related deficiencies identified in Bureau safety and facility reviews.

- To maximize the use of existing educational facilities and reduce cost of operation, maintenance, and repair.

- To repair, refurbish, or replace educational facilities, (e.g., renovations, improvements, demolitions, or additions) in lieu of totally new construction, where economically justified.

- To continue the emergency and minor repair activities to assure safe and functional facilities.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($38,815,000; 68 FTE): The Bureau facilities program has been identified as a material weakness due to the large number of health and safety related deficiencies in Bureau facilities. The Bureau manages approximately 16 million square feet of space, encompassed in 2,103 education buildings, Bureauwide. The improvement and repair of these facilities is an on-going effort to assure functionally adequate facilities that are safe, sanitary, and meet requirements of environmental protection, energy conservation and handicap accessibility. The backlog of repair/replacement needs of all Bureau facilities is currently estimated at approximately $660 million. Based on the method developed in FY 1993, the FI&R program will continue to place emphasis on eliminating safety and health hazards to efficiently reduce the substantial backlog of needed improvements and repairs. Potential projects identified by facility users, Area Office facility staff, and the Facilities Management and Construction Center (FMCC) were examined to assure they were efficient and addressed as many of the deficiencies at a location as possible, and are economically practical. The projects are prioritized using an automated formula that evaluates the seriousness of the deficiencies and the relative risks of those deficiencies to facility users. In addition to major construction, minor repair and emergency projects to remedy health and safety related deficiencies in facilities are emphasized. Much of this work is accomplished by Bureau force account labor or through tribal employment under *Public Law 93-638* contracts or *Public Law 100-297* grants. The work includes boiler repair and replacement, repair and installation of fire exit lights, emergency lights, fire rated doors, and other safety related items.

The following is a list of FY 1995 funded FI&R projects:

Nazlini Boarding School (Navajo Area), AZ, #93N03
American Horse/Allen School (Aberdeen Area), SD, #91A09;
Casa Blanca Elementary School (Phoenix Area), AZ, #95H27;
Sherman Indian High School (Phoenix Area), CA, #95H02 and #95H03;
Enemy Swim Elementary School (Aberdeen Area), SD, #94A06;
Haskell Indian Nations University, KS, #93L05;
Cottonwood Day School (Navajo Area), AZ, #93N14;
Ahfachkee School (Eastern Area), FL, #92S06;
Low Mountain Boarding/Day School (Navajo Area), AZ, #95N39;
Hunters Point School (Navajo Area), AZ, #93N20;
Toadlena Boarding School, Phase III (Navajo Area), NM, #93N31;
St, Stephens Indian School (Billings Area), WY, #94C01;
Laguna Elementary School (Albuquerque Area), NM, #94M10;
Teddy Roosevelt Boarding School (Phoenix Area), AZ, #95H43;
Blackwater Elementary School (Phoenix Area), AZ, #95H30;
San Simone School (Phoenix Area), AZ, #92H02;
Okreek and Spring Creek Schools (Aberdeen Area), SD, #93A02;
Carter Seminary (Muskogee Area), OK, #90G02;
Tiospa Zina School (Aberdeen Area), SD, #93A15;
Lac Courte Oreilles School, Phase III (Minneapolis Area), WI, #93F05;
Santa Clara Day School (Albuquerque Area), NM, #95M13;
Nenahnezad Boarding School, Phase II (Navajo Area), NM, #95N07.

Justification of FY 1996 Budget Request

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
New School Construction	$(000)	35,000	30,509
Employee Housing	$(000)	3,000	-992
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	31,173	-7776
	FTE	*68*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	69,173	21,741
	FTE	*68*	*0*

New School Construction ($35,000,000): A total of $35 million is requested in FY 1996 to provide for completion of school projects initiated in previous years. This level of funding will provide an additional $21.5 million for the construction of Phase II of the Chief Leschi Indian School complex, and an additional $13.5 million to complete the construction requirements of other schools projects including the Many Farms School.

Chief Leschi Indian School, WA. #92P2N ($21,500,000): The Chief Leschi Indian School is a PK-12 school for a projected enrollment of 1,057 students near Tacoma, Washington. The facility will contain 201,385 square feet for 45 classrooms, 4 shops, 8 labs, gymnasium, a multi-purpose room, dining facility, library, administrative and commons areas and specialized educational and other support spaces. The project also includes exterior athletic facilities and fields as well as utilities systems and streets and walkways. Any funds not needed for this project will be applied towards the cost of the next project on the New School Construction priority list.

Many Farms High School, Az. #92N3N ($13,500,000): An additional $13.5 million is needed to complete the Many Farms High School.

Employee Housing ($3,000,000): These funds will be allocated to locations to address abatement of health and safety items presently entered into the safety tracking backlog. These figures have been increasing since the first funding was made available for abatement in FY 1992. The $3 million requested in FY 1996 will address health and safety deficiencies identified in the Housing Study and to complete repair or replacement of employee housing units.

Facilities Improvement and Repair ($31,173,000; FTE 68): The FY 1996 request is needed to address the material weakness in the facilities program due to the existence of health and safety-related deficiencies in education facilities for the following programs and projects:

Construction ($19,132,000)

The following projects are proposed for funding in FY 1996 to address current requirements that have been previously identified in ranked projects due to increased construction cost, refined requirements, code violations and/or building deterioration noted in Facilities Needs Assessments or discovered during the design phase of the projects, or other unavoidable changes. It is estimated that all funds for projects described can be obligated in FY 1996, as projects either have or will complete design activity prior to the end of FY 1995.

Pilot Project for Alternative Funding ($2,000,000): These funds will provide a limited amount of initial resources to support potential alternative funding proposals from tribes to construct and/or repair school facilities. This funding will be utilized to assist tribes in implementing some of the approaches identified in the Department's Alternative Funding Study provided to Congress, or in other alternative approaches that may be developed and proposed by tribes. While specific projects and processes have not been determined, these funds need to be available in order to fund new and innovative approaches that will be developed and proposed. Additional information will be provided to Congress on the implementation and use of these funds after specific proposals have been submitted by tribes.

Navajo Community College, Shiprock, Roof Replacement, NM. #96N02 ($1,200,000): This project will address critical building conditions that require the replacement of the existing roof on the 119,233 square foot education building, #1228. This project will be funded contingent upon an agreement with the Navajo Nation to transfer ownership and responsibility for the building to the tribe.

Chinle Boarding School, Fire Repair, AZ. #95N91 ($900,000): This project will reimburse funds used to address damage from a fire which occurred September 15, 1994. The money will provide for the remodeling of part of an unused dormitory to temporarily house the education program and will provide for the permanent repair of the 11,000 square feet portion of the school building which was damaged by the fire.

Laguna School roofing, NM. #96M01 ($450,000): During project development it was determined that the roof systems, including decking and support systems, were more deteriorated than originally identified. This project will provide additional funds to correct these deficiencies and to remove and dispose of asbestos. Enrollment in this Bureau operated school is 351 students in grades K-5.

Coeur D' Alene School, ID. #96P01 ($1,000,000): As project design has developed since 1989, soil investigations found debris and other landfill below the original construction site. The final site is along a sloping terrain consisting of clay soils and problems with a high ground water table. These funds will provide additional site development, consisting of extensive excavation, engineered fills, perimeter drains, and soil compaction. Enrollment in this grant school is 49 students in grades K-8. A total of $3,091,000 has been provided for this project.

Wa He Lut Indian School, WA. #96P02 ($300,000): During development of this project, it was determined the building would have to be elevated above the 500 year flood plain. This requirement and the need to expand the utilities systems to serve added enrollment, currently housed in portable classrooms, will be funded with these resources. Enrollment in this grant school was 56 students in grades K-9. A total of $810,000 has been provided in previous years for this project.

Toadlena School, AZ. #96N70 ($909,000): An additional $409,000 is needed to complete Phase II; and $500,000 is needed to address requirements identified during the development of Toadlena Phase III, #93N31. Enrollment in this Bureau operated boarding school is 290 students in grades K-8, with 112 boarders. A total of $3,359,000 has been provided in previous years for this project.

Kickapoo Nation School, KS. #96B01 ($150,000): This project will address additional needs as identified during the design of this project. Enrollment in this contract school is 130 students in grades K-12. A total of $315,000 has been provided in previous years for this project.

Eufaula Dormitory, OK. #96G01 ($250,000): These resources will address critical safety and health issues identified during the development of this project. Enrollment in this grant operated dormitory facility is 129 students in grades 1-12. A total of $530,000 has been provided in previous years for this project.

Nenahnezad Boarding School, AZ. #96N03 ($700,000): These funds will cover the increased cost of projects #93N02 and #95N07 identified during the development period. Enrollment is 415 students. A total of $5,463,000 has been provided in previous years for this project.

Repayment of FY 1995 Reprogramming ($5,000,000): These funds will repay the FI&R account for funds which are proposed for reprogramming in FY 1995. These funds will be used to repay the Nazlini School project #93N03 in Arizona and Sherman Indian School project #95H02/03 in California.

Portable Classroom Buildings - Project Number #96K01 ($2,400,000): The severe deficiencies in education buildings require alternative classroom space before construction can be initiated in specific locations. Student population growth can also result in the overcrowding of facilities. Since FY 1993, $8.4 million has been appropriated for 93 portable classroom buildings as temporary solutions to address the need for additional classroom capacity and safe classroom space. These facilities are readily transportable and moved as needs shift among locations. These buildings remain the property of the Bureau. An estimated 20-25 units will be purchased with the FY 1996 funding.

Roof Repair/Replacement Program ($2,423,000): Funds will be used to address and reduce the backlog of roofing deficiencies in Bureau facilities. Projects are placed in priority order to arrest deterioration, protect government property and prevent adverse effects on the programs housed in these facilities. Design activity must be completed in FY 1995 to fund projects based on current cost estimates.

Environmental Assessments/Inspections/Abatement ($1,200,000): These funds will be used to address emergency and unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to be in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements. Projects include the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) management plans, asbestos removal, landfill closure, underground storage tank removal, water, sewer, and hazardous material abatement. The program includes an ongoing requirement to develop surveys, management plans and monitoring of various environmental hazards toward a comprehensive effort for an inventory, database and budget preparation for remedial action. The projects are completed by contract, force account or in conjunction with planned FI&R projects.

Energy Conservation Initiatives ($250,000): The funds will provide training to compile energy reports and support a pilot project for building assessments and retro-fitting light fixtures and HVAC systems.

Construction Support ($12,041,000)

Inventory Validation ($1,500,000): These funds will be used to develop and implement the initial phase of a comprehensive validation of the existing facilities inventory and work backlog for facilities housing Bureau funded programs. Since 1979, inventory updates have been intermittently completed but changing program requirements have created a need to uniformly assess and update the entire Bureau-wide inventory and backlog. Standard operating procedures will be developed before field validation is initiated. A pilot project currently underway will develop the methodology for professional estimates on all backlog repair items and a determination of economic values to repair versus replace and a cyclical scheduled validation for the inventory, clarification of data fields, and to optimize data needs versus program requirements. This effort will be coordinated with the existing facilities system redesign efforts now in progress within FMCC and the Bureau.

Emergency Repair ($800,000): Emergency repair needs are unforeseen deficiencies that require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day to day operation of programs. Examples include repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components and correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions and fire or storm damage. The projects are completed through force account or emergency contracts.

Minor Improvement and Repair ($5,134,000): Funds will be used for priority responses to primarily safety deficiencies, beginning with identified critical safety work items (S-1), and will also include hazardous asbestos abatement under established management plans, high priority environmental hazards under similar management plans, boiler repair needs, and other required backlog reductions to meet local priorities. Work will be accomplished at the local level. These funds are for items which are beyond the scope of the Facilities Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program and for corrections which cannot await funding under a construction contract.

Advance Planning and Design ($2,000,000): Funds will support FY 1996 projects for which design has not been completed, or other future year projects which are in development, to better determine scope, requirements and cost. Planning and design funding must be planned sufficiently in advance of project construction funding to allow for adequate identification and request of those construction funds. In addition, it is necessary for projects to be coordinated with facility users in order to minimize program disruption and allow for climatic considerations during varying regional construction seasons. Included are funds for tribal direct administrative costs for *Public Law 93-638* contracts. The request includes limited travel costs for Bureau staff to administer contracts and grants with tribal organizations or commercial contractors. Efforts are underway to complete sufficient planning and design on projects in order to have better cost estimates prior to inclusion of projects and requirements in the budget for construction.

Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space ($625,000): Funds will be used to identify and proceed with the disposition or demolition of Bureau facilities that are excess to needs. Because of changing program needs and deterioration of existing structures, facilities are sometimes determined to be uneconomical to rehabilitate to an acceptable use and code level. It can be hazardous to abandon and board up such buildings. Any proposed transfer of these structures is accomplished after any hazardous materials are removed.

Project Contingency ($655,000): Funds are used for unforeseen costs related to construction of FI&R projects, including construction change orders necessitated by previously unknown economic and site conditions or changes to construction projects due to requirements that develop after a project is under construction.

Management and Inspection ($827,000): Funds will be used for costs associated with construction contract administration and management services, including full or part time on site inspectors, to ensure project quality control. The amount requested includes limited travel cost for Bureau staff to administer contracts and grants with tribal organizations or commercial contractors.

Equipment ($500,000): These funds will be used for the purchase, transportation, storage and installation of movable furnishings and equipment for new or expanded facilities or changed program functions in existing facilities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: Public Safety and Justice

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Law Enforcement Projects	$(000)	6,887	0	2,013	8,900	2,013
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	1,996	0	-296	1,700	-296
Fire Protection	$(000)	0	0	4,800	4,800	4,800
Total Requirements	$(000)	8,883	0	6,517	15,400	6,517

Note: For all facilities construction projects, any funds not required for a project as a result of contract bid efficiencies will be utilized and applied towards other priority ranked projects as necessary.

Law Enforcement Projects

Objective: To provide for the planning, design, and construction of adult and juvenile detention centers.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($6,887,000): Nearly all Bureau detention centers are outdated, dilapidated and overcrowded. At some locations there are no detention facilities. For many tribes, offenders remain at large due to the lack of detention facilities. In previous years, funds have been provided for the construction of the following priority-ranked detention facilities:

- Ft. Peck (Montana) Center is completed and operational.
- Cheyenne River Sioux (South Dakota) Center is completed and in transition operations.
- Oglala Sioux (South Dakota) Construction awarded August 1993, anticipated completion April 1995.
- Tuba City (Arizona) Construction awarded January 1994, anticipated completion September 1995.
- Chinle (Arizona) Construction award scheduled for March 1995.
- Sac and Fox (Oklahoma) Construction awarded June 1994, anticipated completion January 1996.

In FY 1995, $6,887,000 was appropriated for the second increment of funding to complete the 60 bed Sac and Fox detention center, which will be constructed by the Sac and Fox Tribe under a Self-Governance agreement.

Status of Other Projects:

- Ute Mt. Ute (Colorado) Design for this 12 bed juvenile, 38 bed adult center was awarded in December 1993, with scheduled completion by March 1996. The current cost estimate is $8.9 million based on preliminary design data.

- Gila River (Arizona) Design for this 104 bed adult center was awarded in April 1994, with scheduled completion by February 1996. The current cost estimate is $16.9 million, based on preliminary design data.

Designs have been partially funded on other facilities. Completion of design will be scheduled to coincide with budget requests for construction. Designing projects too far in advance could result in additional costs of re-design due to changes in building codes or program requirements. To avoid this potential problem, other projects will only proceed to either a 20 percent or 40 percent design stage, depending on availability of funds, placement on the priority list, and projections on future year construction funding. The following is list of projects which are in various design stages:

- Salt River (Arizona) This 112 bed adult & juvenile center is funded for the 40 percent design stage which is scheduled for completion in March 1995.

- Colville (Washington) The 40 percent design stage for this 64 bed adult and juvenile center is scheduled for completion by July 1995.

- Crownpoint (New Mexico) This 20 bed juvenile center is funded for the 20 percent design stage which is scheduled for completion by February 1996.

- Kayenta (Arizona) This 12 bed juvenile center is funded for the 20 percent design stage which is scheduled for completion by February 1996.

- Shiprock (New Mexico) This 38 bed juvenile center is funded for the 20 percent design stage which is scheduled for completion by February 1996.

- Choctaw (Mississippi) A PONI (Planning for New Institutions) study and the 20 percent design stage to determine requirements for this facility are scheduled in FY 1995.

- Tohono O'Odham (Arizona) This 72 bed juvenile center is funded for the 20 percent design stage. Contract award is scheduled for FY 1995.

While additional centers are on the current Detention Center priority list, no planning activity will be initiated on those facilities for several years due to the number of centers which have not completed design and construction.

Facilities Improvement and Repair

Objectives:

- To address detention facilities improvement and repair needs, with emphasis on critical health and safety needs identified in Bureau safety reports and in emergencies.
- To repair, refurbish or replace detention facilities (e.g., renovations, improvements, demolitions, or additions) in lieu of new construction, when economically justified.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,996,000): Funding provided in FY 1995 will provide for correction of health and safety deficiencies at the following facilities: Havasupai Detention Facility (Arizona), #95H29; Ft. Belknap Jail (Montana), #92C01; Zuni Law Enforcement Center (New Mexico), #95M10; Ft. McDowell Law Enforcement Center (Arizona), #95H22.

Justification of FY 1996 Budget Request

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Law Enforcement Projects	$(000)	8,900	2,013
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	1,700	-296
Fire Protection	$(000)	4,800	4,800
Total Requirements	$(000)	15,400	6,517

Law Enforcement Projects ($8,900,000): For FY 1996, $8.9 million is requested for the Ute Mountain Ute Detention Center in Colorado. The center will be comprised of a 12 bed juvenile and 32 bed adult detention facility in the same complex. Each component will operate separately, including staff, but will share common use space, such as the kitchen-dining area.

Facilities Improvement and Repair ($1,700,000): The $1.7 million requested will continue to address repair needs at Bureau-owned and operated detention facilities. The Bureau facilities program has been identified as a material weakness due to numerous health and safety-related deficiencies. Projects identified in previous years have been evaluated and scopes of work adjusted based on inspection of the facilities. The following provides a general description of the FI & R programs:

Construction ($900,000)

Funds will be used to provide additional resources to several previously funded projects that are still under design. Based on initial reviews these projects will require additional funding. They include the following: Hopi Detention Facility, #95H15; Blackfeet Jail, #93C04; Ft. Totten Law Enforcement Center, #94A10; Spokane Law Enforcement Service Center, #94P02.

Construction Support ($800,000)

Minor Improvement and Repair ($200,000): Funds will be used for priority responses to primarily safety deficiencies, beginning with identified critical safety work items (S-1) and will also include hazardous asbestos abatement under established management plans, high priority environmental hazards under similar management plans, boiler repair needs, and other required backlog reductions to meet local priorities. Work will be accomplished at the local level when applicable. These funds are for items which are beyond the scope of the facilities Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program and for corrections which cannot await funding under a construction contract.

Advance Planning and Design ($250,000): Funds will be used to plan and design FY 1996 projects for which design has not been completed and other future year projects which are in development to better determine their scope, requirements and cost. Planning and design funding must be planned sufficiently in advance of project construction to allow for the adequate identification and request of those construction funds. It is also necessary for projects to be coordinated with facility users in order to minimize program disruption and allow for climatic considerations during varying regional construction seasons. Included are funds for tribal direct administrative costs for *Public Law 93-638* contracts. The amount requested includes limited travel cost for Bureau staff to administer contracts and grants with tribal organizations or commercial contractors.

Project Contingency ($200,000): Funds are used to address unforeseen costs related to construction of FI&R projects, including construction change orders necessitated by previously unknown economic and site conditions or changes to construction projects due to requirements that develop after a project is under construction.

Project Management and Inspection ($150,000): Funds will be used for costs associated with the provision of construction contract administration and management services, including full or parttime on-site inspectors, to ensure project quality control. The amount requested includes limited travel cost for Bureau staff to administer contracts and grants with tribal organizations or commercial contractors.

Fire Protection ($4,800,000): The Bureau's facilities contain many buildings which lack adequate fire protection and prevention systems (code compliant fire alarms, fire sprinklers, and smoke detectors). Many of the buildings which house schools, dormitories, detention centers and administrative programs were built prior to the existence of current fire standards and codes.

Efforts have been underway through Facilities Improvement and Repairs programs to install fire alarms when repair projects were conducted at locations. The Bureau is concerned about the lack of adequate fire protection and prevention measures in Bureau facilities and has established a task force to review and make recommendations on correcting these problems. the final report should be completed by March. In the meantime, the 1996 budget includes $5 million ($4.8 million in construction and $200,000 in the Operation of Indian Programs account) to begin to address this life threatening problem.

In order to provide funding for initial implementation of fire protection policies, the $4.8 million requested in FY 1996 will be used to install fire sprinklers and fire/smoke alarms in dormitories, detention centers and other buildings and support other fire protection and prevention measures. Preliminary data on cost to retro-fit dormitories alone for fire sprinklers and alarms is estimated to be between $14-$18 million. These projects will be funded over a multi-year period. Much of the work will be accomplished at the area level with contracts awarded to install fire protection/alarm systems in buildings without major disruption of activities.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: Resource Management Construction

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Irrigation Project Construction	$(000)	40,619	-40,619	0	0	-40,619
	FTE	*87*	*-87*	*0*	*0*	*-87*
Engineering and Supervision	$(000)	2,251	139	0	2,390	139
	FTE	*71*	*0*	*0*	*71*	*0*
Survey and Design	$(000)	499	0	0	499	0
Safety of Dams	$(000)	17,995	24	12,000	30,019	12,024
	FTE	*12*	*0*	*22*	*34*	*22*
Fish Hatchery Rehabilitation	$(000)	1,497	-1,497	0	0	-1,497
Total Requirements	$(000)	62,861	-41,953	12,000	32,908	-29,953
	FTE	*170*	*-87*	*22*	*105*	*-65*

Irrigation Project Construction

Objective: To develop water supplies for irrigable Indian lands through construction, rehabilitation and betterment of Indian irrigation projects.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($40,619,000; FTE 87): The FY 1995 appropriations included $40,619,000 for Irrigation Project Construction for planning and designing of two new projects, awarding two contracts for new construction, continuing one construction project, and awarding eight contracts for rehabilitation and betterment projects. All project work will be accomplished by Indian tribes under Indian self-determination contracts. It is anticipated that contract awards and obligation of funds will be accomplished by the end of the second quarter of FY 1995. The specific irrigation construction projects are:

--Ute Mountain Ute (Delores) Irrigation Project in Colorado ($2,994,000)
--Southern Arizona (Tohono O'odham) Irrigation Project in Arizona ($2,278,000)
--Gila River Farms Irrigation Project in Arizona ($1,504,000)
--Navajo Indian Irrigation Project in New Mexico/Arizona (26,649,000)
--Hogback Irrigation Project in New Mexico ($349,000)
--San Carlos (Indian Works) Irrigation Project in Arizona ($1,497,000)
--Fort Belknap (Milk River) Irrigation Project in Montana ($998,000)
--Isleta Pueblo Irrigation Project in New Mexico ($507,000)
--Colorado River Irrigation Project in Arizona ($1,497,000)
--Jemez Pueblo Irrigation Project in New Mexico ($709,000)
--Walker River Irrigation Project in Nevada ($749,000)

--Quechan (Fort Yuma) Irrigation Project in Arizona ($798,000)
--Cochiti Pueblo Irrigation Project in New Mexico ($90,000)

Completion of these projects will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Indian irrigation systems. This in turn will impact the ecosystems, including the conservation of scarce water resources, economic and social conditions. Ultimately there would be a reduction in operation and maintenance costs, and development of economic opportunities in areas of employment, agricultural production for marketing, and preservation of culture.

Engineering and Supervision

Objective: To perform engineering and management functions in support of Indian Irrigation programs.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,251,000; FTE 71): Engineering and Supervision funds are used for salaries, and administrative expenses of support personnel and functions. These functions include: engineering and management oversight and monitoring at the Central, Area and Agency offices; the National Irrigation Information Management System (NIIMS); capability studies; and fiscal management. NIIMS will provide the Bureau with a collective information system to improve the fiscal management of all Indian irrigation projects and systems. In addition, NIIMS provides a centralized database for tracking water user charges and billing for those projects required by Congress to collect monies to defer operation and maintenance costs, and repay construction debt. This system has been in development testing and is scheduled to become operational during FY 1995. All Indian irrigation projects required to be self-supporting through the collection of water user charges are being reviewed for their ability to be self-supporting based on the ecosystem at each project. Several Indian irrigation projects have construction debt repayment requirements with some dating back to the beginning of this century. Due to past manual reporting and lack of the local documentation, support personnel are working with each of the irrigation projects to update Bureau records and reconcile the construction debt. Most of the staff performing these activities are located in the following Bureau field offices: Aberdeen, South Dakota; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Billings, Montana; Phoenix, Arizona; Portland, Oregon; Sacramento, California; and Window Rock, Arizona.

Survey and Design

Objective: To provide for planning, engineering, soil surveys, geological investigations, and water availability, and other appropriate survey and design technical support necessary to determine the feasibility of continued development of Indian irrigation systems.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($499,000): Survey and Design funds are used to provide planning, surveying, and design work in support of development, rehabilitation, and extension of Indian irrigation systems.

Safety of Dams

Objective: To implement the Departmental Safety of Dams Program within the Bureau in accordance with Secretarial Order No. 3048.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($17,995,000; FTE 12): This program was established to correct identified deficiencies in Bureau dams. The dams in need of corrective action are identified in the Departmental Technical Priority Rating (TPR) List. This list is comprised of all Interior dams listed in order of the most likely to fail based on risk-of-failure analysis. Funding priorities for this program are based on this list. Should a higher priority dam be delayed due to uncontrollable factors, the next dam on the list is evaluated for funding needs.

Funds appropriated in FY 1995 for the Safety of Dams program are being used to monitor and evaluate all Bureau dams through the performance of hazard classifications, Safety Examination of Existing Dams (SEED) Reports, and deficiency verification analysis. These functions identify people and structures downstream of Bureau dams that would be impacted should a Bureau dam fail catastrophically, and the deficiencies of the dams in need of corrective construction.

In addition, these funds are used to implement the corrective construction activities including: conceptual design, final design, and corrective construction. Subsequent to the construction phase the dams are reviewed for safety and reclassified to a "satisfactory condition". The construction phase reduces the likelihood of catastrophic failure and mitigates the danger to public safety. The activities being implemented in FY 1995 are as follows:

Construction ($17,000,000): Safety of Dams modification construction activities are being conducted at the following dams:

- Blackrock Dam, Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico ($9,500,000)
Corrective construction action is being initiated during FY 1995. This construction is to correct identified deficiencies in the dam which is upstream of the town of Blackrock. Several hundred lives are at risk should the dam fail catastrophically. This construction will mitigate the risk to the public. Subsequent to the original construction estimate, additional construction activities were identified. An additional $3,700,000 is requested in the FY 1996 budget for completion of construction. This dam was number one on the Department's 1992 TPR List of dams and is classified as high hazard.

- Bonneau Dam, Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana ($7,500,000)

Corrective construction action is being initiated during FY 1995. This construction is to correct identified deficiencies in the dam which is upstream of the town of Boxelder. This construction will mitigate the risk to the public. The total cost which includes enhancement is projected to cost approximately $14,000,000. The Chippewa-Cree Tribe is actively seeking funds from other sources to be used to fund additional construction to be accomplished in conjunction with the Safety of Dams construction to raise the dam and increase the capacity of the reservoir. An additional $1,500,000 will be needed from the Bureau to provide resources for the raising of the dam. This dam was number ten on the Department's 1992 TPR list of dams and is classified as High Hazard.

Inspection, Evaluation, and Program Coordination ($995,000): Inspection, evaluation, and program coordination activities, including independent review and value engineering, will be conducted on high and significant hazard potential dams.

Fish Hatchery Rehabilitation

Objectives: To rehabilitate tribal fish hatcheries and replace capitalized equipment by supporting the highest priority project proposals from tribes.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,497,000): FY 1995 funds are being used to rehabilitate fish hatchery components; to repair damage resulting from aging, natural phenomena, and other causes; and to replace or repair capitalized equipment. Rehabilitation project proposals received from tribes will be ranked based on the following criteria: (1) health, safety, and security factors; (2) water quality compliance; (3) economic benefits and values; (4) rights protection and co-management responsibility fulfillment; and (5) resource enhancement and restoration. New construction will be authorized provided that the primary purpose of such work is to improve or replace existing structures and not to initiate new production programs or to increase existing production capacities.

Justification of FY 1996 Budget Request

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Engineering and Supervision	$(000) *FTE*	2,390 *71*	0
Survey and Design	$(000)	499	0
Safety of Dams	$(000)	30,019 34	+12,000 22
Total Requirements	$(000)	32,908 105	+12,000

Engineering and Supervision ($2,390,000; FTE 71): Funds requested in FY 1996 will be used for salaries, and administrative expenses for irrigation and power engineers and managers, and for associated project construction management costs. Responsibilities of the engineers and managers include the conventional engineering-related activities, such as preparing engineering designs and specifications and construction management functions.

Survey and Design ($499,000; FTE 0): Funds requested in FY 1996 are required to provide the planning necessary for extension and rehabilitation of ongoing irrigation projects. Engineering, soil surveys, geological investigations, and water availability determinations are essential in ascertaining physical feasibility of development. Costs and benefits are calculated for proposed development, and projects are formulated to provide Indian economic development where water is the critical element.

Safety of Dams ($30,019,000; FTE 34): The FY 1996 request will continue the modification, rehabilitation, and repair of deficiencies identified by the Bureau of Reclamation in Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) Reports and to correct the material weaknesses identified in Office of the Inspector General Audit Report, Number 89-108, dated September 1989. Of the top 50 Department of Interior (DOI) high-hazard dams, 26 are on Indian reservations. Design work is completed on many of these structures, and funding has been increased so that progress can be made on structural repairs. Design work will continue on additional structures in FY 1996. The increased funding will begin to put Bureau dams on parity with other DOI safety of dams programs, i.e., National Park Service (NPS) and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

On-Going Safety of Dams Construction ($11,700,000):

- Ganado, Navajo Reservation, Arizona ($4,000,000)
- Black Rock Dam, Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico ($3,700,000)
- McDonald Dam, Flathead Reservation , Montana ($4,000.000)

These dams were previously funded for initiation of corrective action construction. Additional construction activities have been identified as necessary to ensure that all safety deficiencies have been fully corrected.

Initiate Safety of Dams Construction ($15,600,000)

- Weber Dam. Walker River Paiute Reservation, Nevada ($8,000,000)
- Dulce Dam Jicarilla Apache Reservation, New Mexico ($7,600,000)

Conceptual(C) or Final (F) Designs ($1,630,000)

- Kyle Dam, Oglala Sioux Reservation, South Dakota ($350,000) (C)
- Parmalee Dam, Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota ($100,000) (F)
- Indian Scout Dam, Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota ($250,000) (C)
- Tabor Dam, Flathead Reservation, Montana ($250,000) (C)
- Equalizer Dam, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho ($380,000) (C)
- Canyon Diablo Dam, Navajo Reservation, Arizona ($100,000) (C)
- Lower Dry Fork, Flathead Reservation, Montana ($200,000) (C)

These phases of the construction process must be completed prior to initiation construction. Conceptual and Final Designs are funded following the Department's TPR List.

Inspection, Evaluation, and Program Coordination ($1,089,000):

Inspection and Evaluation are the initial phases of the SOD corrective action process. These phases determine the hazard each dam within the Bureau's inventory present to the general public. In addition, the risk-of-failure of each dam is established to determine a dam's priority ranking on the Department's TPR List. The 1994 TPR List was used for this budget request.

Other activities include program coordination and emergency management systems for each dam. The need for Emergency Management Systems on the Bureau dams has been identified by the Inspector General an activity needing additional attention by the Bureau.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Construction
Subactivity: General Administration

Program Element		**1995 Enacted To Date**	**Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes**	**Program Changes**	**1996 Budget Request**	**Change From 1995**
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	$(000)	898	0	0	898	0
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	7,087	0	-4,436	2,651	-4,436
Land Acquisition	$(000)	100	-100	0	0	-100
Total Requirements	($000)	8,085	-100	-4,436	3,549	-4,536

Note: For all facilities construction projects, any funds not required for a project as a result of contract bid efficiencies will be utilized and applied toward other priority ranked projects as necessary.

Telecommunications Improvement and Repair

Objectives: To repair or replace backbone telecommunications equipment and provide telecommunications related services which are critical to the operation of Bureau programs.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($898,000): The Telecommunications Improvement and Repair funds will be used to repair and replace backbone equipment and modify the microwave systems to comply with the Emerging Technologies Act. Funds will be allocated for specific small projects in areas as follows:

AREA	PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST
Aberdeen	3	$ 29,000
Albuquerque	3	106,500
Anadarko	1	25,000
Billings	3	72,500
Eastern	3	38,500
Minneapolis	2	27,500
Navajo	18	340,000
Portland	3	71,000
Phoenix	17	136,000
Sacramento	5	52,000
Total	58	$898,000

Facilities Improvement & Repair

Objectives:

- To address the material weakness in the facilities program of non-education facilities improvement and repair needs, with emphasis on correction of critical health and safety related deficiencies identified in Bureau safety and facility review reports.

- To maximize the use of existing non-educational facilities and reduce O&M and repair costs.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($7,087,000): The BIA facilities program has been identified as a material weakness due to the number of life safety and health related deficiencies in Bureau facilities. The Bureau manages approximately 3.6 million square feet of space in 1,300 non-education buildings (excluding quarters) Bureau-wide. The improvement and repair of these facilities is an on-going effort to assure functionally adequate facilities which are safe and sanitary and meet requirements of environmental protection, energy conservation and handicap accessibility. The backlog of repair/replacement needs of all Bureau facilities has recently been estimated at $660 million. Based on the method developed in FY 1993, the Facilities Improvement and Repair (FI&R) program will continue to place emphasis on eliminating safety and health hazards to efficiently reduce the substantial backlog of needed improvements and repairs for Bureau facilities. Potential line item projects identified by facility users, Area Office facility staff, and the Facilities Management and Construction Center (FMCC) were examined to assure they were economically practical, efficient, and addressed as many of the deficiencies at a location as possible. The projects were then prioritized on a Bureau-wide basis, using a computerized formula that evaluated the seriousness of the deficiencies and the relative risks of those deficiencies to facility users. The following is a list of FY 1995 FI&R projects:

Ft. Hall Agency (Portland Area), ID, #95P05;
Cherokee Headquarters (Eastern Area), NC, #93S06;
Rosebud Headquarters (Aberdeen Area), SD, #93A06;
Ft. Totten Headquarters (Aberdeen Area), ND, #93A12;
Minneapolis Agency (Minneapolis Area), MN, #92F09;
New Town Headquarters (Aberdeen Area), ND, #93A05;
McKay Peak Fire Tower (Phoenix Area), AZ, #95H39;
Window Rock Headquarters (Navajo Area), AZ, #93N17;
Ft. Washakie Headquarters (Billings Area), WY, #94C04;
Sacaton Headquarters (Phoenix Area), AZ, #93H08;
Rocky Ridge (Navajo Area), AZ, #91N09.

The emphasis of the program is major construction, minor repair, and emergency projects to remedy life safety and health related deficiencies in facilities. Much of this work is accomplished by Bureau force account labor or through tribal employment under *Public Law 93-638* contracts. The work includes boiler repair and replacement, repair and installation of fire exit lights, emergency lights, fire rated doors, and other safety related items.

Land Acquisition

Objective: To provide for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands for Indian tribes, as directed by Congress and by judicial decisions.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($100,000): The FY 1995 appropriation includes $100,000 for land acquisition for the Washoe Tribe in Nevada. Funds have been allocated to the Tribe.

Justification of FY 1996 Budget Request

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	$(000)	898	0
Facilities Improvement and Repair	$(000)	2,651	-4,436
Total Requirements	$(000)	3,548	-4,436

Telecommunications Improvement and Repair ($898,000): Funds requested for FY 1996 will be allocated to area offices to replace backbone high band equipment, as mandated by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in support of all Bureau programs. It is anticipated that the following distribution will be made:

AREA	PROJECTS	AMOUNT
Aberdeen	8	$ 77,000
Albuquerque	6	163,000
Billings	1	25,500
Navajo	29	367,500
Portland	2	124,600
Phoenix	9	140,400
Total	55	898,000

Facilities Improvement & Repair ($2,651,000): The $2,651,000 requested in FY 1996 for non-education facilities improvement and repair will be used to address the material weakness in the facilities program due to the existence of health and safety-related deficiencies in non-education facilities. The programs and projects planned for FY 1996 are as follows:

Construction ($500,000)

Roof Repair/Replacement Program ($500,000): This program will address and reduce the backlog of roofing deficiencies in Bureau facilities. Projects have been placed in priority order to be corrected more expediently than through inclusion in other more encompassing projects. This effort will arrest related deterioration, protect government property, and prevent adverse effects on the programs housed in these facilities. Design must be completed in FY 1995 in order to fund projects based on current cost estimates. Projects being designed include Chinle HQ #91N17; Pine Ridge L&O #93A18; Ft. Defiance HQ #91N18; and Ft. Yates HQ #93A01.

Environmental Projects ($200,000)

Environmental assessments/inspections/abatement: Projects will address emergency and unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to be in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) statutory requirements. The projects are completed by contract, force account or in conjunction with planned FI&R projects. Projects include the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) management plans, asbestos removal, landfill closure, underground storage tank removal, water, sewer, and hazardous material abatement. The program includes an ongoing requirement to develop surveys, management plans and monitoring of various environmental hazards toward a comprehensive effort for an inventory database for remedial action.

Construction Support ($1,951,000)

Inventory Validation ($250,000): Funds will be used to develop and implement the initial phase of a comprehensive validation of the existing facilities inventory and work backlog for facilities housing Bureau funded programs. The last validation effort was in 1979. Since that time updates have been intermittently completed but changing program requirements, data fields and the associated criteria have changed creating a need to again uniformly assess and update the entire Bureau-wide inventory and backlog. Standard operating procedures for updating will be developed as well as an analysis of redundancies and obvious errors before field validation is initiated. This effort would provide for a phased methodology to continue to ensure that the accuracy of these databases are maintained and that the human and fiscal resources to do so are identified. A pilot project is underway in FY 1995 to develop the methodology and recommended approach to address this requirement. The methodology for the backlog will include but not be limited to professional estimates on all backlog repair items and a determination of economic values to repair versus replace and for the inventory a cyclical scheduled validation, clarification of data fields and optimize data needs versus program requirements. This effort will be coordinated with the existing facilities system redesign efforts now in progress within FMCC and the Bureau.

Emergency Repair ($100,000): Emergency repair needs result from the occurrence of unforeseen deficiencies which require immediate corrective action to allow the continued day to day operation of programs. The projects are completed through force account or emergency contract. Examples include repair or replacement of mechanical and utility system components and correction of immediately hazardous safety conditions and fire or storm damage.

Minor Improvement and Repair ($601,000): These funds will be used for priority responses to primarily safety deficiencies, beginning with identified critical safety work items (S-1) and will also include hazardous asbestos abatement under established management plans, high priority environmental hazards under similar management plans, boiler repair needs, and other required backlog reductions to meet local priorities. Work will be accomplished at the local level when applicable. These funds are for items which are beyond the scope of the facilities Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program and for corrections which cannot await funding under a construction contract.

Advance Planning and Design ($600,000): These funds will be used to plan and design any FY 1996 projects for which design has not been completed, and other future year projects which are in development, to better determine scope, requirements and cost. Planning and design funding must be programmed sufficiently in advance of project construction funding to adequately allow for the identification and request of those construction funds. In addition, it is necessary for projects to be coordinated with facility users in order to minimize program disruption and allow for climatic considerations relative to varying regional construction seasons. Included are funds for tribal direct administrative costs for *Public Law 93-638* contracts. The amount requested includes limited travel related costs for Bureau staff to administer contracts and grants with tribal organizations or commercial contractors.

Demolition/Reduction of Excess Space ($200,000): These funds will be used to identify and proceed with the disposition or demolition of Bureau facilities that are excess to needs. Because of changing program needs and deterioration of existing structures, facilities are sometimes determined uneconomical to rehabilitate to an acceptable use and code level. It can be hazardous to abandon and board up such buildings. Any proposed transfer of these structures is accomplished after any hazardous materials are removed.

Project Contingency ($100,000): These funds are used for unforeseen cost related to construction of FI&R projects. They include construction change orders necessitated by previously unknown economic and site conditions or changes to construction projects due to unknown requirements that develop after a project is under construction.

Project Management and Inspection ($100,000): The funds will be used for costs associated with the provision of construction contract administration and management services including full or part time site inspectors to ensure project quality control. The amount requested includes limited travel related costs for Bureau staff to administer contracts and grants with tribal organizations or commercial contractors.

Standard Form 300
July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2301–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by activities:			
00.01 Education Construction	83,670	111,841	100,539
00.02 Public Safety and Justice	6,978	20,005	16,275
00.03 Resource Management Construction	52,628	72,780	37,908
00.04 Community Development Construction	247	1,393	0
00.05 General Administration	3,996	8,703	8,848
00.06 Tribal Government Construction	15,726	3,192	4,394
00.07 Emergency response	2,211	106	0
00.01 Total direct program	165,456	218,020	167,964
01.01 Reimbursable program	8,924	9,000	3,336
10.00 Total Obligations	174,380	227,020	171,300
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available start of year	(145,526)	(159,412)	(71,413)
22.00 Unobligated balance transferred net			2,500
24.40 Unobligated balance available end of year	159,412	71,413	26,373
39.00 Budget authority (Gross)	188,266	139,021	128,760
Budget authority:			
40.00 Appropriation	179,342	130,270	125,424
40.78 Percentage Reduction Pursuant to PL 103–332		(249)	
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending Authority from offsetting collections	8,924	9,000	3,336
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	174,380	227,020	171,300
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	116,780	137,608	302,636
73.00 Obligated balance transferred, net		0	(5,000)
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	(137,608)	(302,636)	(366,016)
87.00 Outlays (Gross)	153,552	61,992	102,920
Adjustments to budget authority and outlays:			
Deduction for offsetting collections:			
88.00 Federal funds	(8,924)	(9,000)	(3,336)
89.00 Budget Authority (Net)	179,342	130,021	125,424
90.00 Outlays (Net)	144,629	69,002	94,546

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2301–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full–time permanent	4,484	4,852	5,719
11.3 Other than full–time permanent	345	372	438
11.5 Other personnel compensation	181	181	181
11.8 Special personal services payments	22	22	22
11.9 Total personnel compensation	5,032	5,427	6,360
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	985	1,056	1,282
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	238	320	200
22.0 Transportation of things	191	250	160
23.3 Communications, utilities & miscellaneous charges.	208	210	210
24.0 Printing & reproduction	5	5	5
25.2 Other services	122,089	169,325	147,857
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1,035	1,050	990
26.0 Supplies & materials	1,499	1,600	1,300
31.0 Equipment	1,521	1,550	1,400
32.0 Land & structures	2,484	2,800	2,200
41.0 Grants, subsidies, & contributions	5,020	6,000	6,000
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	140,307	189,593	167,964
Reimbursable obligations:			
11.1 Full–time permanent	1,612	1,654	687
11.3 Other than full–time permanent	601	617	397
11.5 Other personnel compensation	92	92	36
11.8 Special personal services payments	21	21	
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,326	2,384	1,120
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	416	429	179
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	94	120	120
22.0 Transportation of things	597	560	118
23.2 Rental payments to others	44	44	4
23.3 Communicatons, util. & Misc	852	855	800
24.0 Printing and reproduction	4	4	0
25.2 Other services	2,885	2,894	920
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,337	1,340	55
31.0 Equipment	254	255	5
32.0 Lands and structures	115	115	15
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	8,924	9,000	3,336

Standard Form 300
July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION (continued)
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2301–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
ALLOCATION TO BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full–time permanent	3,139	3,545	0
11.3 Other than full–time permanent	11	11	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	334	349	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	3,484	3,905	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	688	821	
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	20	0	0
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	90	90	0
22.0 Transportation of things	36	40	0
22.2 Rental payments to others	23	33	0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charg	11	5	0
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	5	0
25.2 Other services	6,581	6,700	0
26.0 Supplies & materials	112	112	0
31.0 Equipment	141	141	0
32.0 Land and structures	13,958	16,575	0
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	25,149	28,427	0
99.9 Total Obligations	174,380	227,020	171,300
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Direct:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full–time equivalent employment	139	151	173
Reimbursable:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full–time equivalent employment	763	756	604

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

For miscellaneous payments to Indian tribes and individuals and for necessary administrative expenses [$77,096,000] $151,025,000, to remain available until expended, of which [$73,051,000] $136,272,000 shall be available for implementation of enacted Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 87-483, 97-293, 101-618, 102-374, 102-441, 102-575, and 103-116, and for implementation of other enacted water rights settlements including not to exceed (1) $14,472,000 for necessary water rights quantification, analysis, and negotiation, (2) $37,200,000, which may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and water resource development activities related to the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 97-293), and (3) $8,000,000 which shall be for the Federal share of the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Claims Settlement, as authorized by section 5(a) of Public Law 103-116; and of which [$1,045,000] $1,085,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Laws 98-500, 99-264, and 100-580; and of which [$3,000,000] $1,000,000 shall be available (1) to liquidate obligations owed tribal and individual Indian payees of any checks canceled pursuant to section 1003 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-86 (101 Stat. 659)), 31 U.S.C. 3334(b), (2) to restore to Individual Indian Monies trust funds, Indian Irrigation Systems, and Indian Power Systems accounts amounts invested in credit unions or defaulted savings and loan associations and which were not Federally insured, [including any interest on these amounts that may have been earned, but was not because of the default], and (3) to reimburse Indian trust fund account holders for losses to their respective accounts where the claim for said loss(es) has been reduced to a judgment or settlement agreement approved by the Department of Justice; and of which $12,668,000 shall be available for payment of interest that may have been earned, but was not paid because of defaults on amounts invested on behalf of Individual Indian Monies account holders in credit unions or defaulted savings and loan associations and which were not Federally insured: *Provided*, That the funds made available for interest payments shall be invested by the Secretary for distribution to Individual Indian Monies account holders based upon a plan developed by the Secretary of the Interior with participation by individual Indian account holder representatives. *(Department of the Interior And Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)*

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Addition: "(1) $14,472,000 for necessary water rights quantification, analysis, and negotiation, (2) $37,200,000, which may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and water resource development activities related to the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 97-293)"

This language identifies the resources for necessary water rights quantification analysis and negotiation activities for future settlements to be enacted by Congress, and identifies the program funds that may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation for project construction. The Bureau and the Tribes would be able to use the Bureau of Reclamation's extensive resources and expertise in managing water-related construction projects.

Addition: "(3) not to exceed"

This language identifies the maximum amount of program funds for the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina's Claims Settlement in accordance with provisions of the Act (Public Law 103-116).

Deletion: "including any interest on these amounts that may have been earned, but was not because of the default"

This language is deleted as a technical correction. Discussion of interest earned can be found elsewhere in the text of the appropriations language.

Deletion: "and"

This language is deleted as a technical correction.

Addition: "; and of which $12,668,000 shall be available for payment of interest that may have been earned, but was not paid because of defaults on amounts invested on behalf of Individual Indian Monies account holders in credit unions or defaulted savings and loan associations and which were not Federally insured: Provided further, That the funds made available for interest payments shall be invested by the Secretary for distribution to Individual Indian Monies account holders based upon a plan developed by the Secretary of the Interior with participation by individual Indian account holder representatives".

This language defines the amount available for interest payments to Individual Indian Monies account holders pursuant to the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-412).

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: **Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians**

	FTE	Amount	*FTE*	Amount
FY 1995 Appropriation Enacted to Date			*22*	**$77,096**
Uncontrollable and Related Cost Changes:				
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raises		6		
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise		24		
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Locality Pay Raise - absorbed		[4]		
CSRS/FERS Retirement costs		6		
Bureau Share of Health Benefits		1		
One Additional Paid Day in FY 1996		3		
One-Time Changes:				
Adjustment for Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation	+10	14,472		
Adjustment for Navajo Indian Irrigation Project		26,649		
Adjustment for Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement		2,278		
Adjustment for Yavapai-Prescott		-300		
Total, Uncontrollable Changes				43,139
Program Changes			+10	30,790
Total Requirements (1996 Request)			**32**	**$151,025**

Justification of Uncontrollable Changes:	1995 Enacted	1996 Request
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raise . .		+6
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1995.		
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise . .		+24
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1996.		
Additional Cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Locality Pay Raise - absorbed		[4]
The amount in brackets represents the additional costs of funding the entire January 1995 locality pay increase for GS and SES employees, and the associated pay raise changes made in other pay series.		
CSRS/FERS Retirement Costs.		+6
The adjustment is for the changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the work force and from changes in the percentage of employee salaries paid to retirement funds. It reflects lower FERS agency charges set for 1996.		
Bureau share of health benefits.		+1
The adjustment is for changes in the government-paid portion of employee health benefit coverage for the Bureau force.		
One additional Paid Day in FY 1996.		+4
The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.		
Justification of One-Time changes		
Water Rights Negotiation/Litigation.	+14,472	
(FTE)		+10
The adjustment transfers the Water Rights Negotiation/ Litigation program funds from the Operation of Indian Programs appropriation to this account.		

	1995 Enacted	1996 Request
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project.	+26,649	
The adjustment transfers the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project resources from Construction to this account.		
Southern Arizona (SAWRSA).		+2,278
The adjustment transfers the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement (SAWRSA) from Construction to this account.		
Yavapai-Prescott.		-300
Funds appropriated in FY 1995 for the one-time costs of the Tribe's relinquishment of central Arizona water are not needed in FY 1996.		

Justification of Program and Performance

Acccount: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements	$(000)	73,051	43,099	20,122	136,272	63,221
	FTE	*0*	*10*	*0*	*10*	*10*
Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	$(000)	1,045	40	0	1,085	40
	FTE	*22*	*0*	*0*	*22*	*0*
Trust Fund Deficiencies	$(000)	3,000	0	10,668	13,668	10,668
Total Requirements	$(000)	77,096	43,139	30,790	151,025	73,929
	FTE	*22*	*10*	*0*	*32*	*10*

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENT FUND

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	$(000)	0	26,649	7,551	34,200	34,200
Ute Indian Rights Settlements	$(000)	20,651	0	4,349	25,000	4,349
Three Affiliated Tribes Recovery Fund	$(000)	6,000	0	0	6,000	0
Jicarilla Settlement Act	$(000)	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Fallon Water Rights Settlement	$(000)	11,200	0	-3,200	8,000	-3,200
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	$(000)	8,000	0	2,000	10,000	2,000
Southern Arizona (SAWRSA)	$(000)	0	2,278	722	3,000	3,000
Water Rights Studies/Negotiations	$(000)	0	14,472	0	14,472	14,472
	FTE	*0*	*10*	*0*	*10*	*10*
Northern Cheyenne	$(000)	16,900	0	8,700	25,600	8,700
Yavapai-Prescott	$(000)	300	-300	0	0	-300
Catawba	$(000)	8,000	0	0	8,000	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	73,051	43,099	20,122	136,272	63,221
	FTE	*0*	*10*	*0*	*10*	*10*

Objectives:

- To fulfill the intent of Congress by securing the right of all water to which each tribe is entitled in order to accomplish the purpose for which its reservation was established.

- To assure that the federal trust responsibility to the affected tribes will be properly discharged in accordance with the highest fiduciary standards.

- To provide a separate source of federal funds to implement the spirit and intent of each water settlement, with the goal of establishing a viable homeland for affected tribes.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($73,051,000): In FY 1995, funds appropriated for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements will be used to implement the specific authorities contained in each of the enacted settlements listed below:

Ute Indian Rights Settlement ($20,651,000): Title V of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-575)* provides for a total settlement of $198.5 million for the Ute Tribe's water rights claims. For tribal farming operations, $45 million is authorized under section 504, payable in three installments, for reservoir, stream, habitat, and road improvements, $28.5 million is authorized under sections 505(a), (b), (c), and (f) $125 million is authorized in three annual installments under section 506(a) for the Tribal Development Fund. All funding under the Act is indexed to January 1991. FY 1994 funding provided about $14.7 million to begin the necessary planning and land appraisals and to upgrade individual farming operations; and $2.5 million for stream rehabilitation planning and securing a permanent water supply for Bottle Hollow. In FY 1995, about $15.2 million will be used for improving tribal farming operations and $5.5 million will be used for stream improvements.

Three Affiliated Tribes Recovery Fund ($6,000,000): Title XXXV of *Public Law 102-575* provides that $60 million shall be deposited into the Economic Recovery Fund of the Three Affiliated Tribes to be paid in 10 annual installments. The $6 million appropriated in FY 1995 provides the second installment payment, and the $6 million requested in FY 1996 will provide for the third installment payment.

Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act ($2,000,000): The Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act (*Public Law 102-441*) establishes a Jicarilla Apache Water Resources Development Trust Fund of $6 million to be paid in three equal annual installments. In FY 1994, $2 million was used for the study and investigation of water resources development projects and payment of the Tribe's prorated operation and maintenance costs. In FY 1995, $2 million was deposited into the Jicarilla Apache Water Resources Development Trust Fund for continuation of the ongoing study of water resources development projects and payment of the Tribe's prorated operation and maintenance costs. The $2 million requested in FY 1996 will provide the final installment payment.

Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Act ($11,200,000): The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Indian Tribes Water Settlement Act of 1990 (*Public Law 101-618*) provides for a total settlement of $43 million for water rights claims of the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribes to be paid in six annual installments: $3 million in FY 1992 and $8 million in fiscal years 1993 through 1997. Through FY 1995, $27 million in installment payments have been made. In FY 1994, $3.2 million was appropriated for work on the closure of the TJ Drain, the major source of water pollution entering Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, and the provision of alternative drainage. In FY 1995, $3.2 million will be used for closure of TJ Drain and purchase of water rights for wetlands on the Fallon Reservation, pursuant to *Public Law 101-618*, Section 206. Based on current engineering plans, the FY 1995 funding is sufficient to complete the closure of TJ Drain.

Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement ($8,000,000): *Public Law 101-618* provides for a total settlement of $65 million for the water rights claims of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe. Two trust funds were established by section 208: the Pyramid Lake Fisheries Fund, for which the required funding of $25 million was provided in FY 1992, and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Economic Development Fund, for which the total authorized funding of $40 million is being paid in five equal installments. Through FY 1995, $24.7 million was deposited into the Pyramid Lake Paiute Economic Development Fund, including $700,000 in interest payments made in FY 1994.

Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement ($16,900,000): The Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserve Water Settlement Act of 1992 (*Public Law 102-374*) provides for the establishment of a $21.5 million trust fund for the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe and an additional $32.5 million to be placed in the trust fund for the enlargement and repair of the Tongue River Dam Project. In FY 1995, $16.9 million was deposited into the Northern Cheyenne Fund, including $9.5 million for enlargement and repairs to the Tongue River Dam.

Yavapai-Prescott ($300,000): Funds appropriated in FY 1995 provided for investigation and development of facilities needed to utilize tribal water supplies effectively in the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe's relinquishing its Central Arizona Project water pursuant to the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act (*P.L. 103-434*).

Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina Claims Settlement ($8,000,000): FY 1995 funds provided the first of four annual installment payments of $8 million as authorized under *Public Law 103-116* to implement the Catawba Indian Tribe of South Carolina's land claims settlement. The $8 million requested in FY 1996 will provide for the second installment.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Adm.)	$(000)	596	26	0	622	26
	FTE	*14*	*0*	*0*	*14*	*0*
Old Age Assistance Administration	$(000)	216	9	0	225	9
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement	$(000)	233	5	0	238	5
	FTE	*4*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	1,045	40	0	1,085	40
	FTE	22	*0*	*0*	22	*0*

Objective: To compensate Indian individuals and tribes for divested ownership of land and other specified purposes as authorized by enacted legislation and court settlements.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,045,000; FTE 22): Plans and accomplishments for these programs are described in the narratives below:

White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act ($596,000; FTE 14): Funds are used to investigate and verify questionable transfers of land by which individual Indian allottees, or their heirs, were divested of ownership and to achieve the payment of compensation to said allottees or heirs in accordance with the Act (*Public Law 99-264*). Over 2,500 compensation payments will be made in FY 1995.

Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act ($216,000; FTE 4): Funds are used to identify, notify, and compensate individuals entitled to payment under the Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act (*Public Law 98-500*), complete work relating to any remaining claims, and locate and compensate individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.

Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act ($233,000; FTE 4): Funds are used for administrative expenses associated with the completion of section 4(c)(d) and 6(c) of the Hoopa-Hurok Settlement Act (*Public Law 101-580*), the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Roll.

TRUST FUND DEFICIENCIES

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Trust Fund Deficiencies	$(000)	3,000	0	10,668	13,668	+10,668

Objectives:

- To reimburse tribes and/or individual Indians for principal and interest losses due to under-recovery of trust funds invested with failed financial institutions.
- To reimburse Indian tribal and individual trust fund account holders for losses to their respective accounts where the claim for said loss(es) has been reduced to a judgement and/or settlement agreement approved by the Department of Justice.
- To liquidate obligations owed tribal and individual Indian payees for any U.S. Treasury checks canceled pursuant to section 1003 of the Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987 [*Public Law 100-86, 101 Stat. 659, 31 U.S.C. 3334(b)*].

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($3,000,000): The federal government is obligated by statute and treaty to properly discharge its fiduciary responsibilities to tribes and individual Indians, including accounting for Indian trust funds and accurately maintaining the trust corpus through prudent management and investment of funds, as appropriate, to maximize income to the extent possible. These funds will be used to pay for principal and interest losses related to failed financial institutions; and to reimburse Indian trust fund account holders for losses to their respective accounts where the claim for said loss(es) has been reduced to a judgment and/or settlement agreement approved by the Department of Justice and to liquidate obligations owed tribal and individual Indian payees for canceled U.S. Treasury checks.

Justification of FY 1996 Program Changes:

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Indian Land and Water Claims Settlements:			
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	$(000)	34,200	+7,551
Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement	$(000)	3,000	+722
Ute Indian Rights Settlement	$(000)	25,000	+4,349
Northern Cheyenne	$(000)	25,600	+8,700
Fallon Water Rights Settlement	$(000)	8,000	-3,200
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	$(000)	10,000	+2,000
Trust Fund Deficiencies	$(000)	13,668	+10,668
Total Requirements	$(000)	119,468	+30,790

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements (+$20,122,000):

Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (+$7,551,000): In FY 1995, the $26,649,000 appropriated under the Construction account is being used for correction of hydraulic system and canal deficiencies; modification of Gallegos Substation; and the construction of Gallegos Discharge Line, Burnham Lateral Reach 1, Schedule 2, Gravity Main Canal Enlargement, Gallegos Pumping Plant Prime, and Gallegos Pumping Plant Motors. The FY 1996 request of $34.2 million will be used to continue the design, construction, and new award activities, as follows: pre-award activities for Gallegos Dam and Reservoir; continued construction of Gallegos Pumping Plant; continued rehabilitation of the main canal system and the correction of other transfer deficiencies; start of construction of the electrical distribution system serving Block 8; and continued studies for Section 7 consultation. The requested funding level would allow for the continued construction of the various Gallegos Pumping Plant features and the start of construction of Block 8 pumping plant and pipe laterals. This work is essential in order to begin irrigation of a portion of Block 8 lands in 1998. The achievement of this goal will be highly beneficial to the Navajo Nation and support the economic development plans. The funds may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (+$722,000): In FY 1995, $2,278,000 was appropriated under the Construction account to continue the construction activities of the water delivery and distribution system facilities initiated in 1994 for the delivery of Central Arizona project water to the Tohono O'odham Reservation as required by *Public Law 97-293*. The $3 million requested for FY 1996 will be used to complete the design of the new Shuck Toak Farm; to complete design of bank stabilization and sinkhole investigations at the existing San Xavier Farm; and to continue minor activities to assist the Tohono O'odham Nation to resolve their legal concerns over their water rights. The funds may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Ute Indian Rights Settlement (+$4,349,000): The $25 million request for FY 1996 will provide $19.5 million to fulfill requirements for farming operations and $5.5 million for stream improvements, in accordance with the provisions of *Public Law 102-575*. The additional funds requested for FY 1996 represent the inflation adjustment required under the statute. No funds are requested in 1996 for the Tribal Development Fund.

Title V of *Public Law 102-575* provides for a total settlement of $198,500,000 (January 1991) for the Ute Tribe's water rights claims. For Tribal farming operations, $45,000,000 is authorized under section 504; for reservoir, stream, habitat, and road improvements, $28,500,000 is authorized under sections 505(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g); and $125,000,000 is authorized in three annual installments under section 506(a) for the Tribal Development Fund.

The requested funding level would allow selected activities authorized under Title V of *Public Law 102-575* to continue, while delaying initiation of payments to the Development Fund. Once initiated, payments to the Development Fund must be made in three equal installments of $41,667,000 (indexed to current price levels) in order to avoid interest payments that would score against the discretionary cap.

The 1996 request allows for funding sections 504 and 505 as the first priority so these requirements are fulfilled before the Fund payments begin.

Northern Cheyenne Indian Reserved Water Rights Settlement (+$8,700,000): The $25.6 million requested for FY 1996 will provide $18.2 million for the modification of the Tongue River Dam and $7.4 million for the Northern Cheyenne trust fund to be used for land and natural resources administration, planning, and development within the reservation, land acquisition, and other purposes, as determined by the Tribe, in accordance with the provisions of *Public Law 102-374*.

Funding for Tongue River Dam is required to complete modifications of this dam on schedule. The Compact between the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the State, the Federal Government, and the Settlement Act that ratifies it, specifies that the Tongue River Dam Project must be completed by September 30, 1998. If the project is not completed by that date, agreements reached under the compact are null and void. Based on Bureau of Reclamation construction trends and the August 1994 cost index, current cost estimates for funds authorized by the Act are $57.4 million, including $21.5 million for the tribal fund, $32.4 million for the Tongue River Dam, and $3.5 million for fish and wildlife enhancement. The FY 1996 request of $25.6 will bring the total appropriated for this settlement to $42.5 million ($27.7 for Tongue River Dam and $14.8 million for the tribal funds).

Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribal Settlement Act (-$3,200,000): The $8 million requested for FY 1996 will provide the fifth of the six annual installment payments required by *Public Law 101-618*. The $3.2 million reduction represents anticipated completion of TJ Drain.

Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement (+$2,000,000): Within the $10 million request, $8 million will be used for the fourth installment for the Pyramid Lake Paiute

Economic Development trust fund, in accordance with the provisions of *Public Law 101-618*. The remaining $2 million will be used to purchase Truckee River water rights to support the recovery of Cui-ui and Lahonton cutthroat trout (endangered and threatened fish addressed in Section 207) by providing water for spawning flows, instream flows for improved riparian habitat, improvement of water quality, and raising the water level of Pyramid Lake.

Trust Fund Deficiencies (+$10,668,000): Within the $13,668,000 requested for FY 1996, $1 million is to continue reimbursing account holders for losses where the claim for such losses has been reduced to a judgment or settlement agreement approved by the Department of Justice. The $12,668,000 requested is for payments to IIM account holders for interest earned but not paid because of defaults in institutions that were not federally insured, pursuant to the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 *(Public Law 103-412)*. The following table provides detail of the use of funds appropriated to date for trust fund deficiencies.

Type or Payment	FY 1993 ($000)	FY 1994 ($000)	FY 1995 ($000)
Failed Institutions:			
Principal	1,066	3,139	1,769
Interest	0	0	0
Claims & Settlements	948	2	1,231
Mass Cancellation	845	0	0
Overdrafts	0	0	0
Total	2,859	3,141	3,000

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2303–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by activities:			
1. White Earth Settlement Act administration	626	596	622
2. Old Age Assistance Claims Settlement Act	550	620	225
3. Hoopa Yurok Settlement	167	633	238
4. Zuni Land Conservation Act	9,000	--	--
5. Fallon Water Rights Settlement and T.J. Drain	8,000	11,200	8,000
6. Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	8,700	8,000	10,000
7. Fort Hall Water Rights Settlement	5,216	--	--
8. Fort McDowell Water Rights Settlement	1,285	--	--
9. Trust fund deficiencies	3,598	3,000	13,668
10. Penobscot Settlement	215	--	--
11. Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement	--	--	3,000
12. Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement	17,198	20,651	25,000
13. San Carlos Apache Water Rights Settlement	38,400	--	--
14. Jicarilla Apache Water Rights Settlement	2,000	2,000	2,000
15. Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	--	--	34,200
16. Three Affiliated Tribes Compensation Act	6,000	6,000	6,000
17. Water Rights Studies/Negotiations	--	--	14,472
18. Northern Cheyenne	--	16,900	25,600
19. Yavapai–Prescott	--	300	--
20. Catawba	--	8,000	8,000
21. Crow Boundary Settlement Act	--	2,675	--
10.00 Total obligations	100,955	80,575	151,025
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	(5,578)	(7,882)	(7,078)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	7,882	7,078	7,078
39.00 Budget authority (gross)	103,259	79,771	151,025
Budget authority:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	103,259	77,096	151,025
Permanent:			
60.00 Appropriation (definite)	--	2,675	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	100,955	80,575	151,025
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Treasury balance	315	182	4,835
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Treasury balance	(182)	(4,835)	(12,227)
90.00 Outlays	101,088	75,922	143,633

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2303–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full–time permanent	636	659	1,000
11.3 Other than full–time positions	63	66	100
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6	6	6
11.8 Special personnel services payments	20	20	20
11.9 Total personnel compensation	725	751	1,126
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	152	153	181
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	21	20	20
22.0 Transportation of things	–1	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	15	15	15
25.2 Other services	11	20	14,110
26.0 Supplies and materials	14	15	15
31.0 Equipment	28	25	25
32.0 Lands and Structures			
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and contributions	99,991	79,573	98,852
44.0 Refunds	–1	0	0
99.9 Subtotal, direct obligations	100,955	80,575	114,347
ALLOCATION TO THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION:			
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full–time permanent	--	--	3,637
11.3 Other than full–time permanent	--	--	12
11.5 Other personnel compensation	--	--	349
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	0	3,998
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	--	--	841
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	--	--	90
22.0 Transportation of things	--	--	40
23.2 Rental payments to Others	--	--	41
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	--	--	6
24.0 Printing and reproduction	--	--	5
25.2 Other services	--	--	14,328
26.0 Supplies and materials	--	--	112
31.0 Equipment	--	--	141
32.0 Lands and structures	--	--	17,076
99.0 Subtotal obligations, allocation account, direct obligations	0	0	36,678
99.99 Total obligations	100,955	80,575	151,025

Appropriation Summary Statement

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

[Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund

For Navajo tribal rehabilitation and improvement activities in accordance with the provisions of section 32(d) of Public Law 93-531, as amended (25 U.S.C. 640d-30), including necessary administrative expenses, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.] (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1995*).

Justification of Proposed Language Change

Deletion: "For Navajo tribal rehabilitation and improvement activities in accordance with the provisions of section 32(d) of Public Law 93-531, as amended (25 U.S.C. 640d-30), including necessary administrative expenses, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended."

This language is deleted since funding is not being requested for this program in FY 1995.

Program and Performance

Payments to the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund were made in fiscal years 1991 through 1995 pursuant to section 640d-30 of *Public Law 93-531*. Funds are used to improve the economic, social, and educational condition of Navajo families affected by the relocation program. No further appropriation is requested as the authority will expire on September 30, 1995.

Justification of Program Change

Program Element	FY 1995 Enacted To Date	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	$1,996	0	-1,996

Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund (-1,996,000): *Public Law 93-531*, as amended, Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act, authorized annual appropriations of up to $10 million in FY 1990-95 for the Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund. The trust fund is a no interest loan fund for the purpose of offsetting adverse impacts attributed to relocation as a result of the Act. Income form the surface and mineral estate of the Paragon Ranch properties in New Mexico to be acquired by the Navajo Nation under the Act is to be used to reimburse the U.S. Treasury for appropriations made from the General Fund. During FY 1990-95, appropriations totalling $16,192,000 have been deposited into the fund. To date, no reimbursements have been made by the tribe.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NAVAJO REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-2368-0-1-452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	2,466	1,996	--
Financing:			
39.00 Budget authority (gross)	2,466	1,996	--
Budget authority:			
Current			
40.00 Appropriation	2,466	2,000	--
40.75 Reduction Pursuant to P.L. 103-332	0	(4)	--
43.00 Appropriation (total)	2,466	1,996	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	2,466	1,996	--
90.00 Outlays	2,466	1,996	--

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
NAVAJO REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2368–0–1–452	1994 Estimate	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
41.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..............	2,466	1,996	--

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises

14-2369-0-1-452

For payment of management and technical assistance requests associated with loans and grants approved under the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended, [$1,970,000] $1,966,000. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995*.)

Appropriation Language Citation

25 U.S.C. 1541: Authorizes management and technical assistance for loan recipients.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises

14-2369-0-1-452

Program and Performance

This activity provides technical assistance for economic enterprises through contracts with the private sector or with other Federal agencies. Feasibility studies for marketing new products, training of applicants, development of business plans, and loan packaging are some of the services provided.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises	$(000)	1,966	0	0	1,966	0

Objective: To provide management expertise and technical assistance for economic projects and business development.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($1,966,000): When special expertise or technical assistance is necessary to support economic projects or business development, the Bureau determines whether such assistance can be provided in-house or by other sources at no cost. When this assistance is not available or the potential grantee has exhausted all potential sources of funding, the Area Offices contract for such assistance. Priority is given to those businesses funded under the Indian Financing Act of 1974 to ensure that these loans and grants will be successful.

Technical assistance grants may fund financial business analysis, feasibility or market studies, business plan development, loan packaging, independent business valuations or other highly specialized services. These grants may also fund one-time specialized management expertise; technical training of tribal members to operate businesses; or, unique circumstances which require an equity-type infusion. In FY 1995, the Bureau anticipates making 65 grants, averaging $30,000 each. These grants will provide technical assistance to 65 tribes, tribal organizations, individual Indians, or Alaska natives with economic development programs.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2369–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Progam by activities:			
00.01 Technical Assistance	1,694	1,966	1,966
10.00 Total obligations	1,694	1,966	1,966
Financing:			
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	276	0	0
39.00 Budget authority	1,970	1,966	1,966
Budget authority:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,970	1,970	1,966
40.75 Procurement reduction pursuant to P.L. 103–332	0	(4)	0
43.00 Appropriation (total)	1,970	1,966	1,966
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	1,694	1,966	1,966
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	1,088	1,611	1,609
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	(1,611)	(1,609)	(1,607)
77.00 Adjustment in expired accounts	(41)		
90.00 Outlays	1,130	1,968	1,968

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF INDIAN ENTERPRISES

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2369–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full–time permanent	43		
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	77	10	10
25.2 Other services	463	365	365
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	1	1
31.0 Equipment	5	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1,101	1,589	1,589
99.9 Total obligations	1,694	1,966	1,966

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account

14-4409-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated prior to 1992. This account is shown on a cash basis. All new activity in this program in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) is recorded in corresponding program and financing accounts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity:	Indian Direct Loan Program
Subactivity:	Indian Direct Loan Program
Appropriation:	Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account

Objectives:

- To collect repayments, interest, and fees from borrowers of pre-1992 direct loans.
- To pay defaults and interest supplements.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments: The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*) changed the Revolving Fund for Loans to a Liquidating Account for loans made prior to FY 1992. Receipts from loans made from 1935 to 1991 are deposited into the Revolving Fund and returned to the General Fund of the U. S. Treasury. The liquidating account does not make new loan disbursements. Beginning in FY 1992, the cost of all new loan activity is defined as the estimated long-term cost to the Government, calculated on a net present value basis, excluding administrative expenses. These costs are reflected in direct loan Program and Financing Accounts.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4409–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Progam by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	25	200	0
Financing:			
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	(10)	(2,910)	
24.90 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance	2,910		
27.00 Capital transfer to general fund		9,030	7,500
68.00 Permanent Budget authority	2,925	6,320	7,500
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	25	200	0
72.90 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Fund balance	179	178	0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Fund balance	(178)	0	0
87.00 Outlays (gross)	26	378	0
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Collections of loans	937	(4,200)	(4,000)
88.40 Revenues, interest on loans	(3,862)	(2,120)	(3,500)
88.90 Total, offsetting collections	(2,925)	(6,320)	(7,500)
89.00 Budget authority (net)			
90.00 Outlays (net)	(2,898)	(5,942)	(7,500)

Object Classification

Direct obligations			
33.0 Investments and loans	11	200	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	14		
99.9 Total obligations	25	200	0

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

Status of Direct Loans (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4409–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
12.10 Outstanding, start of year	79,561	75,831	69,311
12.31 Disbursements	11	200	
12.51 Repayments	(2,500)	(4,200)	(4,000)
1262 Adjustments: Discount on loan asset sales to the public or discounted	3,081		
12.63 Write–offs for default: Direct loans	(4,322)	(2,520)	(3,200)
12.90 Outstanding, end of year	75,831	69,311	62,111

Statement of Operations (in thousands of dollars)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
01.01 Revenue	3,862	2,120	3,500
01.02 Expense	(4,322)	(2,520)	(3,200)
01.09 Net income or loss (–)	(460)	(400)	300

Balance Sheet (in thousands of dollars)

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
ASSETS:			
11.01 Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury	3,580		
Net value of assets related to pre–1992 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable:			
16.01 Direct loans, gross	75,831	69,311	62,111
16.99 Value of assets related to direct loans	75,831	69,311	62,111
19.99 Total assets	79,411	69,311	62,111
NET POSITION:			
31.00 Appropriated capital	(155)	(3,608)	(3,608)
32.00 Invested capital	80,026	73,319	65,419
33.00 Cumulative results of operations	(460)	(400)	300
39.99 Total net position	79,411	69,311	62,111
49.99 Total liabilities and net position	79,411	69,311	62,111

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

[Indian Direct Loan Program Account

For the cost, as defined in section 13201 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, including the cost of modifying loans, of expert assistance loans authorized by the Act of November 4, 1963, as amended, and the cost of direct loans authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended, $2,484,000: *Provided*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $10,890,000.] *(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 1995.)*

Justification of Proposed Language Change

Deletion: "For the cost, as defined in section 13201 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, including the cost of modifying loans, of expert assistance loans authorized by the Act of November 4, 1963, as amended, and the cost of direct loans authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended, $2,484,000: *Provided*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $10,890,000."

This language is deleted as funding is not being requested for this program in FY 1996.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Direct Loan Program Account

14-2627-0-1-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, the subsidy costs associated with direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year), as well as administrative expenses of this program. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Direct Loan Program Account

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll -able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Direct Loan Subsidy	$(000)	2,479	0	-2,479	0	-2,479
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,479	0	-2,479	0	-2,479

Objective: To provide loans to tribally-owned enterprises or Indian-owned businesses.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($2,479,000): The Bureau will make direct loans to Indian tribes, Indian organizations, and individual Indians for-profit economic enterprises under the authority of the Indian Financing Act. The Bureau will also lend funds to tribes needing expert assistance to defend claim settlements.

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records the subsidy costs associated with direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year). The subsidy amounts are estimated as a long-term cost to the Government (i.e. disbursements, projected defaults, fees, recoveries, interest subsidies) calculated on a present value basis; and, transferred to the Direct Loan Financing Account as loans are disbursed.

The FY 1995 appropriations will subsidize up to $10,890,000 in direct loans. Direct loans will average approximately $280,000 and fund a diverse range of businesses in manufacturing and service industries. Examples of previously funded businesses including the Shoalwater Bay Tribe's Oyster Farm, the Seminole Tribe's Citrus Groves. and individually-owned businesses such as grocery stores, farms, and a bowling alley.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Direct Loan Subsidy	$(000)	0	-2,479

Direct Loan Subsidy (-$2,479,000): No new direct loans will be issued in FY 1996. Increased reliance on guaranteed loans will be encouraged which require private sector lending and increased borrower equity investment.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2627–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Progam by activities:			
00.01 Direct loan subsidy	2,222	2,479	--
00.09 Administrative expenses	0		--
10.00 Total obligations	2,222	2,479	--
Financing:			
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	262	0	--
39.00 Budget authority	2,484	2,479	--
Budget authority:			
40.00 Appropriation	2,484	2,484	--
40.75 Percentage reduction pursuant to P.L. 103–332	0	(5)	--
43.00 Appropriation (total)	2,484	2,479	--
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	2,222	2,479	
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	769	627	507
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	(627)	(507)	(507)
90.00 Outlays	2,364	2,599	0

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Credit Subsidy Data – Policy
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2627–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct loan levels supportable by subsidy budget authority:			
11.59 Total direct loan levels	10,890	10,868	
Direct loan subsidy (in percent):			
13.29 Weighted average subsidy rate	22.81	23.00	
Direct loan subsidy budget authority:			
13.39 Total subsidy budget authority	2,484	2,479	
Direct loan subsidy outlays:			
13.49 Total subsidy outlays	2,364	2,479	

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2,222	2,479	
99.9 Total obligations	2,222	2,479	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Direct Loan Financing Account

14-4416-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Direct Loan Financing Account

Objective: To collect subsidy appropriations from the program account, borrow unsubsidized portions from Treasury, disburse new loans, collect repayments, and repay with interest money borrowed from Treasury.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments: The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-262*) combined three separate accounts into one fund to make loans for economic development to Indian tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives. Prior to the Credit Reform Act of 1990, the Bureau's revolving loan fund operated on collections of principal and interest from prior year loans. The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*) substantially changed the manner in which credit programs are funded. Beginning in FY 1992, the Bureau's Direct Loan Program operated on appropriations for subsidies and borrowings from the Department of Treasury. Collections of these loans are used to repay Treasury with interest.

This non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations in any year.) The amounts in this account are accumulated (i.e escrow) and are not included in the budget totals.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4416–0–3–452		1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
	Progam by activities:			
00.01	Direct loans	10,350	10,890	--
00.02	Interest on Treasury borrowing	1,380	476	--
10.00	Total obligations	11,730	11,366	0
	Financing:			
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	(71)	(912)	--
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	912		--
39.00	Financing authority (gross)	12,571	10,454	0
	Financing authority:			
67.15	Authority to borrow (permanent, indefinite)	8,499	7,588	--
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections	4,165	2,969	--
68.00	Portion applied to debt reduction	(93)	(103)	--
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total)	4,072	2,866	0
	Relation of obligations to financing disbursements:			
71.00	Total obligations	11,730	11,366	--
72.90	Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Fund balance	2,139	2,533	--
74.90	Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Fund balance	(2,533)		--
83.10	Adjustments, net			
87.00	Outlays (gross)	11,336	13,899	0
	Adjustments to financing authority and financing disbursements:			
	Offsetting collections from:			
88.00	Payments from program accounts	(2,759)	(1,750)	--
88.25	Interest on uninvested funds	(321)	(200)	--
	Non–Federal sources:			
88.40	Collections of loans	(711)	(619)	--
88.40	Revenues, interest on loans	(374)	(400)	--
89.90	Total, offsetting collections	(4,165)	(2,969)	0
89.00	Financing authority (net)	8,406	7,485	--
90.00	Financing disbursements	7,173	10,930	--

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Status of Direct Loans (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4416-0-3-452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on obligations:			
11.11 Limitation on direct loans	10,890	10,890	--
11.12 Unobligated direct loan limitation			
11.50 Total direct loan obligations	10,890	10,890	0
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
12.10 Outstanding, start of year	19,587	27,027	22,135
12.31 Disbursements: Direct loan disbursements	(3,324)	(14,336)	--
12.51 Repayments: Repayments and prepayments	(1,085)	(1,019)	--
12.63 Write-offs for default: Direct loans	10,350	10,890	--
12.64 Other adjustments, net	1,499	(427)	(2,147)
12.90 Outstanding, end of year	27,027	22,135	19,988
61.00 Interest paid to Treasury	(476)	(1,079)	(1,556)
62.00 Comparable Maturity (in years)			16

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Balance Sheet (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4416–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
ASSETS:			
11.01 Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury	1,132	100	--
Net value of assets related to pre–1992 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable:			
16.01 Direct loans, gross	27,027	22,135	19,988
16.03 Allowance for estimated uncollectible loans and interest (–)			
19.99 Total assets	28,159	22,235	19,988
LIABILITIES:			
21.04 Federal liabilities: Accounts payable	25,011	19,735	18,488
29.99 Total liabilities	25,011	19,735	18,488
NET POSITION:			
33.00 Cumulative results of operations	3,148	2,500	1,500
49.99 Total liabilities and net position	28,159	22,235	19,988

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN DIRECT LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Object Classfication (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4416–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
53.30 Investments and loans	10,350	10,890	
54.30 Interest and dividends	1,380	476	
99.99 Total obligations	11,730	11,366	0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account

14-4410-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from loan guarantees committed prior to 1992. This account is shown on a cash basis. All new activity in this program in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year) is recorded in corresponding program and financing accounts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Fund Liquidating Account

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
BA Permanent, Interest Subsidies	$(000)	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Defaulted Loans	$(000)	9,000	0	0	9,000	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	11,000	0	0	11,000	0

Objective: To pay defaults and interest supplements related to pre-1992 guaranteed loans.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments: This account is the Liquidating Account for loans guaranteed prior to FY 1992. Receipts related to pre-1992 loans are used to offset losses from defaulted loans. Since FY 1992, funding for defaults and interest supplements associated with these loans is through the permanent indefinite authority afforded pre-1992 obligations under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Post-1991 loans are financed through Guaranteed Loan Program Account, and Financing Account established in FY 1992.

Interest Subsidies: To support loans guaranteed between FY 1976 and 1992, $2.0 million is estimated to be needed for interest subsidies.

Losses on Defaulted Loans: As of September 30, 1994, $75 million has been paid for defaulted loans since 1975. Collections on defaulted loans amount to $12 million. As of September 30, 1994, the balance on active guaranteed loans outstanding totals $145.5 million, with a contingent liability (i.e., portion guaranteed) of $123.5 million.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4410–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Progam by activities:			
00.01 Interest subsidy expense	6,959	5,025	5,050
01.01 Capital investment	(2,134)	2,322	2,450
10.00 Total obligations	4,825	7,347	7,500
Financing:			
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	0	(13,787)	
24.90 Unobligation balance available, end of year	13,787		
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring		5,124	
27.00 Capital transfer to general fund	0	13,787	5,250
39.00 Budget authority (gross)	18,612	12,471	12,750
60.05 Budget authority: Permanent Appropriation (indefinite)	11,000	11,000	11,000
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections	7,612	1,471	1,750
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	4,825	7,347	7,500
72.90 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Fund balance	4,455	3,668	2,423
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Fund balance	(3,668)	(2,423)	(2,109)
87.00 Outlays (gross)	5,612	8,592	7,814
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections from: Offsetting collections from: Premiums, repayments etc. on guaranteed loans	(7,612)	(1,471)	(1,750)
89.00 Budget authority (net)	11,000	11,000	11,000
90.00 Outlays (net)	(2,001)	7,121	6,064

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

Status of Direct Loans (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4410–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
12.10 Outstanding, start of year	44,766	37,190	36,964
3	4,354	4,524	4,222
12.51 Repayments and prepayments	(6,150)	(120)	(120)
Adjustments:			
12.63 Write–offs for default–Direct Loans	(5,300)	(4,900)	(4,150)
12.64 Other adjustments, net	(480)	270	270
12.90 Outstanding, end of year	37,190	36,964	37,186

Status of Guaranteed Loans (in thousands of dollars)

22.10 Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding, start of year	157,397	145,507	134,304
22.51 Repayments and prepayments	(7,612)	(6,176)	(5,763)
22.61 Terminations for default that result in loans receivable	(4,356)	(5,027)	(4,691)
22.64 Other adjustments, net	78		
22.90 Outstanding, end of year	145,507	134,304	123,850
Memorandum:			
22.99 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year	123,530	114,060	105,174
Addendum:			
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in loans receivable:			
23.10 loans outstanding, start of year	5,063	9,419	14,446
23.31 Disbursements for guaranteed loan claims	4,356	5,027	4,691
23.90 Outstanding, end of year	9,419	14,446	19,137

Statement of Operations (in thousands of dollars)

01.01 Revenue	6,995	1,168	1,750
01.02 Expense	(9,018)	(6,692)	(6,500)
01.09 Net income or loss (–)	(2,023)	(5,524)	(4,750)
01.91 Total revenues	6,995	1,168	1,750
01.92 Total expenses	(9,018)	(6,692)	(6,500)
01.99 Total income or loss	(2,023)	(5,524)	(4,750)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

Balance Sheet (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4410–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
ASSETS:			
11.01 Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury	17,456	2,423	2,501
12.07 Non- Federal assets: Advances and prepayment	136	443	460
Net value of assets related to pre–1992 direct loans receivable			
16.01 Direct loans, gross	37,190	36,964	37,186
16.04 Direct loans and interest receivable, net	37,190	36,964	37,186
16.99 Value of assets related to direct loans	37,190	36,964	37,186
19.99 Total assets	54,782	39,830	40,147
LIABILITIES:			
22.01 Non–Federal liabilities	1	10	10
29.99 Total liabilities	1	10	10
NET POSITION:			
31.00 Appropriated capital	20,986	22,850	23,999
32.00 Invested capital	35,818	22,494	20,888
33.00 Cumulative results of operations	(2,023)	(5,524)	(4,750)
39.99 Total net position	54,781	39,820	40,137
49.99 Total liabilities and net position	54,782	39,830	40,147

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND LIQUIDATING ACCOUNT

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–4410–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
51.11 Personnel Compensation	12		
51.21 Civilian personnel benefits	1		
52.10 Travel and transportation of persons	1		
52.33 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	11	10
52.52 Other services	17	15	12
52.60 Supplies and materials	1	19	15
53.10 Equipment	1	1	
53.30 Investments and loans	9	(1)	
54.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	(2,134)	5,014	5,013
54.20 Insurance claims and indemnities	6,915	2,288	2,450
99.90 Total obligations	4,825	7,347	7,500

Appropriation Language

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

For the cost of guaranteed loans $8,784,000 as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided*, That such costs including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as amended: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal any part of which is to be guaranteed not to exceed $70,100,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the guaranteed loan programs, [$906,000] $900,000. *(Deparment of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)*

Appropriation Language Citation

2 U.S.C. 661: The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

25 U.S.C. 1451 et seq: The Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

14-2628-0-1-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records, for this program, the subsidy costs associated with loan guarantees committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year), as well as administrative expenses of this program. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis. Loan guarantees would be targeted to projects with an emphasis on manufacturing, business services, and tourism (hotels, motels, restaurants) providing increased economic development on Indian reservations.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Administrative Expenses	$(000)	688	13	0	701	13
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*
Technical Assistance	$(000)	200	0	0	200	0
Guaranteed Loan Subsidy	$(000)	8,784	0	0	8,784	0
Total Requirements	$(000)	9,672	13	0	9,685	13
	FTE	*7*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*0*

Objective: To provide loan guarantees to lending institutions which are assisting tribally-owned enterprises and Indian owned businesses.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($9,671,000; FTE 7): The Bureau will guarantee loans made by private lenders to Indian tribes, Indian-owned corporations, partnerships, cooperative associations and individual Indians or Alaska Natives.

Administrative Expenses ($687,000); FTE 7): The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*) established this account to support the administrative costs of servicing guaranteed loans made prior to FY 1992 for which funds were appropriated under the Indian Guaranty and Insurance Fund. This account also provides administrative costs for Central Office and Area Offices, including supplementing salaries, travel, servicing or collecting on accounts, and related contracts for independent program or loan review.

Technical Assistance ($200,000): When special expertise or technical assistance is necessary to support current or potential recipients of Guaranteed Loans, the Bureau's Area Offices will determine whether such assistance can be provided in-house, by other Government sources or by the lender at no cost. Where this assistance is not available, the Bureau contracts for such assistance. These grants will include funding for accounting audits, specialized management, environmental studies or other unique technical assistance.

Guaranteed Loan Subsidy ($8,784,000): Subsidy payments are made to the Guaranteed Loan Financing Account as loans are disbursed. The FY 1996 budget request will subsidize up to $70,100,000 in guaranteed loan commitments, 49 percent more than in FY 1995. Under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the subsidy amounts are estimated as a long-term cost to the Government such as disbursements, projected defaults, fees, recoveries, and interest subsidies; calculated on a net present value basis. The increase is due to improved program monitoring and management.

Loan guarantees will average approximately $600,000 and fund a diverse range of business in manufacturing and service industries such as fisheries, commercial contractors, building suppliers, resorts, fuel distributors, health care, and computers.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2628–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Progam by activities:			
00.01 Guaranteed loan subsidy	6,934	8,784	8,784
00.09 Administrative expenses	443	887	900
10.00 Total obligations	7,377	9,671	9,684
Financing:			
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	2,313	0	0
39.00 Budget authority	9,690	9,671	9,684
Budget authority:			
40.00 Appropriation	9,690	9,690	9,684
40.75 Percentage reduction pursuant to P.L. 103–332	0	(19)	0
43.00 Appropriation (total)	9,690	9,671	9,684
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	7,377	9,671	9,684
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	8,049	12,758	12,743
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Treasury balance	(12,758)	(12,743)	(12,753)
77.00 Adjustment in expired account	(3)		
90.00 Outlays	2,665	9,686	9,674

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Credit Subsidy Data – Policy
(in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2628–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Guaranteed loan levels supportable by Subsidy budget authority:			
21.59 Total Loan Guarantee levels......................	69,000	46,900	70,100
Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent)			
23.29 Weighted average subsidy rate................	12.70	18.73	12.53
Guaranteed loan subsidy budget authority........			
23.39 Total subsidy budget authority................	9,690	9,671	9,684
Guaranted loan subsidy outlays			
23.49 Total subsidy outlays................................	2,665	9,686	9,674
Credit Subsidy Data – Baseline (W)			
Gukaranteed Loan levels supportable by subsidy BA			
21.59 Total loan guarantee levels......................		46,900	70,100
Guaranteed loan subsidy (in percent)			
23.29 Weighted average subsidy rate...............		1,873	1,253
Guaranteed loan subsidy			
23.39 Total subsidy budget authority................		9,671	9,684
Guaranted loan subsidy outlays			
23.49 Total subsidy outlays................................		9,686	9,674

Object Classifications (in thousands of dollars)

11.1 Full–time permanent................................	121	250	250
11.3 Other than full–time permanent..............	31	70	70
Special personal services payments..............	16	10	10
11.9 Total personnel compensation.................	168	330	330
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits........................	77	62	62
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.......	60	70	70
22.0 Transportation of things...........................	6		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous..	4	10	10
24.0 Printing and reproduction.........................	8	10	10
25.2 Other services..	36	370	373
26.0 Supplies and materials.............................	21	25	25
31.0 Equipment..	63	10	10
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions........	6,934	8,784	8,784
99.9 Total obligations.......................................	7,377	9,671	9,674

Personnel Summary Total compensable workyears:	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Full–time equivalent employment.............	9	9	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account

14-4415-0-3-452

Program and Performance

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from loan guarantees committed in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of loan guarantees that resulted from commitments in any year). The amounts in this account are a means of financing and are not included in the budget totals.

Justification of Program and Performance

Appropriation: Indian Guaranteed Loan Financing Account

__Objective__: To collect subsidy appropriation from program account and fees; act as reserve for defaults; record interest income from Treasury; and pay defaults and interest supplements.

__FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments__: The Indian Financing Act of 1974 (*P.L. 93-262*), as amended, established a loan program to guaranty or insure loans from the private sector for economic development to Indian tribes, individual Indians and Alaska Natives.

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (*2 U.S.C. 661*), guaranty loan program funds are appropriated through a yearly account. Guaranteed loan's subsidy costs, which include interest subsidy payments for up to five years and default costs, are transferred from the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account to this Financing Account. These uninvested funds remain in Treasury to support the Program. Treasury pays interest to the fund on these monies. Premiums paid by borrowers and the interest paid by Treasury on uninvested funds are credited to this Financing Account.

In FY 1996, the Bureau is proposing to guarantee loans with the principal value not to exceed $70,100,000. The subsidy cost of these loans, which is estimated at $8,784,000, is requested in the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4415–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Progam by activities:			
00.01 Interest subsidy	1,886	3,511	4,000
00.02 Default claims	0	5,255	5,100
10.00 Total obligations	1,886	8,766	9,100
Financing:			
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance	(4,479)	(7,276)	(8,770)
24.90 Unobligated balance available, end year: Fund balance	7,276	8,770	9,750
68.00 Financing authority (gross): Spending authority from offsetting collections	4,683	10,260	10,080
Relation of obligations to financing disbursements:			
71.00 Total obligations	1,886	8,766	9,100
72.10 Receivables from other government accounts	0	(2,832)	
72.90 Obligated balance, start of year: Unpaid obligations: Fund balance	294	1,416	1,750
74.10 Receivables from other government accounts	2,832	0	0
74.90 Obligated balance, end of year: Unpaid obligations: Fund balance	(1,416)	(1,750)	(2,225)
87.00 Outlays (gross)	3,597	5,600	8,625
Adjustments to financing authority and financing disbursements:			
Offsetting collections from:			
88.00 Payments from program account	(3,211)	(8,784)	(8,784)
88.25 Interest on uninvested funds	(240)	(350)	(275)
88.40 Premiums	(1,232)	(1,126)	(1,021)
88.90 Total, offsetting collections	(4,683)	(10,260)	(10,080)
90.00 Financing disbursements (net)	(1,086)	(4,660)	(1,455)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Status of Guaranteed loans (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4415–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Position with respect to appropriations act limitation on commitments:			
21.11 Limitation on guaranteed loans made by private lenders	69,000	46,900	70,100
21.50 Total guaranteed loan commitments.	69,000	46,900	70,100
Cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding:			
22.10 Outstanding, start of year	51,604	53,896	79,422
22.31 Disbursements of new guaranteed loans	12,368	38,001	42,500
22.51 Repayments and prepayments	(9,333)	(7,315)	(8,977)
22.61 Adjustments	(743)	(5,160)	(6,880)
22.90 Outstanding, end of year	53,896	79,422	106,065
Memorandum:			
22.99 Guaranteed amount of guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year	46,483	68,498	91,476
Addendum:			
Cumulative balance of defaulted guaranteed loans that result in loans receivable:			
23.10 loans outstanding, start of year		2,263	7,423
23.31 Disbursements for guaranteed loan claims	2,263	5,160	6,880
23.90 Outstanding, end of year	2,263	7,423	14,303
61.00 Net interest data–Interest payments to (−) or received from (+) Treasury	240	350	275
62.00 Comparable maturity (in years)			18

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Balance Sheet (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4415–0–3–452		1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
	ASSETS:			
	Investments in US securities:			
11.06	Federal assets: Receivables, net		5,860	2,083
19.99	Total assets	0	5,860	2,083
	NET POSITION:			
31.00	Appropriated capital	15,289	9,755	9,750
39.99	Total net position	15,289	9,755	9,750

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN FINANCING ACCOUNT

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–4415–0–3–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
33.0 Investments and loans..................................		5,255	5,100
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions............	1,886	3,511	4,000
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities................			
99.9 Total obligations....................................	1,886	8,766	9,100

Appropriations Summary Statement

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Appropriation: Tribal Land Consolidation
14-2102-2-1
(Legislative Proposal, not subject to PAYGO)

This appropriation relates to a legislative proposal which is part of the Secretary's reform plan for trust funds and trust asset management. In October 1994, the Bureau began a comprehensive consultation process with individual Indians and tribes on a legislative proposal to address one of the effects of the *General Allotment Act of 1887* (GAA). The GAA divided Indian lands into 40, 80 and 160 acre parcels for individual tribal members and families. As this allotted land has passed from generation to generation, ownership has often been divided among an increasing numbers of heirs. It is not uncommon for as many as 100 to 300 individuals to hold undivided interests in a single allotment. This division of ownership interests is commonly referred to as fractionation, which is two percent or less. Fractionation has caused an enormous administrative burden on the Bureau's realty, land records, and accounting systems. Also, it has reduced the economic viability of these lands due to the necessary agreement that must be reached among the numerous owners regarding use.

The Bureau is continuing consultation with individual Indian landowners and tribes on its draft legislation. The final legislation must: (1) consolidate existing fractional interests; (2) prevent future fractionation; and (3) be fiscally responsible.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Tribal Land Consolidation

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Tribal Land Consolidation	$(000)	0	0	12,500	12,500	12,500
	FTE	*0*	*0*	*14*	*14*	*14*

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
Tribal Land Consolidation Fund	$(000)	12,500	+12,500
	FTE	*14*	*+14*

Tribal Land Consolidation Fund (+$12,500,000; FTE +14): Initial funding is requested for the acquisition of highly fractionated (2% or less) interests in allotted Indian lands, pursuant to a legislative proposal that will be submitted to Congress in the Spring of 1995. Necessary appropriations language will be submitted to the Appropriations Committees concurrently with the submission of the authorizing language to the Authorizing Committees. Most of this funding will be used for land acquisition, with minimal funding estimated for FTE related costs ($720,000), necessary to perform appraisals and title work.

The Bureau is responsible for maintaining Federal Indian land records on fractional interests and with probating the estates of Indians who own fractional interests in an allotment. In many cases, the fractions (2% or less) are so small that the cost of administering the land exceeds not only the income derived from the property, but the value of the property as well. Maintaining these records and administering the land is expensive. This legislative proposal is aimed at alleviating this administrative burden; it would also improve the economic viability of trust lands. Approximately $33 million goes to administering these fractional interests. This has had an adverse impact on other programs including trust funds, forestry, and range management.

In 1983, Congress attempted to curb fractionation through enactment of the Indian Land Consolidation Act (ILCA). ILCA authorized the buying, selling, and trading of fractional interests, but most importantly it provided for the transfer to tribes of ownership interests of two percent or less upon an individual's death. This transfer is referred to as the 2% escheat. Unfortunately, continued growth in the total number of highly fractionated interests continues to outpace the reduction of these interests through the escheat provision. In its 1992 study of twelve reser-vations, the General Accounting Office found that since passage of ILCA through May of 1991, approximately 16,000 fractionated interests had been transferred to tribes, while the total number of fractionated interests on the twelve reservations more than doubled, growing from approximately 305,000 to over 620,000. Currently, it is estimated that the number of fractionated interests exceeds 1,000,000.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRIBAL LAND CONSOLIDATION

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2102–2–1–302	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total Obligations...............................	--	--	6,000
Financing:			
24.40 Unobligated balances available, end of year.......................................	--	--	6,500
60.25 Budget authority (appropriations, special fund, indefinite).....................	0	0	12,500
Relation of obligation to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations................................	--	--	6,000
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year......................................	--	--	0
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year, unpaid obligations...........................	--	--	(2,500)
90.00 Outlays...	0	0	3,500

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRIBAL LAND CONSOLIDATION

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2102–2–1–302	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full–time pemament....................	--	--	500
11.3 Other than full–time positions......	--	--	--
11.5 Other personnel compensation....	--	--	--
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	0	0	500
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits............	--	--	100
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons..	--	--	10
25.0 Other services	--	--	75
26.0 Supplies and materials..................	--	--	5
31.0 Equipment....................................	--	--	30
32.0 Lands and structures....................	--	--	5,280
99.9 Total obligations......................	0	0	6,000

Personnel Summary

Total compensable work years:			
Full–time equivalent employment....			14

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Administrative Provision
Appropriations Language

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the Technical Assistance of Indian Enterprises account, and the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program account) shall be available for expenses of exhibits, and purchase of not to exceed [255] 275 passenger carrying motor vehicles, of which not to exceed [210] 215 shall be for replacement only.

31 U.S.C. 1343

31 U.S.C. 1343 provides that "Unless specially authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law no appropriation shall be expended to purchase or hire passenger motor vehicles for any branch of the Government..."

Justification

Appropriation:	Operation of Indian Programs
Activity:	Education
Vehicles:	School buses - various sizes, 10 new buses and 15 for replacement.
Activity:	Law Enforcement
Vehicles:	Sedans fully equipped for police work, 50 new vehicles and 200 for replacement, at a cost of $15,000 per vehicle, required to carry out law enforcement throughout the Bureau.

Summary of Proposed Acquisition of Certain Types of Vehicles for FY 1996

Type	Total	New	Replacement
Police	250	50	200
School Buses	25	10	15
Total	275	60	215

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-9925-0-2-999
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Performance

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Claims and Treaty Obligations	$(000)	41	0	0	41	0
O&M Indian Irrigation Systems	$(000)	23,076	0	1,139	24,215	1,139
	FTE	*313*	*0*	*0*	*313*	*0*
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Systems	$(000)	42,545	0	572	43,117	572
	FTE	*116*	*0*	*0*	*116*	*0*
Alaska Resupply Program	$(000)	4,103	0	0	4,103	0
	FTE	*9*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*
Total Requirements	$(000)	69,765	0	1,711	71,476	1,711
	FTE	*438*	*0*	*0*	*438*	*0*

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($69,765,000; FTE 438): Plans and accomplishments for these appropriations are provided below:

1. Claims and Treaty Obligations ($40,500):

A. Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas of New York ($6,000): Funds are to be paid in equal shares to members of the Seneca Nation as provided by the Act of February 19, 1831, *(4 Stat. 442)*.

B. Fulfilling treaties with the Six Nations of New York ($4,500): The Six Nations is comprised of the Senecas, Tonawanda Band of Senecas, Tuscarora, Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga Tribes. This money is allocated as follows: $2,700 to the New York Indians for the purchase of dress goods, and $1,800 distributed per capita to the Oneida Indians under the jurisdiction of the Great Lakes Agency, Wisconsin, as provided by the Treaty of November 11, 1794 and the Act of February 25, 1979, *(1 Stat. 618, 619)*.

C. Fulfilling treaties with the Pawnees of Oklahoma ($30,000): This money is distributed per capita to the Pawnees as provided by the Treaty of September 24, 1857, Article 2 *(11 Stat. 729)*.

2. Operation and Maintenance, Indian Irrigation Systems ($23,076,000; FTE 313): These funds are obtained through the collection of assessments to water users on 18 irrigation projects and are deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the respective projects. The goal is to deliver water throughout the irrigation season, consistent with the agricultural needs of each project and with minimal disruption. Funds are used for the operation and maintenance of the irrigation projects to prevent deterioration which could

jeopardize the viability of the local agricultural economy. Funds are used to (1) conduct annual cleaning of canals and laterals to remove silt, moss, and weed growth; (2) repair and replace water control structures; (3) operate and maintain reservoirs, dams, and pumping plants; (4) purchase electrical energy; (5) make payment to other irrigation systems on Indian lands included and benefitted; and (6) repair flood damage.

The various projects located on Indian reservations are thus maintained in good operation, permitting the facilities constructed by the Federal Government to be utilized by the Indian and non-Indian landowners within the project who depend upon proper operation and maintenance of the projects for irrigation farming and subsistence. As authorized by the FY 1984 Appropriations Act (*Public Law 98-146*), collections are invested in interest-bearing securities until required for project operations.

3. **Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects ($42,545,000; FTE 116)**: These funds are obtained from earned revenue deposited in the Treasury and credited to the respective projects. The goal is to provide reliable electrical service to all consumers within the established service areas of three Bureau-operated and maintained power projects. The funds are used to operate and maintain three power projects. Activities include operation and maintenance of two hydrogenerating plants, a diesel power generating plant, transmission lines, distribution systems and pumping plants, and the purchase of power for re-sale. Approximately 521 million kilowatt-hours are transmitted over all projects. Annually, the distribution systems serve approximately 27,800 domestic and commercial consumers. As with irrigation collections, power collections and reserves are invested in interest-bearing securities until required for power system operations as authorized by the FY 1984 Appropriations Act (*Public Law 98-146*).

Included in Power Systems are funds for the Cochiti Wet Field Solution obtained from interest earned on funds transferred from the Army Corps of Engineers and deposited in the Treasury to pay for operation and maintenance, repair, and replacement of the ongoing drainage system for the Cochiti Pueblo in accordance with the Act to authorize the implementation of the settlement agreement between the Pueblo of Cochiti and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (*Public Law 102-358*) and the Memorandum of Agreement between the Pueblo of Cochiti, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

4. **Alaska Resupply Program ($4,103,000; FTE 9)**: Revenues collected from operation of the Alaska Resupply Program are used to operate and maintain this program (*Public Law 77-457, 56 Stat. 95*) which is managed by the Bureau's Seattle Support Center in Seattle, Washington. The program provides resupply of essential life-sustaining commodities, such as heating fuel, to remote Alaskan Native Villages and BIA facilities through mandatory inter-governmental resources.

Justification of Program Changes

Program Element		1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
O&M Indian Irrigation Systems	$(000)	24,215	+1,139
Power Systems, Indian Irrigation systems	$(000)	43,117	-575
Total Requirements	$(000)	67,332	+564

Operation and Maintenance, Indian Irrigation Systems (+$1,139,000): The funding increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the irrigation systems.

Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects (-$575,000): The funding increase is the result of revised estimates in anticipated receipts for the power systems.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–9925–0–2–999		1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
	Program by activities:			
00.01	Claims and Treaty Obligations	41	41	41
00.02	O&M, Indian Irrigation Systems	29,130	24,500	24,000
00.03	Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects	36,113	42,100	42,050
00.04	Alaska Resupply Program	2,984	3,200	3,500
10.00	Total obligations	68,268	69,841	69,591
	Financing:			
	Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40	Treasury balance	(13,552)	(24,449)	(23,757)
	U.S. Securities			
21.41	Par value	(34,290)	(27,588)	(28,000)
21.42	Unrealized discounts		204	
	Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40	Treasury balance	24,449	23,757	25,642
	U.S. Securities			
24.41	Par value	27,588	28,000	28,000
21.42	Unrealized discounts	(204)		
39.00	Budget authority (gross)	72,259	69,765	71,476
	Budget Authority:			
	Permanent			
60.05	Appropriation (Indefinite)	41	41	41
60.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	72,218	69,724	71,435
63.00	Appropriation (total)	72,259	69,765	71,476
	Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00	Total obligations	68,268	69,841	69,591
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	13,594	17,748	15,828
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	(17,748)	(15,828)	(15,312)
90.00	Outlays	64,114	71,761	70,107
	Distribution of budget authority by account:			
	Claims and Treaty Obligations (general fund)	41	41	41
	O&M, Indian Irrigation Systems (special fund)	26,978	23,076	24,215
	Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects (Special fund)	42,689	42,545	43,117
	Alaska Resupply Program (Special fund)	2,551	4,103	4,103
	Distribution of outlays by account:			
	Claims and Treaty Obligations (general fund)	41	41	41
	O&M, Indian Irrigation Systems (special fund)	29,325	26,197	23,304
	Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects (Special fund)	30,983	42,662	42,659
	Alaska Resupply Program (Special fund)	3,765	2,861	4,103

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14-9925-0-2-999	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Personnel Compensation			
11.1 Full-time permanent	14,047	14,412	14,757
11.3 Other than full-time positions	3,155	3,237	3,314
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,223	1,223	1,223
11.8 Special personnel services payments	97	97	97
11.9 Total personnel compensation	18,522	18,969	19,391
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3,954	4,057	4,154
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons	117	120	120
22.0 Transportation of things	2,059	2,080	3,000
23.2 Rental payments to others	10,951	11,063	11,100
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	7	7	7
25.2 Other Services	21,642	22,390	20,664
26.0 Supplies and materials	6,954	6,950	6,950
31.0 Equipment	2,695	2,700	2,700
32.0 Lands and structures	1,264	1,400	1,400
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	90	90	90
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	13	15	15
99.0 Total obligations	68,268	69,841	69,591

Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9925-0-2-999			
Direct:			
Civilian			
Full-time equivalent employment	438	438	438

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-5051-6-2-452

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

Program Element		1995 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll-able and One-Time Changes	Program Changes	1996 Budget Request	Change From 1995
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	$(000)	6,000	0	0	6,000	0
	FTE	*91*	*0*	*0*	*91*	*0*

Objective: To provide safe, sanitary and energy efficient housing quarters for Bureau personnel in remote areas.

FY 1995 Plans and Accomplishments ($6,000,000; FTE 91): The Quarters Operation and Maintenance (O&M) program manages about 4,100 quarters units, mostly housing for teachers at Bureau schools, ranging from five to more than 80 years in age. Rental receipts are collected and expended for Quarters O&M at locations under the Area Director's jurisdiction which have the greatest need, regardless of where the collections occur. The maintenance costs of older housing units often surpass rental rates collected. As quarters are demolished or transferred to tribes, remaining rental receipts from that location will be transferred to other locations.

The Bureau's Division of Property Management and Facilities Management and Construction Center provides policy guidance and oversight; oversees rental rates and adjustments; and conducts policy compliance reviews. Management at the area level provides on-site compliance reviews; coordinates preventive maintenance, repair and improvement; and maintains quarters inventory and backlog update.

For FY 1996, the Quarters O&M anticipates the same level of receipts to address health and safety requirements.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–5051–6–2–452		1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by Activities:				
10.00	Total Obligations..........................	5,260	5,800	5,800
Financing:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year..................................	(1,830)	(2,676)	(2,876)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year..................................	2,676	2,876	3,076
60.25	Budget Authority (appropriations) (special fund, indefinite)..............	6,106	6,000	6,000

Relation of obligations to outlays:

71.00	Total obligations..........................	5,260	5,800	5,800
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year..................................	1,063	1,393	1,193
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year....	(1,393)	(1,193)	(993)
90.00	Outlays.......................................	4,930	6,000	6,000

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF QUARTERS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–5051–6–2–452		1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:				
	Personnel Compensation:			
11.1	Full–time permanent	2,611	2,678	2,742
11.3	Other than full–time positions	89	91	93
11.5	Other personnel compensation	52	55	55
11.9	Total personnel compensation	2,752	2,824	2,890
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	480	492	506
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	2	––	––
21.0	Travel & transportation of persons	32	32	32
22.0	Transportation of things	78	80	80
23.3	Communications, utilities, and other rent	–24	100	100
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.0	Other services	879	1,186	1,106
26.0	Supplies and materials	776	835	835
31.0	Equipment	258	250	250
32.0	Lands and structures	17	––	––
41.0	Grant, subsidies, and contributions	5	––	––
42.0	Insurance claims and Imdemnities	3	––	––
44.0	Refunds	1	––	––
99.9	Total obligations	5,260	5,800	5,800

Personnel Summary

	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Total compensable work years:			
Full–time equivalent employment	89	91	91

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Equipment Capitalization Fund
(Legislative Proposal, not subject to PAYGO)

Within 30 days after enactment of this Act, there shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a working capital fund to assist in the management of equipment pool activities within the Bureau of Indian Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau"), Department of the Interior. The fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for expenses necessary for the acquisition, maintenance and replacement of road construction and ancillary equipment used in support of the Bureau's Force Account Indian Reservation Road Construction Program.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to capitalize the fund, there is authorized to be transferred to it (at fair and reasonable value at the time of transfer) the inventory, ancillary equipment, receivables, obligated and unobligated balances, and other related assets from the Bureau's Construction account. Also authorized to be transferred to the fund are any assets obtained from the Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority that was made available to the Bureau in the FY 1995 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations (Public Law 103-332) for the acquisition of road construction equipment, to be used for the Bureau force account construction operation.

The fund is authorized to charge equipment users at rates approximately equal to the cost of equipment replacement (depreciation), maintenance and repair and other direct costs.

Justification of Proposed Authorizing Legislation

The Bureau is proposing authorizing legislation to establish an Equipment Capitalization Fund. The Fund will allow the Bureau to accrue capital and to replace construction equipment that can no longer be economically used or repaired to keep pace with the equipment needs of the expanded Indian Reservation Road Construction program. Currently, old equipment is being repaired and new equipment is being rented to meet program needs which is more expensive than purchasing new equipment. If roads built with Highway Trust Funds are not properly maintained, the Bureau risks losing the Highway Trust Fund allocation.

The fund will be capitalized with the value of the Bureau's existing equipment pool plus any assets obtained from the Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority that was made available to the Bureau in the FY 1995 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 103-332) for the acquisition of road construction equipment.

Users of the equipment pool will be charged the full cost (direct and indirect costs) of the equipment. The fund will become self-sustaining. Through the receipt of user charges, a balance will grow in the fund to cover equipment maintenance and purchase requirements.

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Intragovernmental funds:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EQUIPMENT CAPITALIZATION FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–4189–4–4–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by activities:			
00.10 Program Activity..			5,737
10.00 Total Obligations..			5,737
Financing:			
21.90 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance..............................			
22.00 Unobligated balance transferred, net.			(2,500)
24.90 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance..............................			5,763
Permanent			
68.00 Budget Authority (gross): Spending euthority from offsetting collection...........			9,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations..	0	0	5,737
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year: Treasury balance..			
73.00 Obligated balance transferred, net.................			5,000
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year: Treasury balance..			(1,737)
87.00 Outlays (gross)...	0	0	9,000
Adjustments to gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections from: Federal funds........			(9,000)
89.00 Budget authority (net)............................	**0**	**0**	**0**
90.00 Outlays (net)...	**0**	**0**	**0**

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Intragovernmental funds:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EQUIPMENT CAPITALIZATION FUND
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–4189–4–4–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
11.1 Full–time permanent...............................			982
11.3 Other than full–time permanent............			263
11.5 Other personnel compensation.............			56
11.8 Special personal services payments......			21
11.9 Total personnel compensation..............	0	0	1,322
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....................			251
21.0 Travel and transporation of persons.......			5
22.0 Travel and transportation of things.........			488
23.3 Communications, utilities, misc.............			100
24.0 Printing and reproduction.......................			4
25.2 Other services..			2,027
26.0 Supplies and materials..........................			1,290
31.0 Equipment...			250
32.0 Lands and structures.............................			
99.9 Total obligations....................................	0	0	5,737
Budget Authority, Limitations, and Outlays – Policy			
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections			9,000
88.90 Total, offsetting collections			(9,000)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRUST FUNDS
14-8366-0-7-452

COOPERATIVE FUND (PAPAGO)

Program and Performance

This Cooperative Fund, established by section 313 of the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act (*96 Stat. 1274-1285*), provides a source of funds for the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the obligations of the Secretary under sections 303, 304, and 305 of the Act. Only interest accruing to the fund may be expended.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
COOPERATIVE FUND (PAPAGO)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–8366–0–7–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Progam by activities:			
10.00 Total Obligations (object class 41.0)........	(2)	16,459	673
Financing:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40 Treasury balance................................	(46)	(45)	0
U.S. securities:			
21.41 Par value..	(23,814)	(25,764)	(10,000)
21.42 Unrealized Discounts......................	32	96	0
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40 Treasury balance................................	45	0	0
U.S. securities:		0	
24.41 Par value..	25,764	10,000	10,000
24.42 Unrealized Discounts.....................	(96)	0	0
60.27 Budget authority (appropriation) (trust fund, indefinite)	1,883	746	673
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total Obligations..................................	(2)	16,459	673
90.00 Outlays..	(2)	16,459	673

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
COOPERATIVE FUND (PAPAGO)

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–8366–0–7–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
41.00 Grants, subsidies, and contributions........	(2)	16,459	673

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-2204-0-1-452

WHITE EARTH SETTLEMENT FUND

Program and Performance

The White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act of 1985 *(Public Law 99-264)* authorizes the payment of funds to eligible allottees or heirs of the White Earth Reservation (MN) as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. The payment of funds shall be treated as the final judgment, award, or compromise settlement under the provisions of title 31, United States Code, section 1304.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WHITE EARTH SETTLEMENT FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2204–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Program by activities:			
10.00 Total obligations	7,429	7,500	7,500
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	(60)	(1)	(1)
24.40 Unobligated balance available, and of year	1	1	1
Budget Authority:			
Permanent			
60.05 Appropriation (indefinite)	7,370	7,500	7,500
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total Obligations	7,429	7,500	7,500
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	(26)	28	28
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	(28)	(28)	(28)
90.00 Outlays	7,375	7,500	7,500

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WHITE EARTH SETTLEMENT FUND

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–2204–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
41.10 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions................	7,429	7,500	7,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-9973-0-7-999
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Program and Performance

1. **Tribal Trust Funds (14X8365)**: Tribal funds are deposited into a consolidated account in the U.S. Treasury pursuant to: (1) general or specific acts of Congress enacting the judgment awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims; and (2) Federal management of tribal real properties, the titles to which are held in trust for the tribes by the United States. These funds are available to the respective tribal groups for various purposes, under various acts of Congress, and are subject to the provisions of tribal constitutions, bylaws, charters, and resolutions of the various tribes, bands, or groups. Tribal funds may be used for the conduct of tribal financial programs, enterprises, businesses, per capita payments, and other tribal affairs. These funds are not federal monies as the funds belong strictly to the tribes. The bureau only invests and monitors the numerous tribal accounts in fulfilling its trust responsibility as the respective trustee of the United States. These funds are reported annually in the budget schedules to give Congress the opportunity to review the activity conducted under the authorities extended to the Secretary of the Interior.

2. **Funds Contributed for the Advancement of the Indian Race (14X8563)**: This program accounts for any contributions, donations, gifts, etc., which are to be used for the benefit of American Indians in accordance with the donor's wishes (82 Stat. 171).

3. **Bequest of George C. Edgeter (14X8060)**: This account consists of a bequest, the principal of which is invested in U.S. Treasury bonds and notes, and the interest is to be used for the relief of American Indians (82 Stat. 171), as specified by the donor's wishes.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–9973–0–7–999		1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
	Program by activities:			
00.01	Direct program (limitation)	275,470	355,689	335,000
00.02	Miscellaneous permanent	40	40	40
10.00	Total obligations (object class 44.0)	275,510	355,729	335,040
	Financing:			
	Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40	Treasury balance	(1,414,877)	(1,455,116)	(1,406,137)
	U.S. securities:			
21.41	Par value	(160,613)	(208,515)	(246,857)
21.42	Unrealized Discounts	161	867	0
	Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40	Treasury balance	1,455,116	1,406,137	1,417,539
	U.S. securities:			
24.41	Par value	208,515	246,857	231,530
24.42	Unrealized discounts	(867)		
	Budget Authority:			
	Permanent			
60.27	Permanent Budget Authority	362,945	345,959	331,115
	Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00	Total obligations	275,510	355,729	335,040
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	1,029	0	9,703
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	0	(9,703)	(13,480)
90.00	Outlays	276,539	346,026	331,263
	Distribution of budget authority by account:			
	Indian tribal funds	361,488	325,823	303,217
	Funds contributed for the advancement of the Indian Race	30	15	15
	Bequest of George C. Edgeter	0	6	6
	Northern Cheyenne	1,400	17,837	27,589
	Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	27	2,278	288
	Distribution of outlays by account:			
	Indian tribal funds	274,565	326,077	303,443
	Funds contributed for the advancement of the Indian race	(9)	15	15
	Bequest of George C. Edgeter	0	6	6
	Northern Cheyenne	72	17,673	27,491
	Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	1,911	2,255	308

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–9973–0–7–999	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations			
41.00 Grants, subsidies and contributions............	275,510	355,729	335,040

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-2305-01-452

PAYMENT TO TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUND

Program and Performance

The Three Affiliated Tribes and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Equitable Compensation Act (*Public Law 102-575*) authorizes the payment of funds to two tribal economic recovery funds. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1998, interest earned on the corpus of each fund is available for tribal economic development, education, and social service programs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
PAYMENT TO TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2305–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Progam by activities:			
00.01 Three Affiliated Tribes	38,300	12,500	0
00.02 Standing Rock Sioux	38,300	13,900	0
10.00 Total Obligations (object class 41.0)	76,600	26,400	0
Budget Authority:			
Permanent			
60.05 Appropriation (indefinite)	76,600	26,400	0
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	76,600	26,400	0
90.00 Outlays	76,600	26,400	0

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July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
PAYMENT TO TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUND

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14–2305–0–1–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
Direct Obligations:			
41.10 Grants, subsidies, and contributions..........	76,600	26,400	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
14-5197-0-2-452

TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUNDS

Program and Performance

Crow Boundary Settlement Act of 1994 (*Public Law 103-444*) - The Act authorizes $85 million to be deposited into a Crow Tribal Trust Fund. In fiscal year 1995, $13.4 million was deposited, including $2.7 million from the General Fund of the Treasury through the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians account, and $10.7 million from the Reclamation Fund through the Payments From Tribal Economic Recovery Fund account. The balance of payments to the Crow Tribal Trust Fund will be made monthly from royalties received and retained by the United States from three mines in the State of Montana.

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TRIBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY FUNDS

Unavailable Collections (in thousands of dollars)

Identification Code: 14–5197–0–2–452	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
01.01 Balance, start of year	76,349	162,558	214,245
Receipts:			
02.01 appropriation for Tribal economic recovery fund	82,600	43,099	6,000
02.02 Interest on investment	3,609	8,588	14,057
02.99 Total receipts	86,209	51,687	20,057
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	162,558	214,245	234,302

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program by Activities:			
00.01 Tribal Economic Recovery Fund	(352)		
00.03 Crow Boundary Settlement Fund	0	10,699	0
Total obligations	(352)	10,699	0
Financing:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year			
21.40 Treasury Balance	(55,049)	(83,684)	(53,898)
21.41 U.S. Securities Par value	(21,300)	(80,588)	(150,000)
21.42 Unrealized discounts		1,362	
Unobligated balance available, end of year			
24.40 Treasury Balance	83,684	53,898	23,955
24.41 U.S. Securities par Value	80,588	150,000	200,000
24.42 Unrealized discounts	(1,362)		
60.00 Permanent budget authority	86,209	51,687	20,057
10.00 Total Obligations	0	10,699	0
Budget Authority:			
40.00 Appropriation	0	10,699	0
Relation of obligation to outlays:			
71.00 Total obligations	(352)	10,699	0
90.00 Outlays	(352)	10,699	0

STATUS OF CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES
AS OF JANUARY 1995

Language included in Senate Report 103-294 accompanying the FY 1995 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act expressed concern about the Bureau of Indian Affairs' lack of responsiveness to Congressional directives. The Committee requested a status report on unmet FY 1994 Congressional directives and a work plan for meeting all FY 1995 Congressional directives. The status of FY 1994 Congressional directives was addressed in an October 5, 1994, letter from Ada E. Deer, Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs. The information provided in this Appendix to the FY 1996 Budget Justification further addresses the FY 1994 directives and provides either the status or a work plan for each of the FY 1995 directives.

FY 1994 DIRECTIVES OUTSTANDING AT START OF FY 1995		
DIRECTIVE	DUE DATE	STATUS
Downsize Central Office Operations/ Workload Analysis (Task Force Report)	3/1/95	Details on following pages
Alaska Schools	8/1/94	Details on following pages
Impact of Tribal Contracts and Compacts on Funding and Staffing by Program	FY 1995 Budget	Details on following pages
Utah Navajo Needs	3/31/94	Details on following pages
BIA School Attendance/Transfers/ and Staffing	Quarterly	Details on following pages
Education - Weighted Student Unit (WSU) Review	11/15/93	**COMPLETED 12/13/94**
Alaska Fuel Tanks - Ownership and Responsibility	10/1/94	Details on following pages

FY 1995 CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES		
DIRECTIVE	DUE DATE	STATUS
Tribal Share of Central Office Funds; Self-Governance Stable Base Funding Definition; Self-Governance Workload/Secretary's Responsibilities	3/1/95	Details on following pages
Financial Impact of Workers' & Unemployment Compensation on Self Determination Contracts		**COMPLETED 12/1/94**
Special Trustee for Indian Trust Fund Reform Efforts	12/1/94	**COMPLETED 8/17/94**
Congressional Directives Response Work Plan: 1994 and 1995	8/1/94	**COMPLETED 10/1/94 and FY 1996 Budget**
EARN Program Cost Analysis	3/1/95	Details on following pages
ISEP Funds Allocation/Joint Working Group	11/1/94	Details on following pages
ISEP Funds - Travel and Training Report	FY 1996 Budget	**COMPLETED FY 1996 Budget**
Shiprock Facility Problems - Navajo Community College	12/1/94	Details on following pages

BIA 94-7 **Downsize Central Office Operations/ Workload Analysis**

Due Date 2/1/94
Status as of 1/31/95

FY 1994 House Report #103-158

"The Bureau is expected to complete its workload analysis and report on plans to downsize Central Office operations in line with the Task Force's recommendations as soon as possible, but no later than February 1, 1994."

STATUS:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is conducting tribal consultation on reorganization proposals during January 1995. A revised streamlining plan for the Bureau is due to the Department on February 28, and a copy will be provided to the Committees in March.

BIA 94-8 **Alaska Schools**

Due Date 8/1/94
Status as of 1/31/95

FY 1995 House Report #103-551 (pg 61)

"...the Committee has included bill language which will continue the prohibition on funding for Alaska schools, but has added language limiting this provision to 1995. This should allow enough time for the Commission established in 1994 to complete its work and prepare its report and recommendations, and for such recommendations to be reviewed by the Administration and the Congress."

FY 1994 House Report #103-158 (pg 57)

"The Committee has also revised the proposed language on Alaska schools, to indicate that while no funding has been included for operation of these schools in the fiscal year 1994 bill, the Bureau should initiate consultation with Alaska Native groups to determine what role, if any, the Bureau should play with regard to the Alaska schools, and what other actions or sources of funding might be identified to assist or improve the educational programs of these schools."

FY 1994 Senate Report #103-114 (pg 57)

"The Committee has included bill language as modified by the House to indicate that the Bureau should initiate a joint task force with Alaska Natives to determine what role the Bureau should play with regard to Alaska schools and Alaska Native education, and what other actions or sources of funding might be identified to assist or improve the educational programs of these schools. In addition to the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Education's Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education and Office of Indian Education, the task force should include the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Alaska Native Education Council, the Association of Alaska School Boards, and the Alaska Department of Education. The language prohibiting funding for Alaska schools is for fiscal year 1994 only."

FY 1994 Conference Report #103-299 (pg H8043)

"Bill language has been included directing the Bureau to form a Joint Task Force with Alaska Natives and the State of Alaska to determine what role the Bureau should play with regard to Alaska's rural schools and Alaska Native education, and what other resources might be identified to assist the educational program of these schools. Among other issues, the task force, with the membership as specified in the Senate report, should look for ways of improving educational achievement, including the use of telecommunications technology, and initiatives aimed at cultural preservation, health education and parenting education."

STATUS:

The Task Force was comprised of 18 members representing the Department, the Bureau, the Department of Education, the State of Alaska Department of Education, Alaska Native organizations and a Rural Native educator. It was chaired jointly by the Director of the Office of Indian Education Programs and the Director of the Sealaska Heritage Foundation. The Task Force held thirteen regional meetings for input from villages to: (a) determine the present status of Alaska Native education programs; (b) identify the roles and responsibilities of the Rural Educational Attendance Area, village schools, school boards, the State of Alaska and the federal agencies with regard to Alaska Native education; and (c) recommend actions for improving the quality of education for Alaska Native children. A draft report has been circulated for comment. The final report will be submitted to the Appropriations Committees by April, 1995.

BIA 94-9 **Impact of Tribal Contracts and Compacts on Funding and Staffing by Program**

Due Date FY 1995 Budget Justification
Status as of 1/31/95

FY 1994 Senate Report #103-114 (pg 51)

"The Bureau should indicate by program the level of contracting and the portion of the program which the Bureau continues to operate for each year and the related staffing. The Bureau should also indicate by program any residual oversight responsibilities which remain with the program where contracting has occurred, such as contract monitoring or technical assistance, and the staff and administrative costs associated with such oversight. The information should indicate changes in staffing that result from addressing identified material weaknesses, inspector general or General Accounting Office findings; increased oversight responsibilities, such as gaming; or congressional mandates.

For fiscal year 1994, the information should indicate where staffing reductions occurred as a result of the administrative streamlining reductions and the associated funding. The information should indicate how Federal employment policies impact the Bureau's ability to eliminate staff where programs are fully contracted by the tribes within an agency or area office. This information should be provided to the Committee concurrently with the submission of the fiscal year 1995 budget."

STATUS:

Due to the complexity of the report and inconsistency in the data collected from the 12 Areas, the report was delayed. The report will be provided to the Committees in March.

BIA 94-10	**Utah Navajos Needs**
Due Date	3/31/94
Status as of	1/31/95

FY 1994 House Report #103-158 (pg 52)

"The Committee continues to be concerned that the needs of Navajo tribal members living on the reservation in Utah are not being effectively met. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to provide a detailed accounting of the needs of facilitating the direct delivery of services to Utah Navajos. The Bureau also should provide the Committee with a cost-benefit analysis of such an office. The report, including the cost-benefit analysis, should be submitted to the Committee by March 31, 1994."

FY 1994 Senate Report #103-114 (pg 52)

"The Committee continues to be concerned that the needs of Navajo tribal members living on the reservation in Utah are not being effectively met. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to provide a detailed accounting of the needs of Utah Navajos and the services being provided or proposed by the Bureau to meet those needs. The Committee also requests the Bureau to consider locating a field office in Utah, as a means of facilitating the direct delivery of services to Utah Navajos. The Bureau also should provide the Committee with a cost-benefit analysis of such an office. The report, including the cost-benefit analysis, should be submitted to the Committee by March 31, 1994."

STATUS:

The Navajo Area Office developed a survey instrument to assess the needs of Utah Navajos. The survey form was approved by the Office of Management and Budget on April 4, 1994, and distributed to the Shiprock and Western Navajo Agency Offices in June. The survey responses were summarized by the Navajo Area Office and forwarded to Central Office in December. The report is currently being edited, and the final report will be provided in March 1995.

BIA 94-11	**BIA School Attendance**
BIA 94-12	**BIA School Transfers**
BIA 94-13	**BIA School Staffing**
Due Date	Quarterly during FY 1994
Status as of	1/31/95

FY 1994 Senate Report #103-114 (pgs. 53-54)

"The Committee continues to urge the Department to look closely at the issues surrounding BIA education, including examining the current methodology for distributing education funding to the schools. As the authorizing committees prepare to reauthorize the education programs, it is critical that adequate information is available to the Department and the Congress for decisions affecting BIA education. Therefore, the Committee directs additional information be collected and additional monitoring occur for the 1993-94 school year, which was funded through previous appropriations.

Currently, funding provided through the ISEP formula is based on characteristics of students in attendance at BIA-funded schools during a single count week in the fall of each school year. For the 1993-94 school year, there will be no change to this method for distributing funding. However, for the 1993-94 school year, the Committee directs the Bureau to report daily attendance and staffing at Bureau-funded schools, including contract and grant schools. Daily attendance and staffing statistics by school should be reported to the Committee on a monthly basis. The reports should also include information on students transferring in and out of each school, including the number of students who transfer between Bureau-funded schools and the number of students who transfer between the Bureau-funded schools and the public schools. This information is currently unavailable to the Bureau."

FY 1994 Conference Report #103-299 (pg H8042)

"The Bureau should submit quarterly reports which include monthly data on enrollment, daily attendance, and the attendance rate. Staffing statistics on instructional, support or administrative positions should be reported after the first and fourth quarters, and should include student-to-staff ratios.

Statistical information should be provided on the number of students who transfer in or out of BIA-funded schools or non-BIA schools, or have dropped out. In order to track transferring students, the Bureau should use Social Security Numbers, which are required as identification numbers in other Federally funded programs. The initial quarterly report should be submitted in January, 1994."

STATUS:

Quarterly Report (October-December, 1993): COMPLETED 8/16/94

Quarterly Report (January-March, 1994): Data has been collected and summarized. The report will be completed for review within the Department by early February and should be submitted to Congress by February 28.

Quarterly Reports (April-June and October-December, 1994): The data will be gathered during the latter part of January for the last quarter of the 1993/94 school year and for the first quarter of the 1994/95 school year. The final report covering both quarters will be submitted to Congress by March 30, 1995.

BIA 94-17 Alaska Fuel Tanks

Due Date 10/1/94
Status as of 1/31/95

FY 1994 Senate Report #103-114 (pg 59)

"The Committee is aware of environmental hazard problems that are resulting from aging fuel storage tanks in Native Alaska communities. It is the Committee's understanding that fuel leaking from these tanks is endangering water supplies. The Committee directs the BIA to determine the ownership and responsibility for these tanks and request funding in the fiscal year 1995 budget request to replace the leaking tanks that are the responsibility of the BIA."

FY 1994 Conference Report #103-299

"The BIA should work with the State of Alaska Task Force on Rural Bulk Fuel Storage on issues related to aging fuel storage tanks in Alaska Native communities. The BIA should determine the ownership and responsibility for the storage tanks and submit a report on the cost of replacing the leaking tanks by October 1, 1994."

FY 1995 Senate Report #103-294 (pg 62)

"The Committee expects the Bureau to submit the report on the ownership and responsibility for the aging fuel storage tanks in Alaska Native communities by October 1, 1994. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that this report is provided on time and that the funding required to meet the Department's responsibilities be requested in the fiscal year 1996 request."

FY 1995 Conference Report #103-740 (pg 34)

"The managers agree that the BIA should submit the report requested by the Senate on fuel storage tanks in Alaska by 10/1/94, and based on the findings, should consider including funding in the 1996 budget request.

STATUS:

The report has been completed, and it will be provided to Congress in February 1995.

BIA 95-1	**Self-Governance: Tribal Share of Central Office Funds; Stable Base Funding Definition; Workload/Secretary's Responsibilities**
Date Due	3/15/95
Status as of	1/31/95

House Report #103-551 (pgs 55 & 56)

"The Committee is also concerned that no negotiation of self-governance tribal shares of Central Office funds has been accomplished, similar in procedure and scope with the self-governance negotiations used in relation to Area and Agency office budgets during the past three fiscal years. Although significant transfers of funding and responsibilities have been accomplished at the Area and Agency office levels, Central Office budgets remain largely untouched. The Committee therefore directs the Department to subject all Central Office budgets to the same negotiation process used with Area and Agency office budgets, applying similar tribal share formulas and residual percentages used in negotiations at those levels. The Bureau shall provide a report by March 1, 1995, of the tribal share dollars negotiated, tribe by tribe, of all Central Office funds, including all funds controlled or expended at other than the tribe/agency level, and the accompanying justification for said tribal shares."

Senate Report #103-294 (pg 56)

"The Committee is aware of concerns regarding the slow pace of Bureau restructuring as a result of self-governance compacting during the last 4 years. In order to better understand the impact of self-governance on the operations of the Bureau, the Committee expects the Bureau to provide a report which gives specific details on the workload associated with self-governance compacting at the agency, area, and central office locations. The information should include functions and activities which were performed by the Bureau prior to self-governance compacting and then what activities have continued to be provided by the Bureau for noncompacting tribes or have been assumed by the Bureau as a result of services which must be provided to compacting tribes, and that which is no longer required of the Bureau due to compacting tribes assuming specific responsibilities. The information should provide a detailed analysis of what functions are performed for the self-governance tribes at the central office which were formerly provided at agency or area offices and the personnel required to perform those functions. The Committee expects the Bureau to include an analysis of the impact of self-governance on noncompacting tribes."

"The Committee is aware that some long-range plans have assumed that all tribes will enter into self-governance compacts and any resources other than those required for the core residual responsibilities should be available for self-governance compacts or contracts. The Committee believes that such assumptions may not be realistic and potentially could result in the Bureau lacking the resources necessary to carry out its trust responsibilities. The Bureau should not compact for area office and central office functions based on future expectations of 100 percent compacting by the tribes or increased funding levels, which may or may not occur. Rather, compacts should be entered into on a case-by-case basis based on actual resources associated with savings to the Bureau that result from the tribe providing services formerly provided directly by the Bureau, after any cost associated with any increased workload to the Bureau has been considered. The Committee believes that it is premature for the Bureau to determine tribal shares of central office operations until the Bureau completes its review of federally inherent responsibilities at the central office."

Conference Report #103-740 (pg. 30)

"With regard to the self-governance program, the managers agree that the Bureau should prepare the report identified by the Senate on workload before and after self-governance, and submit it to the Committees by March 15, 1995. With regard to increased workload at the Central office due to compacting, the report should distinguish that portion of any such increased workload that should be handled by the Office of Self-Governance rather than the Bureau. With regard to impacts on non-compacting tribes, the managers note that the law authorizing the self-governance program does not allow such a result and provides any tribe alleging violations of the law appropriate legal relief. The report should address the Bureau's efforts to ensure that noncompacting tribes are not impacted by the self-governance program."

"The managers agree that the Bureau should continue to identify the Secretary's trust and inherently Federal responsibilities, with a range of assumptions over time up to a possible level of 100 percent compacting, and expect this process shoul dbe caried out within the context of the five year strategic plan and consistent with the authorizing legislation. The managers note that this process should be continued with the direct participation of the tribes, and consistent with the definition that the bureau and the tribes have been using to date. the managers also expect the Bureau to work with the self-governance tribes to reach a consensus on the definition of stable base funding, and how such funding will be provided as early in the year as possible, report the results to the Appropriations Committees, and implement them as soon thereafter as possible."

"The managers expect the Department and the Bureau to include their findings on the Secretary's trust and inherently Federal responsibilities in the March 15 report. Based on the findings, the Bureau should describe how it plans to downsize and restructure the Central, Area and agency offices, consistent with assumptions regarding the level of self-governance compacting and contracting which is expected to occur. The Bureau should also describe how it plans to identify and negotiate tribal shares during fiscal year 1995."

STATUS:

The initial response is currently being reviewed in the Department and will be provided to the Committees in February 1995. Based upon the requirements of the authorizing legislation, some of the issues raised in the report language are best addressed through the development of regulations now that the Self-Governance program has been permanently authorized.

BIA 95-6 **EARN Program Cost Analysis**

Due Date 3/1/95
Status as of 1/31/95

Senate Report #103-294 (pg 57)

"The Committee expects the Bureau to continue the EARN Program at its current level. The Bureau should report to the Committee by March 1, 1995, on the cost-effectiveness of this program."

STATUS:

A survey document to collect the appropriate information to respond to the Committees was developed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and transmitted to Area Offices and Tribes who operate the six remaining Employment Assistance Readiness Net (EARN) Programs. Responses are due the end of January 1995. The responses will be compiled and reviewed in February, and the Bureau expects to meet the March 1, 1995, date with a report to Congress.

BIA 95-7 **Joint Working Group on ISEP Funds Allocation**

Due Date 11/1/94 (Work plan for consultation)
4/30/95 (Report due to Congress)

Status as of 1/31/95

Senate Report #103-294 (pg 58)

"Bill language has been included which allows the Secretary to distribute ISEP formula funds to schools based on prior-year enrollment. The language does not require the Secretary to distribute funding on this basis, nor does it presume a particular methodology for such distribution. Rather, the Committee expects the Secretary to consult with the tribal leaders and schools to develop a methodology which will overcome the problems associated with the current count week and the ability of the schools to determine what level of funding they will receive for a particular school year. The Committee is aware that past consultation has shown that there is significant concern over the current method of distributing funds. The Committee expects the Department to submit a detailed workplan on how it will carry out this consultation within 30 days."

Conference Report #103-740 (pg 32)

Amendment No. 48: "Revises language proposed by the Senate regarding allocation of Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) funds, to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Joint Working Group on ISEP Funds Allocation to examine possible methods of improving the basis on which ISEP funds are allocated each year. The House had no similar provision. The Working Group should include representatives from BIA, the Department, the Department of

Education, national Indian education groups, and individual schools, both BIA and tribally operated, and should represent the widest possible spectrum of views on this issue, as well as balanced geographic representation. To the extent possible, a variety of schools should be represented, including day, boarding and dorm schools, as well as remote schools and those adjacent to public facilities. The Working Group should be formed immediately and should complete its work by submitting a report to Congress no later than April 30, 1995. The report should include specific recommendations for changing the allocation method. The Working Group should conduct the widest possible consultation with tribes and Indian schools as part of its process."

STATUS:

Due to a lack of funds, and in order to make full use of previous data collection efforts, a small work group has been formed to analyze the results of the previous eight consultations which have been conducted on the Indian School Equalization Program. The group prepared a questionnaire which was sent to all school principals the week of January 16. A draft report will be prepared based on the analysis of previous data and information provided by the principals. This draft report will then be presented at the National Goals 2000 Conference and the National Indian School Board Association (NISBA) Conference to obtain input from attendees. A revised draft would then be prepared and circulated to national Native American associations, such as the National Indian Eduction Association for additional comments. These comments will be incorporated into a final report for transmittal to Congress by May 30, 1995. The following table provides details of the workplan:

WORKPLAN FOR ISEP FUNDS ALLOCATION

TASK	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TARGET DATE	COMMENTS
Analyze previous consultation items and studies relative to ISEP formula and funds distribution	John Reimer Dalton Henry		Review will be ongoing while waiting for comments from school principals.
Develop questionnaire on ISEP formula and send to all school principals	John Reimer Dalton Henry	1/18/95	COMPLETED
Complete first draft of report for review	John Reimer Dalton Henry	2/15/95	
Complete draft report and present to two national meetings and circulate report to national Native American associations	John Reimer Dalton Henry	2/28/95 3/3-10/95 3/30-4/2/95	Finalize Draft National Goals 2000 Conference NISBA Conference
Incorporate comments	John Reimer Dalton Henry	4/14/95	
OIEP Review	John Tippeconic	4/21/95	
Department Review	Office of Budget	4/28/95	
Submit to Congress		5/30/95	

BIA 95-10 **Navajo Community College: Shiprock Facility Problems**

Due Date 12/1/94
Status as of 1/31/95

Conference Report #103-740 (pg 57)

Amendment No. 119: "Deletes language proposed by the Senate which would have required a report on problems with the Shiprock facility of the Navajo Community College within 30 days of enactment of this Act. Although the bill language has not been retained, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should provide a report to the Appropriations Committees within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the facility problems, including the nature of the agreements between the Bureau and the Navajo Community College, the respective responsibilities for maintenance and repair, and any assistance provided by the Bureau consistent with its responsibilities and current policies."

STATUS:

The Bureau and the Navajo Community College (NCC) have been working together to address the safety issues at the Shiprock facility, and NCC has made significant progress toward abatement of these deficiencies. The Bureau has completed a draft report which is currently being reviewed and will be shared with the Navajo Tribe. The final report is expected to be transmitted to Congress in February 1995.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE
(Total Employment)

Grade	1994 Actual	1995 Estimate	1996 Estimate
ES-6	1	1	1
ES-5	1	1	1
ES-4	7	6	6
ES-3	1	1	1
ES-2	2	2	2
ES-1	6	11	11
Subtotal	18	22	22
GS/GM-15	55	49	49
GS/GM-14	185	168	168
GS/GM-13	378	342	342
GS-12	705	646	646
GS-11	795	758	758
GS-10	37	34	34
GS-9	644	637	637
GS-8	179	175	175
GS-7	641	628	628
GS-6	539	524	524
GS-5	1,183	1,165	1,165
GS-4	1,319	1,309	1,309
GS-3	578	576	576
GS-2	122	122	122
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal	7,360	7,133	7,133
Ungraded	2,190	2,138	2,138
Education Pay System:			
CE/CY 1-8	2,515	2,560	2,560
CE/CY 9-16	1,541	1,550	1,550
CE/CY 17-24	85	90	90
Subtotal	4,141	4,200	4,200
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	13,709	13,493	13,493

Distribution of ISEP Formula and Administrative Costs Grant Funds For School Year 1994 – 95

	School Name	State	ADM	WSU	ISEP Formula ($)	Suppl. ($)	Total ISEP ($)	ADM Cost Grants ($)
1	Black Mesa Community School	AZ	96	136.22	396,000	8,200	404,200	222,500
2	Blackwater Community School	AZ	60	99.7	289,800	6,000	295,900	117,200
3	Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	276	391.15	1,137,100	23,700	1,160,700	
4	Chilchinbeto Day School	AZ	129	171.95	499,900	10,400	510,300	
5	Chinle Boarding School	AZ	577	1070.5	3,111,900	64,800	3,176,700	
6	Cibecue Community School	AZ	334	521.75	1,516,700	31,600	1,548,300	462,200
7	Cottonwood Day School	AZ	251	331.4	963,400	20,000	983,400	
8	Cove Day School	AZ	77	111.16	323,100	6,700	329,900	
9	Dennehotso Boarding School	AZ	337	642.55	1,867,900	38,900	1,906,800	
10	Dilcon Boarding School	AZ	423	781.65	2,272,300	47,300	2,319,500	
11	Flagstaff Dormitory	AZ	156	195	566,900	11,800	578,700	231,900
12	Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	58	102.83	298,900	6,200	305,100	
13	Greasewood Boarding School	AZ	386	806.05	2,343,200	48,800	2,392,000	
14	Greyhills High School	AZ	395	872.2	2,535,500	52,800	2,588,300	656,100
15	Havasupai School	AZ	92	124.78	362,700	7,500	370,300	143,200
16	Holbrook Dormitory	AZ	145	205.75	598,100	12,400	610,600	
17	Hopi Day School	AZ	69	105.5	306,700	6,400	313,100	141,500
18	Hopi High School	AZ	491	722.7	2,100,900	43,700	2,144,600	
19	Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	AZ	122	151.05	439,100	9,100	448,200	215,500
20	Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	150	307.7	894,500	18,600	913,100	
21	John F. Kennedy Day School	AZ	211	317.15	922,000	19,200	941,100	
22	Kaibeto Boarding School	AZ	413	655.3	1,905,000	39,600	1,944,600	
23	Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	387	818.6	2,379,700	49,500	2,429,200	
24	Keams Canyon Boarding School	AZ	104	208.55	606,300	12,600	618,900	
25	Kinlichee Boarding School	AZ	141	267.65	778,100	16,200	794,300	
26	Leupp Boarding School	AZ	355	627.5	1,824,100	38,000	1,862,100	504,200
27	Little Singer Community School	AZ	91	135.85	394,900	8,200	403,100	248,300
28	Low Mountain Boarding School	AZ	231	409	1,189,000	24,700	1,213,700	
29	Lukachukai Boarding School	AZ	419	695.15	2,020,800	42,100	2,062,900	
30	Many Farms High School	AZ	421	810.55	2,356,300	49,000	2,405,300	
31	Moencopi Day School	AZ	168	211.95	616,100	12,800	629,000	
32	Navajo Mountain Boarding School	AZ	118	245.18	712,700	14,800	727,600	
33	Nazlini Boarding School	AZ	126	230.6	670,400	14,000	684,300	
34	Pine Springs Boarding School	AZ	95	159.83	464,600	9,700	474,300	
35	Pinon Dormitory	AZ	190	259.75	755,100	15,700	770,800	290,100
36	Polacca Day School	AZ	159	234.05	680,400	14,200	694,500	
37	Red Rock Day School	AZ	238	317.7	923,600	19,200	942,800	
38	Rock Point Community School	AZ	453	703.65	2,045,500	42,600	2,088,100	573,600
39	Rocky Ridge Boarding School	AZ	246	404.35	1,175,400	24,500	1,199,900	
40	Rough Rock Demonstration School	AZ	637	1579.4	4,591,300	95,600	4,686,900	1,001,500
41	Salt River Day School	AZ	154	212.25	617,000	12,800	629,900	
42	San Simon School	AZ	298	423.6	1,231,400	25,600	1,257,000	
43	Santa Rosa Boarding School	AZ	327	537.07	1,561,300	32,500	1,593,800	
44	Santa Rosa Ranch School	AZ	129	224.3	652,000	13,600	665,600	
45	Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	181	354.3	1,030,000	21,400	1,051,400	
46	Second Mesa Day School	AZ	266	396.4	1,152,300	24,000	1,176,300	
47	Shonto Boarding School	AZ	578	892	2,593,000	54,000	2,647,000	
48	Theodore Roosevelt School	AZ	93	274.16	797,000	16,600	813,600	
49	T'iis Nazbas (Teecnospos) Comm. Sch.	AZ	376	706.2	2,052,900	42,700	2,095,600	
50	Tohono O'odham High School	AZ	198	301.65	876,900	18,200	895,100	
51	Tonalea (Red Lake) Day School	AZ	318	402.6	1,170,400	24,400	1,194,700	
52	Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	919	1513.75	4,400,500	91,600	4,492,100	
53	Wide Ruins Boarding School	AZ	182	414.61	1,205,300	25,100	1,230,400	
54	Winslow Dormitory	AZ	184	287.5	835,800	17,400	853,200	
55	Noli School	CA	20	37.8	109,900	2,300	112,200	75,500
56	Sherman Indian High School	CA	445	1475.55	4,289,400	89,300	4,378,700	
57	Ahfachkee Day School	FL	75	123.78	359,800	7,500	367,300	98,300
58	Miccosukee Indian School	FL	98	163.78	476,100	9,900	486,000	112,200
59	Sac & Fox Settlement School	IA	85	126.28	367,100	7,600	374,700	249,700
60	Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	ID	49	102.85	299,000	6,200	305,200	197,600
61	Sho-Ban School District No. 512	ID	135	212	616,300	12,800	629,100	222,200
62	Kickapoo Nation School	KS	130	198.1	575,900	12,000	587,900	372,900
63	Chitimacha Day School	LA	65	91.93	267,200	5,600	272,800	117,900

Distribution of ISEP Formula and Administrative Costs Grant Funds For School Year 1994 – 95

	School Name	State	ADM	WSU	ISEP Formula ($)	Suppl. ($)	Total ISEP ($)	ADM Cost Grants ($)
64	Beatrice Rafferty School	ME	119	166.95	485,300	10,100	495,400	
65	Indian Island School	ME	87	112.01	325,600	6,800	332,400	
66	Indian Township School	ME	149	195.65	568,800	11,800	580,600	376,700
67	Hannahville Indian School	MI	143	258.4	751,200	15,600	766,800	367,400
68	Chief Bug–O–Nay–Ge Shig School	MN	438	718.15	2,087,700	43,400	2,131,100	595,700
69	Circle Of Life Survival School	MN	160	289.05	840,300	17,500	857,800	342,300
70	Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	MN	296	430	1,250,000	26,000	1,276,000	523,700
71	Nay Ah Shing School	MN	250	386.1	1,122,400	23,400	1,145,800	628,100
72	Bogue Chitto Day School	MS	144	210.75	612,700	12,800	625,400	
73	Choctaw Central School	MS	351	842.55	2,449,300	51,000	2,500,300	1,303,500
74	Choctaw Middle School	MS	84	150.32	437,000	9,100	446,100	
75	Conehatta Day School	MS	160	241.6	702,300	14,600	716,900	
76	Pearl River Elementary School	MS	402	601.4	1,748,300	36,400	1,784,700	
77	Red Water Day School	MS	89	133.5	388,100	8,100	396,200	
78	Standing Pine Day School	MS	69	109.9	319,500	6,600	326,100	
79	Tucker Day School	MS	104	152.1	442,200	9,200	451,400	
80	Blackfeet Dormitory	MT	120	156.8	455,800	9,500	465,300	
81	Busby School	MT	166	232	674,400	14,000	688,500	304,600
82	Two Eagle River School	MT	94	138.17	401,700	8,400	410,000	131,300
83	Cherokee Central School	NC	1,068	1478	4,296,500	89,400	4,385,900	943,700
84	Dunseith Day School	ND	240	378.75	1,101,000	22,900	1,123,900	
85	Mandaree Day School	ND	229	339.5	986,900	20,500	1,007,500	384,600
86	Ojibwa Indian School	ND	387	595.7	1,731,700	36,000	1,767,700	512,000
87	Standing Rock Community School	ND	548	854.65	2,484,500	51,700	2,536,200	550,400
88	Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	448	735.6	2,138,400	44,500	2,182,900	535,700
89	Theodore Jamerson Elementary School	ND	104	146.05	424,600	8,800	433,400	195,900
90	Turtle Mountain Elementary School	ND	746	1146.75	3,333,600	69,400	3,403,000	
91	Turtle Mountain High School	ND	878	1375.3	3,998,000	83,200	4,081,200	641,000
92	Twin Buttes Day School	ND	46	100.7	292,700	6,100	298,800	175,200
93	Wahpeton Indian Boarding School	ND	160	494.1	1,436,300	29,900	1,466,200	444,900
94	White Shield School	ND	169	278.95	810,900	16,900	827,800	334,000
95	Alamo Navajo School	NM	356	555.45	1,614,700	33,600	1,648,300	510,800
96	Aztec Dormitory	NM	106	134.5	391,000	8,100	399,100	
97	Baca Community School	NM	164	240.6	699,400	14,600	714,000	
98	Beclabito Day School	NM	100	155.55	452,200	9,400	461,600	
99	Bread Springs Day School	NM	159	229.2	666,300	13,900	680,200	
100	Chi–Ch'il–Tah / Jones Ranch	NM	255	451.63	1,312,900	27,300	1,340,200	
101	Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School	NM	511	1004.2	2,919,200	60,800	2,980,000	
102	Crystal Boarding School	NM	177	324.78	944,100	19,600	963,800	
103	Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	NM	203	281.75	819,000	17,000	836,100	357,800
104	Dlo'Ay Azhi Community School	NM	133	359.65	1,045,500	21,800	1,067,300	
105	Dzilth–na–o–dith–hle Comm. School	NM	349	620.5	1,803,800	37,500	1,841,300	
106	Huerfano Dormitory	NM	162	243.9	709,000	14,800	723,800	
107	Isleta Elementary School	NM	197	287.5	835,800	17,400	853,200	
108	Jemez Day School	NM	190	285.85	831,000	17,300	848,300	
109	Jicarilla Dormitory	NM	52	78.83	229,200	4,800	233,900	75,000
110	Laguna Elementary School	NM	339	456.05	1,325,700	27,600	1,353,300	
111	Laguna Middle School	NM	194	274.8	798,800	16,600	815,500	341,900
112	Lake Valley Navajo School	NM	115	224.25	651,900	13,600	665,500	
113	Mariano Lake Community School	NM	248	455.4	1,323,800	27,600	1,351,400	
114	Mescalero	NM	268	505.85	1,470,500	30,600	1,501,100	474,300
115	Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM	360	521.1	1,514,800	31,500	1,546,400	
116	Navajo Preparatory School	NM	191	502.85	1,461,800	30,400	1,492,200	452,000
117	Nenahnezad Boarding School	NM	415	748.72	2,176,500	45,300	2,221,800	
118	Ojo Encino Day School	NM	219	316.8	920,900	19,200	940,100	
119	Pine Hill Schools	NM	467	877.16	2,549,900	53,100	2,603,000	688,300
120	Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	287	618.45	1,797,800	37,400	1,835,300	
121	San Felipe Pueblo Elementary School	NM	337	514.85	1,496,700	31,100	1,527,800	
122	San Ildefonso Day School	NM	21	46.9	136,300	2,800	139,200	
123	San Juan Day School	NM	47	97.15	282,400	5,900	288,300	
124	Sanostee Day School	NM	88	127.58	370,900	7,700	378,600	
125	Santa Clara Day School	NM	122	197.55	574,300	12,000	586,200	
126	Santa Fe Indian School	NM	548	1409.65	4,097,900	85,300	4,183,100	877,800

Distribution of ISEP Formula and Administrative Costs Grant Funds For School Year 1994 – 95

	School Name	State	ADM	WSU	ISEP Formula ($)	Suppl. ($)	Total ISEP ($)	ADM Cost Grants ($)
127	Shiprock Alternative Elementary School	NM	146	197.55	574,300	12,000	586,200	
128	Shiprock Alternative High School	NM	169	250.65	728,600	15,200	743,800	505,200
129	Shiprock Reservation Dormitory	NM	129	337.45	981,000	20,400	1,001,400	396,200
130	Sky City Community School	NM	309	464.45	1,350,200	28,100	1,378,300	
131	Taos Day School	NM	175	263.5	766,000	15,900	781,900	
132	Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day (Tesuque)	NM	60	106.15	308,600	6,400	315,000	
133	T'iists'oozi' Bi'o'lta (Crownpoint)	NM	550	890.24	2,587,900	53,900	2,641,800	
134	Toadlena Boarding School	NM	298	564.37	1,640,600	34,100	1,674,800	
135	To'Hajiilee–He (Canoncito)	NM	388	584.45	1,699,000	35,400	1,734,400	
136	Tse'ii'ahi' (Standing Rock) Comm. Sch.	NM	145	209.05	607,700	12,600	620,400	
137	Wingate Elementary School	NM	605	1608.65	4,676,300	97,300	4,773,700	
138	Wingate High School	NM	691	1905.45	5,539,100	115,300	5,654,400	
139	Zia Day School	NM	94	159.77	464,500	9,700	474,100	
140	Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	NV	22	41.5	120,600	2,500	123,200	40,000
141	Pyramid Lake High School	NV	30	69.8	202,900	4,200	207,100	165,200
142	Carter Seminary	OK	97	155.91	453,200	9,400	462,700	91,900
143	Eufaula Dormitory	OK	129	213.3	620,100	12,900	633,000	138,200
144	Jones Academy	OK	183	315.5	917,200	19,100	936,200	203,900
145	Riverside Indian School	OK	362	1072	3,116,300	64,900	3,181,200	
146	Sequoyah High School	OK	306	759.95	2,209,200	46,000	2,255,200	409,100
147	Chemawa Indian School	OR	391	1186.2	3,448,300	71,800	3,520,000	
148	American Horse School	SD	160	257.9	749,700	15,600	765,300	294,400
149	Cheyenne–Eagle Butte School	SD	948	1434.78	4,170,900	86,800	4,257,700	
150	Crazy Horse School	SD	350	573.45	1,667,000	34,700	1,701,700	501,000
151	Crow Creek Reservation High School	SD	287	625.4	1,818,000	37,800	1,855,900	472,900
152	Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elem. School	SD	199	258.55	751,600	15,600	767,200	192,700
153	Enemy Swim Day School	SD	72	112.33	326,500	6,800	333,300	182,100
154	Flandreau Indian School	SD	607	1927.95	5,604,600	116,600	5,721,200	
155	Little Eagle Day School	SD	92	138.33	402,100	8,400	410,500	
156	Little Wound Day School	SD	806	1294.65	3,763,500	78,300	3,841,900	918,200
157	Loneman Day School	SD	373	692	2,011,600	41,900	2,053,500	578,900
158	Lower Brule Day School	SD	342	504.95	1,467,900	30,500	1,498,400	
159	Marty Indian School	SD	290	541.22	1,573,300	32,700	1,606,100	480,000
160	Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	221	788.1	2,291,000	47,700	2,338,700	601,400
161	Pine Ridge School	SD	787	1298.7	3,775,300	78,600	3,853,900	
162	Porcupine Day School	SD	111	172.55	501,600	10,400	512,000	241,800
163	Promise Day School	SD	12	28.6	83,100	1,700	84,900	
164	Rock Creek Day School	SD	62	108.18	314,500	6,500	321,000	
165	Rosebud Dormitories	SD	76	128.22	372,700	7,800	380,500	
166	St. Francis Indian School	SD	631	888.05	2,581,600	53,700	2,635,300	679,200
167	Swift Bird Day School	SD	38	61.95	180,100	3,700	183,800	
168	Takini School	SD	282	496.75	1,444,100	30,100	1,474,100	549,900
169	Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD	412	615	1,787,800	37,200	1,825,000	510,300
170	White Horse Day School	SD	24	46.8	136,000	2,800	138,900	
171	Wounded Knee School District	SD	205	376.25	1,093,800	22,800	1,116,500	365,400
172	Aneth Community School	UT	252	517.94	1,505,700	31,300	1,537,000	
173	Richfield Dormitory	UT	113	160.25	465,800	9,700	475,500	230,900
174	Chief Leschi School System (Puyallup)	WA	471	712.45	2,071,100	43,100	2,114,200	685,600
175	Lummi High School	WA	59	105.1	305,500	6,400	311,900	77,100
176	Lummi Tribal School System	WA	210	284.7	827,600	17,200	844,800	199,900
177	Muckleshoot Tribal School	WA	67	160.66	467,000	9,700	476,800	298,900
178	Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	187	498.87	1,450,200	30,200	1,480,400	280,500
179	Quileute Tribal School	WA	59	98.1	285,200	5,900	291,100	199,600
180	Wa He Lut Indian School	WA	56	101.32	294,500	6,100	300,700	190,600
181	Yakima Tribal School	WA	83	119.16	346,400	7,200	353,600	124,400
182	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	310	501.85	1,458,900	30,400	1,489,200	508,800
183	Menominee Tribal School	WI	232	341.2	991,900	20,600	1,012,500	399,500
184	Oneida Tribal School	WI	534	787.35	2,288,800	47,600	2,336,500	640,300
185	St. Stephens Indian School	WY	279	415.85	1,208,900	25,200	1,234,000	366,900
	Totals		46,556	82,745.61	240,541,500	5,005,800	245,548,200	32,043,600

Distribution of Student Transportation
Funds in School Year 1994 – 95

School	State	Day Miles	Boarding Miles	Charter Flight Costs ($)	Airfare Costs ($)	Total Distributed
Black Mesa Community School	AZ	423				117,500
Blackwater Community School	AZ	113				31,400
Casa Blanca Day School	AZ	510				141,600
Chilchinbeto Day School	AZ	203				56,400
Chinle Boarding School	AZ	563	357			158,600
Cibecue Community School	AZ	70				19,400
Cottonwood Day School	AZ	672				186,600
Cove Day School	AZ	252				70,000
Dennehotso Boarding School	AZ	224				62,200
Dilcon Boarding School	AZ	459	825			132,600
Gila Crossing Day School	AZ	117				32,500
Greasewood/Toyei Consolidated	AZ	629	848			179,900
Greyhills High School	AZ	569				158,000
Holbrook Dormitory	AZ	0	2,216			13,700
Hopi Day School	AZ	37				10,300
Hopi High School	AZ	958				266,100
Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	AZ	63				17,500
Hunters Point Boarding School	AZ	318	359			90,500
John F. Kennedy Day School	AZ	322				89,400
Kaibeto Boarding School	AZ	366	100			102,300
Kayenta Boarding School	AZ	0	3,269			20,200
Keams Canyon Boarding School	AZ	70	27			19,600
Kinlichee Boarding School	AZ	382	467			109,000
Little Singer Community School	AZ	464				128,900
Low Mountain Boarding School	AZ	597	216			167,100
Lukachukai Boarding School	AZ	455	980			132,400
Many Farms High School	AZ	643	60			179,000
Moencopi Day School	AZ	72				20,000
Navajo Mountain Boarding School	AZ	100	152			28,700
Nazlini Boarding School	AZ	359	2,016			112,200
Pine Springs Boarding School	AZ	557				154,700
Pinon Dormitory	AZ	361	1,084			107,000
Polacca Day School	AZ	232				64,400
Red Rock Day School	AZ	485				134,700
Rock Point Community School	AZ	1,166				323,800
Rocky Ridge Boarding School	AZ	468	86			130,500
Rough Rock Demonstration School	AZ	1,085	3,810			324,900
Salt River Day School	AZ	160				44,400
San Simon School	AZ	773				214,700
Santa Rosa Boarding School	AZ	337	851			98,900
Santa Rosa Ranch School	AZ	346	381			98,400
Seba Dalkai Boarding School	AZ	365	116			102,100
Second Mesa Day School	AZ	271				75,300
Shonto Boarding School	AZ	609				169,100
Teecnospos Boarding School	AZ	444	206			124,600
Theodore Roosevelt School	AZ	0	1,657		10,352	20,600
Tohono O'odham High School	AZ	939				260,800
Tonalea (Red Lake Day) School	AZ	766				212,700
Tuba City Boarding School	AZ	220				61,100
Wide Ruins Boarding School	AZ	761	461			214,200
Winslow Dormitory	AZ	0	389			2,400
Leupp Boarding School	AZ	632				175,500

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds in School Year 1994 – 95

School	State	Day Miles	Boarding Miles	Charter Flight Costs ($)	Airfare Costs ($)	Total Distributed
Noli	CA	29				8,100
Sherman Indian High School	CA	0	3,438	63,568	242,320	327,100
Ahfachkee Day School	FL	35				9,700
Miccosukee Indian School	FL	56				15,600
Sac & Fox Settlement School	IA	75				20,800
Coeur d'Alene Tribal School	ID	163				45,300
Sho–Ban School District No. 512	ID	611				169,700
Kickapoo Nation School	KS	1,007				279,700
Chitimacha Day School	LA	10				2,800
Beatrice Rafferty School	ME	23				6,400
Indian Island School	ME	189				52,500
Indian Township School	ME	77				21,400
Hannahville Indian School	MI	598				166,100
Chief Bug–O–Nay–Ge Shig School	MN	2,924				812,100
Circle Of Life Survival School	MN	612				170,000
Fond Du Lac Ojibway School	MN	1,652				458,800
Nay Ah Shing School	MN	1,200				333,300
Boque Chitto Elementary School	MS	158				43,900
Choctaw Central High School	MS	1,001	1,141		3,416	288,500
Conehatta Elementary School	MS	169				46,900
Red Water Elementary School	MS	103				28,600
Standing Pine Elementary School	MS	45				12,500
Tucker Elementary School	MS	100				27,800
Busby School	MT	599				166,400
Two Eagle River School	MT	788				218,900
Cherokee Central School	NC	1,446				401,600
Dunseith Day School	ND	182				50,500
Mandaree Day School	ND	374				103,900
Ojibwa Indian School	ND	340				94,400
Standing Rock Community School	ND	1,343				373,000
Tate Topa Tribal School (Four Winds)	ND	466				129,400
Turtle Mt. Elem. & Middle School	ND	1,112				308,800
Twin Buttes Day School	ND	102				28,300
Wahpeton Indian Boarding School	ND	0	11,156	17,951	44,376	131,200
White Shield School	ND	399				110,800
Alamo Navajo School	NM	468				130,000
Aztec Dormitory	NM	0	324			2,000
Baca Community School	NM	360				100,000
Beclabito Day School	NM	423				117,500
Bread Springs Day School	NM	405				112,500
Chi–Ch'il–Tah / Jones Ranch	NM	370				102,800
Chuska/Tohatchi Consolidated School	NM	372	1,053			109,800
Crownpoint Community School	NM	460	417			130,300
Crystal Boarding School	NM	262	142			73,600
Dibe Yazhi Habitiin Olta, Inc	NM	699				194,100
Dlo'Ay Azhi Community School	NM	97	312			28,900
Dzilth–na–o–dith–hle Community School	NM	705	571			199,300
Huerfano Dormitory	NM	154	207			44,000
Isleta Elementary School	NM	162				45,000
Jemez Day School	NM	21				5,800
Laguna Elementary School	NM	294				81,700
Laguna Middle School	NM	194				53,900
Mariano Lake Community School	NM	599	171			167,400

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds in School Year 1994 – 95

School	State	Day Miles	Boarding Miles	Charter Flight Costs ($)	Airfare Costs ($)	Total Distributed
Na'Neelzhiin Ji'Olta (Torreon)	NM	592				164,400
Navajo Preparatory School	NM	0	1,637			10,100
Nenahnezad Boarding School	NM	322	101			90,100
Ojo Encino Day School	NM	467				129,700
Pine Hill Schools	NM	870	971			247,600
Pueblo Pintado Community School	NM	797	1,034			227,700
San Felipe Day School	NM	208				57,800
San Ildefonso Day School	NM	71				19,700
San Juan Day School	NM	69				19,200
Sanostee Day School	NM	295				81,900
Santa Clara Day School	NM	34				9,400
Santa Fe Indian School	NM	864	744	4,104	921	249,600
Shiprock Alternative High School	NM	1,046				290,500
Shiprock Reservation Dormitory	NM	162	766			49,700
Sky City Community School	NM	195				54,200
Standing Rock Community School	NM	405				112,500
Taos Day School	NM	68				18,900
Te Tsu Geh Oweenge Day School (Tesuque)	NM	156				43,300
Toadlena Boarding School	NM	647	285			181,500
To'Hajiilee–He (Canoncito)	NM	726				201,600
Wingate Elementary School	NM	118	632			36,700
Wingate High School	NM	32	3,468	500	3,308	34,100
Zia Day School	NM	20				5,600
Lake Valley Navajo School	NM	339	150			54,400
Mescalero	NM	196				95,100
Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School	NV	31				8,600
Pyramid Lake High School	NV	431				119,700
Carter Seminary	OK	0	1,188			7,300
Eufaula Dormitory	OK	0	6,962			43,000
Jones Academy	OK	19	6,533	1,220	17,748	64,600
Riverside Indian School	OK	0	4,599	17,109	175,468	221,000
Sequoyah High School	OK	265	2,630		36,197	126,000
Chemawa Indian School	OR	0	5,901	28,908	346,544	411,900
American Horse School	SD	351				97,500
Cheyenne–Eagle Butte School	SD	1,308				363,300
Crazy Horse School	SD	580				161,100
Crow Creek Reservation High School	SD	339	1,406			102,800
Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Elementary School	SD	101				28,100
Enemy Swim Day School	SD	76				21,100
Flandreau Indian School	SD	0	2,788	227,371	86,916	331,500
Little Eagle Day School	SD	173				48,000
Little Wound Day School	SD	1,540				427,700
Loneman Day School	SD	739				205,200
Lower Brule Day School	SD	274				76,100
Marty Indian School	SD	355	5,220		2,246	133,100
Pierre Indian Learning Center	SD	0	12,017	8,736	3,696	86,600
Pine Ridge School	SD	1,017	1,020			288,800
Porcupine Day School	SD	126				35,000
Promise Day School	SD	80				22,200
Rock Creek Day School	SD	121				33,600
Rosebud Dormitories	SD	0	506			3,100
St. Francis Indian School	SD	1,264				351,100
Swift Bird Day School	SD	118				32,800

Distribution of Student Transportation Funds in School Year 1994 – 95

School	State	Day Miles	Boarding Miles	Charter Flight Costs ($)	Airfare Costs ($)	Total Distributed
Takini School	SD	1,233				342,500
Tiospa Zina Tribal School	SD	748				207,700
White Horse Day School	SD	99				27,500
Wounded Knee School District	SD	201				55,800
Aneth Community School	UT	578	248			162,100
Richfield Dormitory	UT	0	4,640	12,666		41,300
Lummi High School	WA	146				40,600
Lummi Tribal School System	WA	227				63,000
Muckleshoot Tribal School	WA	308				85,500
Paschal Sherman Indian School	WA	662	419	2,886		189,300
Puyallup Nation Education System	WA	3,440				955,400
Quileute Tribal School	WA	386				107,200
Wa He Lut Indian School	WA	583				161,900
Yakima Tribal School	WA	370				102,800
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa School	WI	1,580				438,800
Menominee Tribal School	WI	230				63,900
Oneida Tribal School	WI	591				164,100
St. Stephens Indian School	WY	444				123,300
Totals		74,853	105,730	385,019	973,508	22,800,600

FY 1995 Distribution of Johnson O'Malley Education Assistance

State	Area/Agency	Students Served	$ Per Student	Total Funds ($)
Alabama		321	95.73	30,700
Alaska		30,737	116.34	3,576,000
	Juneau	30,330	116.34	3,528,600
	Portland	407	116.34	47,400
Arizona		47,229	95.73	4,521,200
	Navajo	26,866	95.73	2,571,900
	Phoenix	20,363	95.73	1,949,300
California		11,175	95.73	1,069,700
	Phoenix	132	95.73	12,600
	Sacramento	11,043	95.73	1,057,100
Colorado		786	95.73	75,200
Connecticut		103	109.72	11,300
Florida		891	95.73	85,300
Idaho		2,206	95.73	211,200
	Portland	2,129	95.73	203,800
	Sacramento	77	95.73	7,400
Indiana		28	95.73	2,700
Iowa		632	95.73	60,500
	Aberdeen	365	95.73	34,900
	Minneapolis	267	95.73	25,600
Kansas		858	95.73	82,100
Louisiana		105	95.73	10,100
Maine		983	95.73	94,100
Michigan		4,505	95.73	431,300
Minnesota		9,952	95.73	952,700
	Aberdeen	66	95.73	6,300
	Minneapolis	9,886	95.73	946,400
Mississippi		427	95.73	40,900
Montana		9,037	95.73	865,100
	Billings	8,945	95.73	856,300
	Portland	92	95.73	8,800
Nebraska		2,428	95.73	232,400
	Aberdeen	2,428	95.73	232,400

FY 1995 Distribution of Johnson O'Malley Education Assistance

State	Area/Agency	Students Served	$ Per Student	Total Funds ($)
Nevada		3,534	95.73	338,300
	Phoenix	337	95.73	32,300
	Sacramento	3,197	95.73	306,000
New Mexico		34,776	95.73	3,329,100
	Albuquerque	12,507	95.73	1,197,300
	Navajo	22,269	95.73	2,131,800
New York		2,303	120.03	276,400
North Carolina		382	95.73	36,600
North Dakota		4,546	95.73	435,200
Oklahoma		62,642	95.73	5,996,700
Oregon		4,024	95.73	385,200
Rhode Island		615	95.73	58,900
South Dakota		13,375	95.73	1,280,400
Texas		498	95.73	47,700
	Albuquerque	232	95.73	22,200
	Anadarko	266	95.73	25,500
Utah		3,024	95.73	289,500
	Navajo	2,074	95.73	198,500
	Phoenix	916	95.73	87,700
	Sacramento	34	95.73	3,300
Washington		9,970	95.73	954,400
Wisconsin		7,548	95.73	722,600
Wyoming		2,217	95.73	212,200
Totals		271,857	98.27	26,715,700

Includes the FY 1995 Self–Governance base minus the four stable Self–Governance tribes' bases.

FY 1995 OTHER RECURRING PROGRAMS
DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (As of 1/27/95)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1995 Allotment	Aberdeen	Anadarko	Billings	Juneau	Minneapolis	Muskogee	Phoenix
HUMAN SERVICES									
Welfare Assistance Grants	105,442,220	100,485,220	11,250,000	546,000	5,625,000	4,144,000	1,013,000	1,075,000	14,288,000
Subtotal, Human Services	105,442,220	100,485,220	11,250,000	546,000	5,625,000	4,144,000	1,013,000	1,075,000	14,288,000
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT									
Facilities O&M	17,049,373	16,921,666	3,495,062	112,631	1,726,445	46,789	544,622	25,114	3,306,536
Subtotal, Community Development	17,049,373	16,921,666	3,495,062	112,631	1,726,445	46,789	544,622	25,114	3,306,536
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
Irrigation O&M	11,249,472	10,722,472	130,000		203,200				3,748,624
Wildlife & Parks:	28,478,501	27,062,825			1,036,573	463,023	8,027,892		729,883
Menominee Forestry	504,035	504,035					380,000		
Subtotal, Resources Management	40,232,008	38,289,332	130,000		1,239,773	463,023	8,407,892		4,478,507
TRUST SERVICES									
Financial Trust Services	3,047,169	3,047,169	686,111	256,919	305,250		279,822		549,685
Subtotal, Trust Services	3,047,169	3,047,169	686,111	256,919	305,250		279,822		549,685
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT									
Contract Support	103,125,653	85,915,753	6,150,000	1,691,000	1,997,000	3,307,000	2,978,000	678,000	6,143,000
Subtotal, Tribal Government	103,125,653	85,915,753	6,150,000	1,691,000	1,997,000	3,307,000	2,978,000	678,000	6,143,000
TOTAL, OTHER RECURRING PROG.	268,896,423	244,659,140	21,711,173	2,606,550	10,893,468	7,960,812	13,223,336	1,778,114	28,765,728

FY 1995 OTHER RECURRING PROGRAMS
DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (As of 1/27/95)

PROGRAM TITLE	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1995 Allotment	Sacramento	Central	Albuquerque	Navajo	Portland	Eastern	Undistributed Balance
HUMAN SERVICES									
Welfare Assistance Grants	105,442,220	100,485,220	750,000		2,374,000	28,088,000	6,083,000	1,061,000	
Subtotal, Human Services	105,442,220	100,485,220	750,000		2,374,000	28,088,000	6,083,000	1,061,000	24,188,220
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT									
Facilities O&M	17,049,373	16,921,666	42,706		1,513,430	3,638,328	1,579,660	336,482	
Subtotal, Community Development	17,049,373	16,921,666	42,706		1,513,430	3,638,328	1,579,660	336,482	553,861
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT									
Irrigation O&M	11,249,472	10,722,472	87,000	67,000	899,240	4,220,000	1,051,775		315,633
Wildlife & Parks:	28,478,501	27,062,825			139,405		13,362,244	254,911	3,048,894
Menominee Forestry	504,035	504,035							124,035
Subtotal, Resources Management	40,232,008	38,289,332	87,000	67,000	1,038,645	4,220,000	14,414,019	254,911	3,488,562
TRUST SERVICES									
Financial Trust Services	3,047,169	3,047,169	291,771				577,568		
Subtotal, Trust Services	3,047,169	3,047,169	291,771				577,568		100,043
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT									
Contract Support	103,125,653	85,915,753	956,000		3,078,000	4,440,000	11,922,000	5,431,000	
Subtotal, Tribal Government	103,125,653	85,915,753	956,000		3,078,000	4,440,000	11,922,000	5,431,000	37,144,753
TOTAL, OTHER RECURRING PROG. (Excludes Education)	268,896,423	244,659,140	2,127,477	67,000	8,004,075	40,386,328	34,576,247	7,083,393	65,475,439

NOTE: Changes in the allotment column maybe the result of transfers and/or reprogrammings during the year.

Land Title and Records (LTR) Program
Land Records Improvement (LRI) Program

Business Process Definition Table

Core Process	Sub-Process-Activity 1	Sub-Process-Activity 2	Sub-Process-Activity 3	Sub-Process-Activity 4	Workload / Backlog
Record Title Document	Preliminary data verification	Is it a Title Document? Is it federally recordable? *(Final Decision)*	Assign & affix recording data to title document *(Fed. Decision)*	Log/encode to the LRIS Recordation Module	Number of title document recorded
Manage Title Document	Image title document	Certify Image of title document *(Final Decision)*	Assign retrieval data to image & return original title document *(Fed. Decision)*	Reproduce certified image of title document; certify reproduction *(Fed. Decision)*	Number of Microfilm-images completed
Adjudicate Title Document	Examine title document & apply the law of conveyance and encumbrance to title document *(Fed. Decision)*	Adjudicate title document for legal effect and/or defect *(Final Decision)*	Title document certified effective or defective *(Fed. Decision)*	......	Number of recorded title documents
Adjudicate Land Title	Insert title document into the context of the chain (or record) of title *(Fed. Decision)*	Apply the law of land title, real property, probate, community property, etc., to the record of title *(Fed. Decision)*	Adjudicate record of title for legal effect and/or defect *(Final Decision)*	Certify adjudicated record of title & title data for legal effect and/or defect *(Fed. Decision)*	Number of Title Status Reports (TSRs) & number of tracts in Probate Inventory Reports
Certify Title Status Mapping	Analyze and evaluate effect of title on Title Status Maps & spatial data *(Fed. Decision)*	Create or modify title status maps & mapping data *(Fed. Decision)*	Certify new or modified Title Status Maps *(Final Decision)*	......	Title Status Maps issued
Title Issue Adjudication	LTR-LRI program management analyzes the issue and record	Research and apply the law of title, real property, probate, recordation, etc., to the issue *(Fed. Decision)*	Adjudicate (decide and apply) the legal rule and/or policy to resolve the issue in the context of the record of title *(Final Decision)* OR	Refer the issue to Solicitor or Administrative Law Appellate Judge for legal rule, then adjudicate issue *(Final Decision)*	Number of issues adjudicated or answered
Inquiry-Report	Analyze request for title data or report; decide if new title or document certifications are required? *(Fed. Decision)*	Compile requested data	Configure title data or report in the requested format	......	Number of non-TSR & non-BIAINV reports issued
LTR-LRI Program Management Process Group	LTR-LRI Program Management & Planning Processes *(Fed. Decision)*	LTR-LRI Program Budget Formulation, Allocation & Accounting Processes *(Fed. Decision)*	LTR-LRI Program Evaluation and Training Processes *(Fed. Decision)*	LTR-LRI Program, Systems, Data, Network & Security Management Processes *(Fed. Decision)*	Number of Program Management Actions or Decisions

The Core and Sub-Processes described in the above table are necessary to interpret the Performance Measure times and data in the following table entitled "Performance Measures and Workload-Backlog Table"

Land Title and Records (LTR) Program
Land Records Improvement (LRI) Program

Performance Measures and Workload-Backlog Table

Core Process	Sub-Process-Activity 1 (Average Hours)	Sub-Process-Activity 2 (Average Hours)	Sub-Process-Activity 3 (Average Hours)	Sub-Process-Activity 4 (Average Hours)	Total Average Process Time (Hours)	Average Annual Workload	Average Annual Backlogs
Record Title Document	0.122	0.050	0.183	0.292	0.647	7,475	132
Manage Title Document	0.078	0.033	0.056	0.122	0.289	71,912	0
Adjudicate Title Document	1.628	1.392	0.264		3.284	8,227	5,097
Adjudicate Land Title	1.000	1.667	0.639	0.100	3.406	8,193	746
Certify Title Status Map	9.689	12.233	0.028		21.950	753	0
Adjudicate Title Issue	1.813	10.375	1.850	1.000	15.038	32	33
Inquiry-Report	0.233	2.721	1.417		4.371	69	3
Program Management Process Group	0.862	0.763	0.580	0.653	2.858	1,014	14

The Performance Measure times and data in the table above apply to the Core and Sub-Processes described in the table entitled "Business Process Definition Table". The above table includes Central and Regional (Area) Office data.

FY 1996 – – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – – AREA OFFICE OPERATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	BUREAU TOTAL	Aberdeen	Anadarko	Billings	Juneau	Minneapolis	Muskogee	Phoenix	Sacramento	Albuquerque	Navajo	Portland	Eastern	Undistributed
Community Svcs	323.461				89.879			106.900	46.787				79.895	
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,366.659	244.557	160.326	119.679	105.699	145.895	47.721	93.826	246.931	82.913	99.299	19.813		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,690.120	244.557	160.326	119.679	195.578	145.895	47.721	200.726	293.718	82.913	99.299	19.813	79.895	
Social Services	919.864	184.543	56.315	74.119	108.698	46.356	59.284	93.353	0.300	67.558	229.338	0.000		
Child Protect. & Fam. Violence	351.130	67.107		61.646			0.100	58.701		57.183	58.532	47.861		
HUMAN SERVICES	1,270.994	251.650	56.315	135.765	108.698	46.356	59.384	152.054	0.300	124.741	287.870	47.861		
Law Enforcement	841.466	123.604		81.194		64.967	149.512	143.377		89.126	123.654	66.032		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	841.466	123.604		81.194		64.967	149.512	143.377		89.126	123.654	66.032		
Housing Development	3,382.085													3,382.085
Adult Voc Trng. – 1yr	74.085				72.685		0.600				0.800	0.000		
Economic Development	995.861	186.374		87.652	111.567	102.896	153.628	141.848	45.733	72.199	65.042	28.922		
*COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	4,452.031	186.374		87.652	184.252	102.896	154.228	141.848	45.733	72.199	65.842	28.922		3,382.085
Nat. Resources, Gen.	658.060	32.303	40.172	165.980		37.018		154.641	19.404	63.164	145.079	0.299		
Agriculture	772.266	186.127				29.088	72.318	124.089			301.763	58.883		
Forestry	1,315.694			86.434	180.264	269.670		207.298	125.947	44.520	115.698	222.432	63.431	
Forest Marketing Assistance	257.863													257.863
Water Resources	751.435	87.449	14.814	97.443	5.023	101.842		84.914	81.387	99.490	10.055	128.239	40.779	
Wildlife & Parks	417.348	53.981				45.510		53.623		56.645		207.589		
Minerals and Mining	328.217	43.341	56.144				66.323	25.823			61.989	74.597		
*RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4,500.885	403.201	111.130	349.857	185.287	483.128	138.841	650.388	226.738	263.819	634.584	692.039	104.210	257.863
Financial Trust Services	2,448.454													2,448.454
Trust Svcs., Gen.	828.121	99.761	0.667	111.936	98.995	88.143	133.050			215.329			80.240	
Oth.Rights Protect.	508.265				117.558	42.195	45.237		32.814	86.486	123.596	60.379		
Oth.Real Estate Svcs.	2,600.086	399.717	303.544	191.532	120.663	79.963	163.926	350.746	162.538	80.844	414.525	284.485	47.603	
Land Titles & Records	4,494.648													4,494.648
Land Records Improvement	1,818.939													1,818.939
Environ. Qual. Svc.	274.466	22.587	58.911			39.807			31.862			121.299		
TRUST SERVICES	12,972.979	522.065	363.122	303.468	337.216	250.108	342.213	350.746	227.214	382.659	538.121	466.163	127.843	8,762.041
Executive Direction	2,694.236	223.658	181.250	165.116	201.480	136.371	139.084	270.231	270.384	221.884	308.922	378.473	197.383	
Administrative Svcs.	15,917.802	1,461.415	942.027	945.577	1,761.518	1,063.634	758.608	2,233.177	759.952	1,600.206	2,085.050	1,121.703	1,184.735	
Safety Management	998.063	87.676	41.612	68.180		63.398	91.580	74.072		86.703	282.379	91.179	91.284	
Facilities Management	5,494.864	929.829	233.275	279.130		120.978	177.229	743.422		453.017	1,726.559	456.662	372.763	
ADP Decentral. Sys. Support	4,160.560													4,180.560
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	29,265.525	2,702.578	1,398.164	1,458.003	1,962.998	1,404.581	1,166.501	3,320.902	1,030.336	2,361.810	4,402.910	2,050.017	1,846.165	4,160.560
** GRAND TOTALS **	54,994.000	4,434.029	2,089.057	2,535.618	2,974.029	2,497.931	2,058.200	4,960.041	1,824.039	3,377.267	6,152.280	3,370.847	2,158.113	16,562.549

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	ABERDEEN TOTAL	FIELD OPS.	FLANDREAU	CHEYENNE RIVER	FORT BERTHOLD	FORT TOTTEN	PINE RIDGE	ROSEBUD	YANKTON	PONCA of NE	SISSETON	STANDING ROCK	TURTLE MOUNTAIN	TRENTON
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,858.2				25.3	20.3	235.0		37.7	1,067.4	127.9	89.6	95.3	35.1
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	9,180.9		252.1	3,932.6				1,664.6				927.9		
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government	90.0											90.0		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	11,129.1		252.1	3,932.6	25.3	20.3	235.0	1,664.6	37.7	1,067.4	127.9	1,107.5	95.5	35.1
Social Services	5,095.1	206.1		364.9	351.1	255.6	703.0	356.8	375.5	24.0	363.9	810.6	621.9	
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,086.5		44.9	89.6	64.7	64.9	128.9	89.6	64.9	44.9	64.9	74.9	89.8	
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	6,181.6	206.1	44.9	454.5	415.8	320.5	831.9	446.4	440.4	68.9	428.8	885.4	711.7	
Scholarships	4,763.0				510.8	61.2	872.0	677.3	183.7		310.0	684.7	1,202.6	
Adult Education	410.7				25.1		152.9	51.6	41.6			31.2	95.3	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges	726.6				81.4		360.5	195.5					89.2	
Other, Education	90.0											90.0		
EDUCATION	5,990.3				617.3	61.2	1,385.4	924.4	225.3		310.0	805.9	1,387.1	
Tribal Courts	2,710.0	125.0			304.4	164.1	778.0		89.0	30.0	199.1	361.8	385.8	
Law Enforcement	11,320.6	85.1			828.7	923.0	2,494.3	1,551.5	363.4		477.5	1,163.6	1,444.2	
Comm.Fire Prot.	31.5					0.3							30.2	
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	14,062.1	210.1			1,133.1	1,087.4	3,272.3	1,651.5	452.4	30.0	676.6	1,525.4	1,860.2	
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	470.3				8.0	2.0	282.9		48.3		54.3	14.0		
Adult Voc Trng.	1,650.0				130.6	46.2	128.0	211.7	82.3		98.0	220.7	560.9	75.5
Economic Development	507.5				76.3	6.1	156.7	62.3			37.6	70.3	38.9	
Other, Economic Dev.	1.3						1.3							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,629.1				214.9	54.3	570.9	274.0	130.6		189.9	305.0	599.8	75.5
Nat. Resources, Gen.	160.7	11.0					142.7							
Agriculture	2,933.2			583.9	340.6	5.3	463.4	437.5	34.0		141.0	312.3	77.6	
Agric.Extension	185.4					144.1	16.0				25.3			
Forestry	172.8						19.3	23.7					63.3	
Water Resources	225.9				125.9		100.0							
Wildlife & Parks	1,044.1				308.5	59.0	254.2		48.6		52.1			62.1
Minerals and Mining	53.7				31.7						22.0			
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4,775.8	11.0		583.9	806.7	208.4	995.6	461.2	82.6		240.4	312.3	140.9	62.1
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	13.2										13.2			
Real Estate Services	3,699.4	27.3		255.0	420.8	211.7	524.5	411.5	152.8	80.0	223.7	434.1	319.6	22.0
Real Estate Appraisals	417.1	417.1												
Environ. Qual. Svc.	90.3											90.3		
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	4,220.0	444.4		255.0	420.8	211.7	524.5	411.5	152.8	80.0	236.9	524.4	319.6	22.0
Executive Direction	1,622.5	36.2		163.4	123.9	91.9	174.3	109.1	119.1	15.0	116.2	155.2	148.0	0.1
Administrative Svcs.	2,386.7			155.7	213.0	109.8	351.8	193.5	114.6	10.0	149.7	197.9	145.0	
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	4,009.2	36.2		319.1	336.9	201.7	526.1	302.6	233.7	25.0	265.9	353.1	293.0	0.1
** GRAND TOTALS **	52,997.2	907.8	297.0	5,545.1	3,976.8	2,165.5	8,341.7	6,036.2	1,766.5	1,261.3	2,476.4	5,819.0	6,407.6	194.8

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	WINNEBAGO AGENCY	OMAHA	SANTEE	WINNEBAGO TRIBE	CROW CREEK	LOWER BRULE
Community Svcs						
Aid to Tribal Govt			121.5		13.1	
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)		1,623.4		780.3		
Self Governance						
New Tribes						
Other, Tribal Government						
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		1,623.4	121.5	780.3	13.1	
Social Services	181.6				310.6	169.6
Indian Child Welfare Act		64.9	44.8	54.9	54.9	44.9
Other, Human Services						
HUMAN SERVICES	181.6	64.9	44.8	54.9	365.5	214.5
Scholarships			110.7		100.0	50.0
Adult Education					10.0	3.0
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges						
Other, Education						
EDUCATION			110.7		110.0	53.0
Tribal Courts					130.3	142.5
Law Enforcement	677.6				673.2	638.5
Comm.Fire Prot.			1.0			
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	677.6		1.0		803.5	781.0
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)			10.0		25.0	25.8
Adult Voc Trng.			25.1		29.2	41.8
Economic Development			30.3			27.0
Other, Economic Dev.						
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			65.4		54.2	94.6
Nat. Resources, Gen.	3.0		4.0			
Agriculture	176.2		22.1		171.8	167.5
Agric.Extension						
Forestry	66.5					
Water Resources						
Wildlife & Parks			51.6		82.7	125.3
Minerals and Mining						
Other, Resources Mgmt.						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	245.7		77.7		254.5	292.8
Trust Svcs., Gen.						
Other Rights Protect.						
Real Estate Services	253.8		34.4		200.9	121.3
Real Estate Appraisals						
Environ. Qual. Svc.						
Other, Trust Services						
TRUST SERVICES	253.8		34.4		200.9	121.3
Executive Direction	149.7				112.8	107.6
Administrative Svcs.	386.5				241.8	117.4
Safety Management						
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	536.2				354.6	225.0
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,894.9	1,688.3	455.5	835.2	2,156.3	1,782.2

FY 1990 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	ANADARKO TOTAL	FIELD OPS	ALABAMA COUSHATTA	HORTON AGENCY	IOWA of KS/NE	KICKAPOO of KS	PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI	SAC & FOX of IOWA	CONCHO AGENCY	ANADARKO AGENCY	FT. SILL APACHE	WICHITA & AFFIL.	CADDO	DELAWARE of W. OK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	904.1	31.3		138.3	50.1		63.7	48.8	55.0	101.1				
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	3,002.0		575.8			412.2								
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,906.1	31.3	575.8	138.3	50.1	412.2	63.7	48.8	55.0	101.1				
Social Services	1,912.7	398.6		37.5					463.2	51.2	181.0	18.6	18.6	
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,007.0		29.3		29.3	44.8	44.8	29.3	74.9		29.3	44.8	44.8	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	2,919.7	398.6	29.3	37.5	29.3	44.8	44.8	29.3	538.1	51.2	210.3	63.2	63.4	29.3
Scholarships	2,255.4			6.3	19.0		125.3		317.0	109.4		118.8	219.1	
Adult Education	559.9	0.2		25.9			10.0		98.0	236.3				
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	2,815.3	0.2		32.2	19.0		135.3		415.0	345.7		118.8	219.1	
Tribal Courts	564.1	184.2					84.9		92.5	91.8				
Law Enforcement	1,499.5	102.8							306.4	277.7				
Comm.Fire Prot.	67.2						67.2							
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	2,130.8	287.0					152.1		398.9	369.5				
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	120.1									50.3		5.9	7.6	
Adult Voc Trng.	547.8						23.1		203.5	87.0		17.0	21.8	
Economic Development	163.6	77.5		7.8					13.0	48.8				
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	831.5	77.5		7.8			23.1		216.5	186.1		22.9	29.4	
Nat. Resources, Gen.	195.4													
Agriculture	1,403.1	108.8		93.3					276.1	729.5				
Agric.Extension	0.1	0.1												
Forestry	1.5		1.5											
Water Resources	54.5		54.5											
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining	60.0	60.0												
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,714.6	168.9	56.0	93.3					276.1	729.5				
Trust Svcs., Gen.	0.1	0.1												
Other Rights Protect.	0.6	0.6												
Real Estate Services	1,645.1			193.1					379.9	662.2				
Real Estate Appraisals	382.0	145.9		20.1					28.0	146.8				
Environ. Qual. Svc.	60.7	60.7												
Other, Trust Services	0.1	0.1												
TRUST SERVICES	2,088.6	207.4		213.2					407.9	809.0				
Executive Direction	623.0	0.9		116.6					100.1	147.9				
Administrative Svcs.	681.7	0.1		55.9					107.8	189.8				
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,304.7	1.0		172.5					207.9	337.7				
** GRAND TOTALS **	17,711.2	1,171.9	661.1	694.8	98.4	457.0	419.0	78.1	2,516.4	2,929.8	210.3	204.9	311.9	29.3

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 -- PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST -- TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	COMANCHE	APACHE	KIOWA	PAWNEE AGENCY	KAW	OTOE-MISSOURIA	PAWNEE TRIBE	PONCA of OK	TONKAWA	SHAWNEE AGENCY	CITIZENS BAND POTAWATOM	IOWA of OK	KICKAPOO of OK	KICKAPOO of TX
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt				44.7		83.0	125.0	103.3	59.8					
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	627.3				408.6						476.4	229.1		270.6
Self Govemence														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	627.3			44.7	408.6	83.0	125.0	103.3	59.8		476.4	229.1		270.6
Social Services	129.4	25.9	309.6	144.1								81.2	53.6	
Indian Child Welfare Act	74.7	44.7	74.5		44.8	44.9	44.9	54.9	29.4		74.7	29.3	44.6	44.8
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	204.1	70.6	384.1	144.1	44.8	44.9	44.9	54.9	29.4		74.7	110.5	98.6	44.8
Scholarships		98.6	683.6			104.4	146.0	148.4	63.8		39.4		56.3	
Adult Education	103.5	16.5		0.3		6.0	15.6	40.0	7.6					
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	103.5	115.1	683.6	0.3		110.4	161.6	188.4	71.4		39.4		56.3	
Tribal Courts				41.7		20.4						17.8	30.8	
Law Enforcement	73.8			42.5		137.5	120.9	166.8	134.6	25.4	76.3		34.8	
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	73.8			84.2		157.9	120.9	166.8	134.6	25.4	76.3	17.8	65.6	
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)		8.0	48.3											
Adult Voc Trng.		24.2	140.2										31.0	
Economic Development				13.5									3.0	
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		32.2	188.5	13.5									34.0	
Nat. Resources, Gen.		24.2	140.2										31.0	
Agriculture		24.2	140.2										31.0	
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		48.4	280.4										62.0	
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services				327.8									82.1	
Real Estate Appraisals				33.3									7.9	
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES				361.1									90.0	
Executive Direction				124.1						133.4				
Administrative Svcs.				232.7						95.4				
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				356.8						228.8				
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,008.7	266.3	1,536.6	1,004.7	453.4	396.2	452.4	513.4	295.2	254.2	666.8	357.4	406.6	315.4

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	BILLINGS TOTAL	FIELD OPS.	BLACKFEET	CROW	FORT BELKNAP	FORT PECK	NORTHERN CHEYENNE	WIND RIVER
Community Svcs	125.7					125.7		
Aid to Tribal Govt	812.0	61.8		67.7	493.0		126.9	62.6
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)								
Self Governance								
New Tribes								
Other, Tribal Government								
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	937.7	61.8		67.7	493.0	125.7	126.9	62.6
Social Services	2,529.5	397.4	360.5	355.8	186.6	505.3	356.0	367.9
Indian Child Welfare Act	484.1		74.9	74.9	64.9	74.9	64.9	129.8
Other, Human Services								
HUMAN SERVICES	3,013.6	397.4	435.4	430.7	251.5	580.2	420.9	497.7
Scholarships	2,092.4		504.0	360.0	365.5	345.0	324.9	193.0
Adult Education	22.0						22.0	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges	391.0						391.0	
Other, Education								
EDUCATION	2,505.4		504.0	360.0	365.5	345.0	737.9	193.0
Tribal Courts	1,453.4	75.0	512.3	183.2	130.9	200.0	252.0	100.0
Law Enforcement	7,202.4	14.0	1,400.5	1,143.1	686.1	1,699.5	911.8	1,347.4
Comm.Fire Prot.	77.0				77.0			
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	163.0					116.0	47.0	
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	8,895.8	89.0	1,912.8	1,326.3	894.0	2,015.5	1,210.8	1,447.4
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	96.0			20.0		76.0		
Adult Voc Trng.	773.7		120.7	233.0	39.0	174.0	134.0	73.0
Economic Development	551.8	35.7	36.0	118.0	169.0	113.5	79.6	
Other, Economic Dev.								
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,421.5	35.7	156.7	371.0	208.0	363.5	213.6	73.0
Nat. Resources, Gen.	211.0		2.0	68.7	1.1	98.2	41.0	
Agriculture	2,316.5	168.8	383.0	556.5	344.2	207.7	287.9	368.4
Agric.Extension	84.0				59.0		25.0	
Forestry	937.5	0.0	121.2	258.1	172.3		312.7	73.2
Water Resources	592.7	78.7	302.0		13.0		101.0	98.0
Wildlife & Parks	426.8	273.4				102.0	51.4	
Minerals and Mining	106.8	106.8						
Other, Resources Mgmt.								
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4,675.3	627.7	808.2	883.3	589.6	407.9	819.0	539.6
Trust Svcs., Gen.								
Other Rights Protect.	314.6	156.3				158.2		0.1
Real Estate Services	2,943.1	195.0	354.2	696.8	402.3	398.9	198.4	697.5
Real Estate Appraisals	363.2	318.1					45.1	
Environ. Qual. Svc.	95.9	95.9						
Other, Trust Services								
TRUST SERVICES	3,716.8	765.3	354.2	696.8	402.3	557.1	243.5	697.6
Executive Direction	671.8		93.7	93.1	104.3	94.7	149.0	137.0
Administrative Svcs.	1,289.7		190.0	374.5	127.7	284.6	97.9	215.0
Safety Management	6.0			5.0		1.0		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,967.5		283.7	472.6	232.0	380.3	246.9	352.0
** GRAND TOTALS **	27,133.6	1,976.9	4,455.0	4,608.4	3,435.9	4,775.2	4,019.5	3,862.9

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	JUNEAU TOTAL	FIELD OPS	HOONAH	KLUCKWAN	DOUGLAS	ANCHORAGE TOTAL	BETHEL TOTAL	FAIRBANKS TOTAL	NOME TOTAL
Community Svcs	410.9					410.9			
Aid to Tribal Govt	2,352.6	384.8	39.6	14.0	14.6	842.4	476.9	403.3	175.0
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	16.9					16.9			
Self Governance									
New Tribes									
Other, Tribal Government									
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,780.4	384.8	39.6	14.0	14.6	1,270.2	476.9	403.5	175.0
Social Services	2,841.2	1,864.4	27.4	6.1	12.5	389.8	135.2	403.4	2.4
Indian Child Welfare Act	4,484.4		44.5	29.2	29.2	2,016.7	1,594.0	392.5	378.3
Other, Human Services									
HUMAN SERVICES	7,325.6	1,864.4	71.9	35.3	41.7	2,406.5	1,729.2	795.9	380.7
Scholarships	2,481.3					1,033.2	957.9	230.0	260.2
Adult Education	122.8	0.1	2.1	0.5	1.0	8.7	19.6	0.8	90.0
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges									
Other, Education									
EDUCATION	2,604.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	1.0	1,041.9	977.5	230.8	350.2
Tribal Courts	58.6					1.7	56.5	0.4	
Law Enforcement									
Comm.Fire Prot.									
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	1.0								1.0
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	59.6					1.7	56.5	0.4	1.0
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	223.5					78.3	67.0	29.2	49.0
Adult Voc Trng.	1,995.1	152.0	44.0	9.8	20.0	1,049.3	280.2	230.8	209.0
Economic Development	341.8	192.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	20.2	123.3	2.8	
Other, Economic Dev.									
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,560.4	344.4	46.0	10.3	20.9	1,147.8	470.5	262.8	258.0
Nat. Resources, Gen.	476.6	69.4				122.5	282.8	1.1	0.5
Agriculture	330.8	94.0				62.3	81.9	2.1	90.8
Agric.Extension	0.2							0.2	
Forestry	520.8	511.0	0.7	0.3		5.2		3.6	
Water Resources	0.1							0.1	
Wildlife & Parks	342.9	95.9				7.2		239.8	
Minerals and Mining									
Other, Resources Mgmt.									
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,671.4	770.3	0.7	0.3		197.2	364.7	246.9	91.3
Trust Svcs., Gen.	260.2	256.7						1.5	
Other Rights Protect.	718.6	551.4				28.0			139.2
Real Estate Services	2,314.1	579.2	45.8	22.1	0.9	542.4	631.3	325.8	166.6
Real Estate Appraisals	276.3	276.3							
Environ. Qual. Svc.	87.6	65.7	1.3	0.6					
Other, Trust Services									
TRUST SERVICES	3,656.8	1,751.3	47.1	22.7	0.9	570.4	631.3	327.3	305.8
Executive Direction	653.7	16.6				192.6	160.1	142.5	141.9
Administrative Svcs.	779.0	14.1				357.9	100.2	165.1	141.7
Safety Management									
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,432.7	30.7				550.5	260.3	307.6	283.6
** GRAND TOTALS **	22,091.0	5,146.0	207.4	83.1	79.1	7,186.2	4,966.9	2,574.7	1,845.6

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	NONDALTON	PEDRO BAY	OLD HARBOR	TWIN HILLS	UNALASKA	AKHIOK	AKUTAN	ALEKNAGIK	ATKA	CANTWELL	CHANEGA	CHIGNIK	CHIGNIK LAGOON	CHIGNIK LAKE
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	11.6	11.6	15.3	11.6	13.3									
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	11.6	11.6	15.3	11.6	13.3									
Social Services	0.6	0.1		0.2	6.0									
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	29.9	29.4	29.3	29.5	35.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Scholarships		0.1			2.4									
Adult Education	0.2	0.2		0.1										
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	0.2	0.3		0.1	2.4									
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	0.4	0.1		0.2	2.6									
Adult Voc Trng.	9.0	2.1		3.4	22.5									
Economic Development	0.5	0.6		0.5										
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	9.9	2.7		4.1	25.1									
Nat. Resources, Gen.	2.2	2.1		2.2										
Agriculture														
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	2.2	2.1		2.2										
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	63.8	62.1	44.6	47.6	76.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	CLARK'S POINT	DILLINGHAM	EGEGIK/ KANATAK	EKUK	EKWOK	NANWALEK (ENGLISH BAY)	EYAK (CORDOVA)	GULKANA	IGUIGIG	IVANOFF BAY	KOKHANOK	KOLIGANEK	LEVELOCK	MANOKOTAK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt														
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT														
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Scholarships														
Adult Education														
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION														
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.														
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture														
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	NAKNEK	NELSON LAGOON	NEWHALEN	NEW STUYAHOK	NIKOLSKI	PERRYVILLE	PILOT POINT	PORT GRAHAM	PORT HEIDEN	PORTAGE CREEK	SALAMATOF	SAND POINT	SELDOVIA	SOUTH NAKNEK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt														
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT														
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Scholarships														
Adult Education														
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION														
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.														
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture														
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	ST.GEORGE ISLAND	ST.PAUL ISLAND	TATITLEK	TAZLINA	TOGIAK	UGASHIK	UNGA
Community Svcs							
Aid to Tribal Govt							
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)							
Self Governance							
New Tribes							
Other, Tribal Government							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT							
Social Services							
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services							
HUMAN SERVICES	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3
Scholarships							
Adult Education							
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges							
Other, Education							
EDUCATION							
Tribal Courts							
Law Enforcement							
Comm.Fire Prot.							
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.							
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE							
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)							
Adult Voc Trng.							
Economic Development							
Other, Economic Dev.							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
Nat. Resources, Gen.							
Agriculture							
Agric.Extension							
Forestry							
Water Resources							
Wildlife & Parks							
Minerals and Mining							
Other, Resources Mgmt.							
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT							
Trust Svcs., Gen.							
Other Rights Protect.							
Real Estate Services							
Real Estate Appraisals							
Environ. Qual. Svc.							
Other, Trust Services							
TRUST SERVICES							
Executive Direction							
Administrative Svcs.							
Safety Management							
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							
** GRAND TOTALS **	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	BETHEL TOTAL	BETHEL AGENCY	ALAKANUK	ANDREAF-SKI	ATMAUT-LUAK	CHEFORNAK	CHEVAK	EEK	GOODNEWS BAY	HOOPER BAY	KONGIG-ANAK	KOTLIK	MARSHALL (FORTUNA LEDGE)	MOUNTAIN VILLAGE
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	478.9	0.3	15.7	2.7	6.6	9.4	16.8	7.0	7.0	24.5	8.3	13.5	7.3	17.7
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	478.9	0.3	15.7	2.7	6.6	9.4	16.8	7.0	7.0	24.5	8.3	13.5	7.3	17.7
Social Services	135.2	0.7	4.4	0.7	1.8	2.6	4.7	2.0	2.0	6.9	2.3	3.8	2.1	5.0
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,594.0		44.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	44.9
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	1,729.2	0.7	49.2	30.0	31.1	31.9	49.5	31.3	31.3	51.7	31.6	33.1	31.4	49.9
Scholarships	957.9		31.4	5.4	13.2	18.9	33.6	14.1	13.9	49.1	16.6	26.9	14.5	35.5
Adult Education	19.6		0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	977.5		32.0	5.5	13.5	19.3	34.3	14.4	14.2	50.1	16.9	27.5	14.8	36.2
Tribal Courts	56.5		1.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.1
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	56.5		1.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.1
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	67.0		2.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	3.4	1.2	1.9	1.0	2.5
Adult Voc Trng.	280.2		9.2	1.6	3.8	5.5	9.8	4.1	4.1	14.3	4.8	7.9	4.3	10.4
Economic Development	123.3		4.1	0.7	1.7	2.4	4.3	1.8	1.8	6.3	2.1	3.5	1.9	4.6
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	470.5		15.5	2.6	6.4	9.2	16.4	6.9	6.9	24.0	8.1	13.3	7.2	17.5
Nat. Resources, Gen.	282.8		9.3	1.6	3.9	5.6	9.9	4.1	4.1	14.5	4.9	8.0	4.3	10.5
Agriculture	81.9		2.7	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.9	1.2	1.2	4.2	1.4	2.3	1.2	3.0
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	364.7		12.0	2.1	5.0	7.2	12.8	5.3	5.3	18.7	6.3	10.3	5.5	13.5
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services	631.3	1.8	20.7	3.5	8.6	12.4	22.1	9.2	9.2	32.2	10.9	17.7	9.6	23.3
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	631.3	1.8	20.7	3.5	8.6	12.4	22.1	9.2	9.2	32.2	10.9	17.7	9.6	23.3
Executive Direction	160.1	160.1												
Administrative Svcs.	100.2	100.2												
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	260.3	260.3												
** GRAND TOTALS **	4,968.9	263.1	147.0	46.7	72.0	90.6	153.9	74.9	74.7	204.1	83.1	117.0	76.7	160.2

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	NAPAKIAK	NAPASKIAK	NIGHTMUTE	NUNAPIT–CHUK	OSCARVILLE	PILOT STATION	PITKA'S POINT	PLATINUM	KWINHAGAK	SCAMMON BAY	SHELDON'S POINT	ST MARY'S (ALQAACIQ)	TOKSOOK BAY	TULUKSAK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	7.9	8.2	4.4	9.6	1.4	12.7	3.7	1.8	13.6	10.0	3.0	10.6	12.1	9.4
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7.9	8.2	4.4	9.6	1.4	12.7	3.7	1.8	13.6	10.0	3.0	10.6	12.1	9.4
Social Services	2.2	2.3	1.2	2.7	0.4	3.6	1.1	0.5	3.8	2.8	0.9	3.0	3.4	2.7
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	31.5	31.6	30.5	32.0	29.7	32.9	30.4	29.8	33.1	32.1	30.2	32.2	32.7	32.0
Scholarships	15.8	16.4	8.8	19.3	2.7	25.4	7.4	3.6	27.1	20.0	6.1	21.2	24.2	18.9
Adult Education	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	16.1	16.7	9.0	19.7	2.8	25.9	7.6	3.7	27.7	20.4	6.2	21.6	24.7	19.3
Tribal Courts	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.1
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.1
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.9	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.3
Adult Voc Trng.	4.6	4.8	2.6	5.6	0.8	7.4	2.2	1.0	8.0	5.9	1.8	6.2	7.1	5.5
Economic Development	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.5	0.3	3.3	1.0	0.5	3.6	2.6	0.8	2.7	3.1	2.4
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	7.7	8.0	4.3	9.4	1.3	12.6	3.7	1.8	13.4	9.9	3.0	10.4	11.9	9.2
Nat. Resources, Gen.	4.7	4.8	2.6	5.7	0.8	7.5	2.2	1.1	8.0	5.9	1.5	6.2	7.2	5.6
Agriculture	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.7	0.2	2.2	0.6	0.3	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.8	2.1	1.6
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6.1	6.2	3.4	7.4	1.0	9.7	2.8	1.4	10.3	7.6	2.3	8.0	9.3	7.2
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services	10.4	10.7	5.8	12.7	1.8	16.7	4.9	2.3	17.8	13.1	4.0	14.0	15.9	12.4
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	10.4	10.7	5.8	12.7	1.8	16.7	4.9	2.3	17.8	13.1	4.0	14.0	15.9	12.4
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	80.6	82.4	57.9	91.9	38.1	111.9	53.5	41.0	117.6	94.3	49.1	98.0	108.0	90.6

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	TUNTUTU–LIAK	TUNUNAK	RUSSIAN MISSION (YUKON)	LOWER KALSKAG	UPPER KALSKAG	ANIAK	CHUATH–BALUK	NAPIAMUTE	CROOKED CREEK	RED DEVIL	SLEETMUTE	STONEY RIVER	LIME VILLAGE	KWETHLUK IRA
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	8.0	9.2	7.0	8.3	4.2	11.0	2.6	0.1	3.0	0.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	14.1
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	8.0	9.2	7.0	8.3	4.2	11.0	2.6	0.1	3.0	0.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	14.1
Social Services	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.2	3.1	0.7		0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	4.0
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	44.7
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	31.5	31.8	31.3	31.6	30.5	32.4	30.0	29.3	30.1	29.5	30.1	29.7	29.7	48.7
Scholarships	16.1	18.3	14.0	16.6	8.4	22.1	5.3	0.2	6.0	1.7	5.6	2.7	2.5	28.3
Adult Education	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1		0.1		0.1		0.1	0.6
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	16.4	18.7	14.3	16.9	8.6	22.6	5.4	0.2	6.1	1.7	5.7	2.7	2.6	28.9
Tribal Courts	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.3		0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.3		0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.5	0.4		0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.0
Adult Voc Trng.	4.7	5.4	4.1	4.8	2.5	6.4	1.5	0.1	1.7	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	8.3
Economic Development	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.9	0.7		0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	3.6
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	7.9	9.1	6.9	8.1	4.2	10.8	2.6	0.1	2.8	0.7	2.7	1.4	1.2	13.9
Nat. Resources, Gen.	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.9	2.5	6.5	1.6		1.7	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	8.3
Agriculture	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.5		0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.4
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6.1	7.0	5.4	6.3	3.2	8.4	2.1		2.2	0.6	2.1	1.0	0.9	10.7
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services	10.5	12.1	9.3	10.9	5.5	14.5	3.4	0.1	3.9	1.1	3.7	1.8	1.7	18.6
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	10.5	12.1	9.3	10.9	5.5	14.5	3.4	0.1	3.9	1.1	3.7	1.8	1.7	18.6
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	81.4	89.0	75.0	83.1	56.7	101.0	46.4	29.8	48.4	34.6	47.4	38.1	37.5	136.6

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	ORUTSARA-MUIT	EMMONAK	BILL MOORE SLOUGH	MEKORYUK	KIPNUK	AKIAK	AKIACHAK	KASIGLUK	KWIGILLIN-GUK	NEWTOK
Community Svcs										
Aid to Tribal Govt	78.4	17.8	1.6	5.5	13.2	7.3	12.0	10.6	7.6	5.5
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)										
Self Governance										
New Tribes										
Other, Tribal Government										
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	78.4	17.8	1.6	5.5	13.2	7.3	12.0	10.6	7.6	5.5
Social Services	22.0	5.0	0.5	1.6	3.7	2.0	3.4	3.0	2.1	1.6
Indian Child Welfare Act	64.7	44.9	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.4	29.2
Other, Human Services										
HUMAN SERVICES	86.7	49.9	29.8	30.8	32.8	31.2	32.6	32.2	31.5	30.8
Scholarships	156.8	35.7	3.3	11.1	26.4	14.3	24.0	21.3	18.3	11.7
Adult Education	3.3	0.8		0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges										
Other, Education										
EDUCATION	160.1	36.5	3.3	11.3	26.9	14.6	24.5	21.7	18.6	11.9
Tribal Courts	9.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7
Law Enforcement										
Comm.Fire Prot.										
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.										
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	9.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	11.0	2.5	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8
Adult Voc Trng.	45.9	10.5	1.0	3.2	7.8	4.3	7.0	6.2	4.5	3.4
Economic Development	20.3	4.6	0.4	1.4	3.4	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.5
Other, Economic Dev.										
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	77.2	17.6	1.6	5.4	13.1	7.2	11.8	10.4	7.6	5.7
Nat. Resources, Gen.	46.3	10.5	1.0	3.3	7.8	4.3	7.1	6.3	4.8	3.8
Agriculture	13.4	3.1	0.3	1.0	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.0
Agric.Extension										
Forestry										
Water Resources										
Wildlife & Parks										
Minerals and Mining										
Other, Resources Mgmt.										
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	59.7	13.6	1.3	4.3	10.1	5.5	9.1	8.1	6.1	4.8
Trust Svcs., Gen.										
Other Rights Protect.										
Real Estate Services	103.1	23.5	2.1	7.3	17.4	9.8	15.8	14.0	10.0	7.7
Real Estate Appraisals										
Environ. Qual. Svc.										
Other, Trust Services										
TRUST SERVICES	103.1	23.5	2.1	7.3	17.4	9.8	15.8	14.0	10.0	7.7
Executive Direction										
Administrative Svcs.										
Safety Management										
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION										
** GRAND TOTALS **	574.6	161.0	39.9	65.2	118.1	76.5	107.2	98.3	79.0	67.1

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	FAIRBANKS TOTAL	FAIRBANKS AGENCY	VENETIE	TANANA IRA	FORT YUKON	BARROW	ARTIC SLOPE	POINT HOPE	NORTHWAY	STEVENS	ANAKTUVUK PASS	ARCTIC VILLAGE	ATQASUK	KAKTOVIK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	403.3	89.5	18.0	0.4	0.4	111.1	124.3	36.8	12.4	10.4				
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	403.3	89.5	18.0	0.4	0.4	111.1	124.3	36.8	12.4	10.4				
Social Services	403.4	269.5		1.2	0.6	52.4	60.1	17.5	2.1					
Indian Child Welfare Act	392.5		29.2			54.8		44.7	29.2		29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	795.9	269.5	29.2	1.2	0.6	107.2	60.1	62.2	31.3		29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Scholarships	230.0	19.7	13.3	0.2	0.1	76.2	84.3	25.3	10.9					
Adult Education	0.6	0.3							0.5					
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	230.6	20.0	13.3	0.2	0.1	76.2	84.3	25.3	11.4					
Tribal Courts	0.4	0.3		0.1										
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	0.4	0.3		0.1										
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	29.2	9.5		0.1	0.2	4.9	5.5	1.6	7.4					
Adult Voc Trng.	230.8	52.5	25.8	0.1	0.2	58.0	64.6	19.2	10.4					
Economic Development	2.5	0.6			0.1				1.8					
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	262.5	62.6	25.8	0.2	0.5	62.9	70.1	20.8	19.6					
Nat. Resources, Gen.	1.1	0.5		0.1	0.5									
Agriculture	2.1								2.1					
Agric.Extension	0.2								0.2					
Forestry	3.6	0.9							2.7					
Water Resources	0.1	0.1												
Wildlife & Parks	239.8	1.8		0.1		94.9	104.4	31.5	7.1					
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	246.9	3.3		0.2	0.5	94.9	104.4	31.5	12.1					
Trust Svcs., Gen.	1.5						1.5							
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services	325.8	173.7		0.3	0.4	59.1	67.2	19.5	5.6					
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	327.3	173.7		0.3	0.4	59.1	68.7	19.5	5.6					
Executive Direction	142.5	142.5												
Administrative Svcs.	165.1	165.1												
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	307.6	307.6												
** GRAND TOTALS **	2,674.7	926.5	86.3	2.6	2.5	511.4	611.9	196.1	92.4	10.4	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

PROGRAM TITLE	NUIQSUT	POINT LAY	TETLIN	WAINWRIGH
Community Svcs				
Aid to Tribal Govt				
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)				
Self Governance				
New Tribes				
Other, Tribal Government				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT				
Social Services				
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services				
HUMAN SERVICES	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Scholarships				
Adult Education				
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges				
Other, Education				
EDUCATION				
Tribal Courts				
Law Enforcement				
Comm.Fire Prot.				
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE				
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)				
Adult Voc Trng.				
Economic Development				
Other, Economic Dev.				
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
Nat. Resources, Gen.				
Agriculture				
Agric.Extension				
Forestry				
Water Resources				
Wildlife & Parks				
Minerals and Mining				
Other, Resources Mgmt.				
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				
Trust Svcs., Gen.				
Other Rights Protect.				
Real Estate Services				
Real Estate Appraisals				
Environ. Qual. Svc.				
Other, Trust Services				
TRUST SERVICES				
Executive Direction				
Administrative Svcs.				
Safety Management				
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
** GRAND TOTALS **	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	NOME TOTAL	NOME AGENCY	KIANA TRAD.	KOTEZEBUE	MANILAQ	NOORVIK IRA	SELAWIK	AMBLER	BUCKLAND	DEERING	KIVALINA	KOBUK	NOATAK	SHUNGNAK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	175.0	1.0	0.2	73.6	62.7	17.6	19.9							
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	175.0	1.0	0.2	73.6	62.7	17.6	19.9							
Social Services	2.4	0.7		0.7	1.0									
Indian Child Welfare Act	378.3		29.3	54.3		44.7	44.7	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	380.7	0.7	29.3	55.0	1.0	44.7	44.7	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Scholarships	260.2	247.2	12.4	0.3	0.3									
Adult Education	90.0	1.2			88.8									
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	350.2	248.4	12.4	0.3	89.1									
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	1.0	1.0												
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1.0	1.0												
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	49.0	0.2	3.4	18.7	15.6	4.7	6.4							
Adult Voc Trng.	209.0	1.1	14.6	83.8	66.2	20.2	23.1							
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	258.0	1.3	18.0	103.6	81.8	24.9	29.5							
Nat. Resources, Gen.	0.8				0.6	0.1	0.1							
Agriculture	90.5	0.5	6.2		64.9	9.0	9.9							
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	91.3	0.5	6.2		65.5	9.1	10.0							
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	139.2	1.3		55.4	82.5									
Real Estate Services	166.6	1.1		32.9	132.6									
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	305.8	2.4		88.3	215.1									
Executive Direction	141.9	141.9												
Administrative Svcs.	141.7	141.7												
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	283.6	283.6												
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,845.6	538.9	66.1	320.7	515.2	96.3	103.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3

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FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REOUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	MINNEAPOLIS TOTAL	FIELD OPS.	SAC & FOX FIELD ST.	RED LAKE	MINNESOTA AGENCY	BOIS FORTE	FOND DU LAC	GRAND PORTAGE	WHITE EARTH	GREAT LAKES AGENCY	BAD RIVER	LAC COURTE ORELLES	LAC DU FLAMBEAU	FOREST CO. POTAWATON
Community Svcs	67.8	1.2												
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,849.0			64.5	453.3					148.6	15.5		12.3	6.1
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	329.7											146.4		
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	2,246.5	1.2		64.5	453.3					148.6	15.5	146.4	12.3	6.1
Social Services	2,143.9	215.5		254.2	196.6						10.0	9.7		
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,246.0		44.9	74.8		54.8	64.7	29.3	64.7		54.8	64.9	44.8	44.8
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	3,389.9	215.5	44.9	329.0	196.6	54.8	64.7	29.3	64.7		64.8	74.6	44.8	44.8
Scholarships	2,587.3		79.3	254.2	951.2						156.7		153.8	57.3
Adult Education	97.9												3.5	6.4
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education	7.0													
EDUCATION	2,692.2		79.3	254.2	951.2						156.7		157.3	63.7
Tribal Courts	1,836.5			280.2	155.3						13.5	40.0	81.9	
Law Enforcement	4,721.9	17.1		1,619.8	536.4								122.8	
Comm Fire Prot.	221.9			48.3	6.4					18.3	25.0	22.4		3.2
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	6,780.3	17.1		1,948.3	698.1					18.3	38.5	62.4	204.7	3.2
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	207.6			78.7	63.4					8.9	13.0		1.2	5.1
Adult Voc Trng.	1,474.6		38.1	454.6	407.2					18.0	44.9		22.4	19.0
Economic Development	210.4			98.6	56.3									
Other, Economic Dev.														
*COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,892.6		38.1	631.9	526.9					26.9	57.9		23.6	24.1
Nat. Resources, Gen.	115.1				115.1									
Agriculture	0.5													
Agric.Extension	0.6													
Forestry	2,682.6	0.1		666.7	492.2					530.1	22.0	16.3	98.3	
Water Resources	200.9			100.9	100.0									
Wildlife & Parks	1,014.6			291.2	495.0								4.9	
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
*RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4,014.3	0.1		1,058.8	1,202.3					530.1	22.0	16.3	103.2	
Trust Svcs., Gen.	38.0	37.5		0.5										
Other Rights Protect.	481.8	0.1		1.2						225.6	22.0	81.0		
Real Estate Services	1,146.9	147.5		49.5	191.2					475.9	22.0	34.1	10.9	
Real Estate Appraisals	74.3	3.7			0.1					70.5				
Environ. Qual. Svc.	0.2													
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	1,741.2	188.8		51.2	191.3					772.0	44.0	115.1	10.9	
Executive Direction	453.5		1.1	107.3	113.7					144.3				
Administrative Svcs.	1,315.3	2.1	90.8	213.5	341.2					466.8				
Safety Management														
*GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,768.8	2.1	91.9	320.8	454.9					611.1				
** GRAND TOTALS **	24,525.8	424.8	254.2	4,658.7	4,674.6	54.8	64.7	29.3	64.7	2,107.0	399.4	414.8	556.8	141.9

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FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	RED CLIFF	SAINT CROIX	SOKAOGON	STOCKBRIDG MUNSEE	WISCONSIN WINNEBAGO	MINNESOTA SIOUX	UPPER SIOUX	PRAIRIE ISLAND	SHAKOPEE	LOWER SIOUX	MENOMINEE	MICHIGAN AGENCY	SAULT STE. MARIE	BAY MILLS
Community Svcs						66.6								
Aid to Tribal Govt				30.3			11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	191.1	612.7	163.4	
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	183.3													
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	183.3			30.3		66.6	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	191.1	612.7	163.4	
Social Services		78.8			4.7		8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	136.6		574.6	175.0
Indian Child Welfare Act	54.8	44.8	29.3	44.9	54.8		29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	64.7		89.6	44.9
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	54.8	123.6	29.3	44.9	59.5		38.2	38.1	38.0	38.2	201.3		664.2	219.9
Scholarships		61.8	48.8	50.6	242.5		13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	246.2			60.6
Adult Education			3.6	6.8	9.0						38.2			
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education			7.0											
EDUCATION		61.8	59.4	57.4	251.5		13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	284.4			60.6
Tribal Courts	121.7	17.5	30.4		12.2						488.8		172.8	88.5
Law Enforcement	1.3			1.0							865.7	111.0	349.6	197.9
Comm.Fire Prot.	17.7	11.4		21.9	8.1						16.0			2.8
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	140.7	28.9	30.4	22.9	20.3						1,370.5	111.0	522.4	289.2
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	8.9	7.0	3.3		12.8									
Adult Voc Trng.		30.9	9.5	37.7	105.3		7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	209.9			11.5
Economic Development											55.5			
Other, Economic Dev.														
*COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	8.9	37.9	12.8	37.7	118.1		7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	265.4			11.5
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture		0.5												
Agric.Extension	0.6													
Forestry				26.4							765.5	65.0		
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks												74.4	111.0	15.4
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
*RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	0.6	0.5		26.4							765.5	139.4	111.0	15.4
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	8.8	18.9									124.3			
Real Estate Services											114.6	101.2		
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.												0.2		
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	8.8	18.9									238.9	101.4		
Executive Direction												87.1		
Administrative Svcs.												200.9		
Safety Management														
*GENERAL ADMINISTRATION												288.0		
** GRAND TOTALS **	397.1	271.6	131.9	219.6	449.4	66.6	71.0	70.7	70.6	70.8	3,317.1	1,252.5	1,461.0	596.6

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	HANNAVILLE	SAGINAW CHIPPEWA	KEWEENAW BAY	LAC VIEUX DESERT
Community Svcs				
Aid to Tribal Govt		29.2		76.2
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)				
Self Governance				
New Tribes				
Other, Tribal Government				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		29.2		76.2
Social Services	81.9	100.6	186.9	83.9
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	54.9	44.7	29.4
Other, Human Services				
HUMAN SERVICES	111.3	155.5	231.6	113.3
Scholarships	23.1	15.0	86.2	44.0
Adult Education	26.5			5.9
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges				
Other, Education				
EDUCATION	49.6	15.0	86.2	49.9
Tribal Courts	38.9	91.1	129.0	74.9
Law Enforcement	214.6	297.5	249.6	137.4
Comm.Fire Prot.		20.4		
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	253.5	409.0	378.6	212.3
Employ. Asst (D.E.)	5.3			
Adult Voc Trng.	28.9			5.9
Economic Development				
Other, Economic Dev.				
*COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	34.2			5.9
Nat. Resources, Gen.				
Agriculture				
Agric.Extension				
Forestry				
Water Resources				
Wildlife & Parks	16.6			6.1
Minerals and Mining				
Other, Resources Mgmt.				
*RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	16.6			6.1
Trust Svcs., Gen.				
Other Rights Protect.				
Real Estate Services				
Real Estate Appraisals				
Environ. Qual. Svc.				
Other, Trust Services				
TRUST SERVICES				
Executive Direction				
Administrative Svcs.				
Safety Management				
*GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
** GRAND TOTALS **	485.2	608.7	696.4	463.7

FY 1999 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	MUSKOGEE TOTAL	FIELD OPS	CHICKASAW	MIAMI	QUAPAW	EASTERN SHAWNEE	OTTAWA	SENECA CAYUGA	WYANDOTTE	MIAMI	PEORIA	MODOC	OSAGE	OKMULGEE
Community Svce	378.0			379.0										
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,013.1	203.1		77.4										
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	2,976.7												314.6	
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	4,367.8	203.1		455.4									314.6	
Social Services	463.6	75.0		128.0										
Indian Child Welfare Act	678.7				44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	44.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	89.8	
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	1,142.3	75.0		128.0	44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	44.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	89.8	
Scholarships	333.7			29.0									40.0	
Adult Education	59.7			13.0										
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	393.4			42.0									40.0	
Tribal Courts	306.4	302.6	1.5	1.0										
Law Enforcement	862.7	284.6	189.5	98.5									120.4	
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,169.1	587.2	191.0	99.5									120.4	
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	93.4			22.0										
Adult Voc Trng.	321.9	72.4		100.0										
Economic Development	175.5		9.0											84.7
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	590.8	72.4	9.0	122.0										84.7
Nat. Resources, Gen.	331.0		95.1	58.0									177.0	
Agriculture	210.2		137.2	3.8									5.5	
Agric.Extension														
Forestry	9.3			9.3										
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	41.1													
Minerals and Mining	1,368.2												1,369.2	
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,959.8		232.3	71.1									1,551.7	
Trust Svcs., Gen.	52.9	52.9												
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services	888.3	347.7	146.8	92.0									209.9	
Real Estate Appraisals	349.9	144.5	63.1	47.7									71.5	
Environ. Qual. Svc.	51.1	51.1												
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	1,342.2	596.2	209.9	139.7									281.4	
Executive Direction	970.2	49.9	118.6	145.9									118.4	248.1
Administrative Svce.	673.5		115.5	14.0									227.7	43.8
Safety Management	3.1													
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,646.8	49.9	234.1	159.9									346.1	291.9
** GRAND TOTALS **	12,612.2	1,583.8	876.3	1,217.6	44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	44.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	2,744.0	376.6

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FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	ALABAMA QUASSARTE	KIALEGEE	THOLOPTH–LOCCO	TALIHINA	WEWOKA
Community Svcs					
Aid to Tribal Govt	100.6	100.6	100.4		431.0
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)				2,662.1	
Self Governance					
New Tribes					
Other, Tribal Government					
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	100.6	100.6	100.4	2,662.1	431.0
Social Services					260.6
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	29.4	29.4	129.8	89.8
Other, Human Services					
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4	29.4	29.4	129.8	350.4
Scholarships					264.7
Adult Education					46.7
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges					
Other, Education					
EDUCATION					311.4
Tribal Courts					1.3
Law Enforcement					169.7
Comm.Fire Prot.					
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE					171.0
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)					71.4
Adult Voc Trng					149.5
Economic Development					81.8
Other, Economic Dev.					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					302.7
Nat. Resources, Gen.					
Agriculture					63.6
Agric.Extension					
Forestry					
Water Resources					
Wildlife & Parks					41.1
Minerals and Mining					
Other, Resources Mgmt.					
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT					104.7
Trust Svcs., Gen.					
Other Rights Protect.					
Real Estate Services					91.9
Real Estate Appraisals					23.1
Environ. Qual. Svc.					
Other, Trust Services					
TRUST SERVICES					115.0
Executive Direction				180.1	109.2
Administrative Svcs.				148.5	124.0
Safety Management				3.1	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				331.7	233.2
** GRAND TOTALS **	130.0	130.0	129.8	3,123.6	2,019.4

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	PHOENIX TOTAL	FIELD OPS	COLORADO RIVER AGENCY	COLORADO RIVER TRIBE	FORT MOHAVE	CHEME-HUEVI	FORT APACHE	PAPAGO	SALT RIVER AGENCY	FORT McDOWELL	PASCUA YAQUI	PIMA	AK-CHIN	GILA RIVER
Community Svcs	107.7	107.7												
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,999.9	162.0	190.8				58.0	79.1			54.3	101.3	2.7	21.0
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	5,138.6												195.5	292.1
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government	151.0													0.6
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,397.2	269.7	190.8				58.0	79.1			54.3	101.3	198.2	313.7
Social Services	4,519.9	195.3		174.1	119.8		462.2	799.1			199.0		9.1	364.6
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,940.9			54.9	44.9	29.4	89.6	89.8		44.9	69.6		44.9	89.8
Other, Human Services	21.4													9.2
HUMAN SERVICES	6,482.2	195.3		229.0	164.7	29.4	551.8	888.9		44.9	268.6		54.0	463.6
Scholarships	2,497.2			136.0	120.8	49.8	333.1	710.2			100.1			1.2
Adult Education	139.1						66.6							
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	2,636.3			136.0	120.8	49.8	399.7	710.2			100.1			1.2
Tribal Courts	2,218.6			139.2	65.9	15.6	376.7	268.9			311.7			87.3
Law Enforcement	17,735.7	161.3	102.8	705.1	264.5		1,181.2	2,356.9	164.7	402.1	290.6	2,621.9	3.7	908.9
Comm.Fire Prot.	377.0						103.5				215.3			54.2
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	11.9													11.9
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	20,343.2	161.3	102.8	844.3	330.4	15.6	1,661.4	2,625.8	164.7	402.1	817.6	2,621.9	3.7	1,062.3
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	249.5							56.0			0.4		1.4	0.6
Adult Voc Trng.	1,355.2			107.0	47.1	40.0	239.6	431.1			75.3			
Economic Development	442.2		57.7					215.5					2.1	
Other, Economic Dev.	60.2						60.2							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,107.1		57.7	107.0	47.1	40.0	299.8	702.6			75.7		3.5	0.6
Nat. Resources, Gen.	930.7						267.7						2.7	
Agriculture	3,436.0		148.9	60.5	99.7	50.9	467.3	745.9	45.3		41.1	81.6	13.7	
Agric.Extension	32.3							32.3						
Forestry	3,438.7						2,241.0						2.8	
Water Resources	304.1			198.0				100.7						0.1
Wildlife & Parks	147.1			0.9			64.5							
Minerals and Mining	80.1	67.4												
Other, Resources Mgmt.	1.1													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	8,370.1	67.4	148.9	259.4	99.7	50.9	3,040.5	878.9	45.3		41.1	81.6	19.2	0.1
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	405.5	405.5												
Real Estate Services	1,885.5		326.0	56.0			51.9	112.2	65.1			253.0	3.0	
Real Estate Appraisals	530.9	527.2										1.5		
Environ. Qual. Svc.	272.4	212.3					60.0							
Other, Trust Services	0.9													0.9
TRUST SERVICES	3,095.2	1,145.0	326.0	56.0			111.9	112.2	65.1			254.5	3.0	0.9
Executive Direction	1,843.1		155.2				257.0	107.6	157.8			113.8	2.6	
Administrative Svcs.	2,549.2		137.3				346.6	105.1	230.1			279.4	8.3	
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	4,392.3		292.5				603.6	212.7	387.9			393.2	10.9	
** GRAND TOTALS **	54,823.6	1,838.7	1,118.7	1,631.7	762.7	185.6	6,726.7	6,210.4	663.0	447.0	1,377.6	3,382.6	293.1	1,842.4

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	SAN CARLOS	WESTERN NEVADA	FALLON	FORT McDERMITT	LOVELOCK	PYRAMID LAKE	RENO SPARKS	SUMMIT LAKE	WALKER RIVER	WINNE-MUCCA	YERINGTON	YOMBA	WASHOE	UINTAH & OURAY
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	144.1	186.9		26.0	13.1		13.7	11.3		12.5			5.0	49.9
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)			52.5			83.0	45.3		73.2			93.1	1.6	
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government	0.3				0.1									
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	144.4	186.9	52.5	26.0	13.2	83.0	59.0	11.3	73.2	12.5		93.1	6.6	49.9
Social Services	503.1	197.8	144.3	90.4		103.6	54.9		80.4		42.5		59.4	97.2
Indian Child Welfare Act	89.6		44.9	44.9	29.4	53.8	44.9	29.3	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	54.9	
Other, Human Services	8.6		3.6											
HUMAN SERVICES	601.3	197.8	192.8	135.3	29.4	157.4	99.8	29.3	125.3	29.4	71.9	29.4	114.3	97.2
Scholarships	627.2	31.0									67.3		74.1	
Adult Education	72.5													
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	699.7	31.0									67.3		74.1	
Tribal Courts	241.8	55.0	41.3	40.1	33.5	93.5	55.7		66.2		36.4		73.3	
Law Enforcement	1,490.2	649.5	119.3		48.4	207.3	102.0		134.8	12.1	77.2		172.9	1,071.7
Comm.Fire Prot.	4.0													
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1,736.0	704.5	160.6	40.1	81.9	300.8	157.7		201.0	12.1	113.6		246.2	1,071.7
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	152.8													
Adult Voc Trng.	191.0	8.0	0.1								3.0		34.1	
Economic Development	82.6	14.1												1.1
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	426.4	22.1	0.1								3.0		34.1	1.1
Nat. Resources, Gen.	170.0	399.0						13.3						
Agriculture	764.4	2.7												247.4
Agric.Extension														
Forestry	967.6													154.4
Water Resources			2.0			3.0			0.3					
Wildlife & Parks	81.7													
Minerals and Mining						8.0								4.7
Other, Resources Mgmt.								1.1						
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,983.7	401.7	2.0			11.0		14.4	0.3					406.5
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services	193.6	175.1	2.5											340.8
Real Estate Appraisals		1.2												1.0
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	193.6	176.3	2.5											341.8
Executive Direction	125.3	233.5												111.9
Administrative Svcs.	260.2	162.6												137.7
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	385.5	396.1												249.6
** GRAND TOTALS **	6,170.6	2,116.4	410.5	201.4	124.5	552.2	316.5	55.0	399.8	54.0	255.8	122.5	475.3	2,217.8

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	SKULL VALLEY	UTE TRIBE	FORT YUMA	COCOPAH	QUECHAN	EASTERN NEVADA	TE–MOAK	GOSHUTE	HOPI	TRUXTON CANON	YAVAPAI APACHE	HAVASUPAI	HUALAPAI	YAVAPAI PRESCOT
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt			42.5	33.0	105.2	94.6	327.3	82.3		23.9				
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)									2,417.0		210.6	170.3	454.7	71.6
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government										150.0				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT			42.5	33.0	105.2	94.6	327.3	82.3	2,417.0	173.9	210.5	170.3	454.7	71.5
Social Services	9.5	219.2		110.2	46.8	57.5	103.1	32.4		147.9				
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	64.9		44.9	64.9		148.6	29.4	99.8		44.9	44.9	54.9	29.4
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	38.9	284.1		155.1	111.7	57.5	251.7	61.8	99.8	147.9	44.9	44.9	54.9	29.4
Scholarships	1.9	62.4		10.9	31.2		97.4	27.0						
Adult Education														
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	1.9	62.4		10.9	31.2		97.4	27.0						
Tribal Courts		70.6		41.0		0.7	88.4	16.0						
Law Enforcement	18.2			230.9		745.2	269.6	40.6	1,763.8	1,297.7				
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	18.2	70.5		271.9		745.9	358.0	56.6	1,763.8	1,297.7				
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)				12.1	26.2									
Adult Voc Trng.	2.3	76.9		14.5	35.2		34.0	17.0						
Economic Development			18.9						50.2					
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2.3	75.9	18.9	26.6	61.4		34.0	17.0	50.2					
Nat. Resources, Gen.							18.0		0.1	59.9				
Agriculture			119.0			205.5		31.0		251.3				
Agric.Extension														
Forestry										72.9				
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT			119.0			205.5	18.0	31.0	0.1	384.1				
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services			135.5			53.6				48.0				
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.									0.1					
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES			135.5			53.6			0.1	48.0				
Executive Direction			90.9			117.9			102.3	127.4				
Administrative Svcs.			108.7			128.7			313.1	170.3				
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			199.6			246.6			415.4	297.7				
** GRAND TOTALS **	61.3	492.9	515.5	497.5	309.5	1,403.8	1,086.4	276.7	4,736.4	2,349.3	255.4	215.2	509.6	100.9

FY 1999 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	TONTO APACHE	SOUTHERN PAIUTE	KAIBAB PAIUTE	LAS VEGAS PAIUTE	MOAPA	SAN JUAN PAIUTE	UTAH PAIUTE
Community Svcs							
Aid to Tribal Govt		64.5			94.3		0.4
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	79.3		113.7	117.7		193.5	474.1
Self Governance							
New Tribes							
Other, Tribal Government							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	79.3	64.5	113.7	117.7	94.3	193.5	474.5
Social Services						95.3	1.2
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4		29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9
Other, Human Services							
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4		29.4	29.4	29.4	124.7	46.1
Scholarships						15.0	0.6
Adult Education							
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges							
Other, Education							
EDUCATION						15.0	0.6
Tribal Courts							
Law Enforcement		86.8	40.6		50.2	23.0	
Comm.Fire Prot.							
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.							
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		86.8	40.6		50.2	23.0	
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)							
Adult Voc Trng.							
Economic Development							
Other, Economic Dev.							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
Nat. Resources, Gen.							
Agriculture		59.4				0.1	0.3
Agric.Extension							
Forestry							
Water Resources							
Wildlife & Parks							
Minerals and Mining							
Other, Resources Mgmt.							
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		59.4				0.1	0.3
Trust Svcs., Gen.							
Other Rights Protect.							
Real Estate Services		58.7					
Real Estate Appraisals							
Environ. Qual. Svc.							
Other, Trust Services							
TRUST SERVICES		58.7					
Executive Direction		139.9					
Administrative Svcs.		135.8				25.3	
Safety Management							
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		275.7				25.3	
** GRAND TOTALS **	108.7	545.1	183.7	147.1	173.9	381.6	521.5

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	SACRAMENTO AREA TOTAL	FIELD OPS	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA TOTAL	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOTAL	PALM SPRINGS/ AGUACALIENTE	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOTAL	KLAMATH FIELD OFFICE
Community Svcs							
Aid to Tribal Govt	4,540.0	169.8	2,041.7	1,243.8	36.5	810.3	237.9
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	147.0			147.0			
Self Governance							
New Tribes	2,828.6		1,125.3	1,703.3			
Other, Tribal Government							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,515.6	169.8	3,167.0	3,094.1	36.5	810.3	237.9
Social Services	395.5	393.6	0.5	1.4			
Indian Child Welfare Act	3,170.7		1,503.9	647.1	29.4	990.4	
Other, Human Services	40.0					40.0	
HUMAN SERVICES	3,606.2	393.6	1,504.4	648.5	29.4	1,030.4	
Scholarships	472.3		262.8	78.5		131.0	
Adult Education	256.4		144.0	0.4		112.0	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges							
Other, Education							
EDUCATION	728.7		406.8	78.9		243.0	
Tribal Courts							
Law Enforcement	524.7		44.8			125.0	354.9
Comm.Fire Prot.	253.1		65.2	20.9		167.0	
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.							
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	777.8		110.0	20.9		292.0	354.9
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	32.9		32.9				
Adult Voc Trng.	875.9		628.6	147.3		100.0	
Economic Development	36.1	35.7		0.4			
Other, Economic Dev.							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	944.9	35.7	661.5	147.7		100.0	
Nat. Resources, Gen.	50.1		38.9	11.2			
Agriculture	203.5		126.9	44.3		32.3	
Agric.Extension							
Forestry	473.7	21.0	195.9	175.4		81.4	
Water Resources	153.1					153.1	
Wildlife & Parks	930.4		14.9	157.6		33.0	724.9
Minerals and Mining							
Other, Resources Mgmt.							
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,810.8	21.0	376.6	388.5		299.8	724.9
Trust Svcs., Gen.							
Other Rights Protect.	235.4	19.0	27.2	64.8		124.4	
Real Estate Services	1,186.3		301.6	154.2	457.2	273.3	
Real Estate Appraisals	300.2	167.0		2.2	131.0		
Environ. Qual. Svc.	112.1	10.0	15.0	0.1		87.0	
Other, Trust Services							
TRUST SERVICES	1,834.0	196.0	343.8	221.3	588.2	484.7	
Executive Direction	512.3	0.1	140.4	117.5	130.8	123.5	
Administrative Svcs.	580.9	22.3	172.0	118.2	73.9	194.5	
Safety Management							
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,093.2	22.4	312.4	235.7	204.7	318.0	
** GRAND TOTALS **	18,311.2	838.5	6,882.6	4,835.6	858.8	3,578.2	1,317.7

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA TOTAL	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA AGENCY	SCOTTS VALLEY	BERRY CREEK	GUIDVILLE	BIG SANDY	BIG VALLEY	BUENA VISTA	LYTTON	COLD SPRINGS	COLUSA	CORTINA	CLOVERDAL	ROBINSON
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	2,041.7	1,926.6												
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes	1,125.3						102.3	102.3					102.3	
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,167.0	1,926.6					102.3	102.3					102.3	
Social Services	0.5	0.5												
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,503.9		29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	1,504.4	0.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Scholarships	262.8	231.6												
Adult Education	144.0	119.3												
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	406.8	350.9												
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement	44.8	44.8												
Comm.Fire Prot.	65.2	44.9												
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	110.0	89.7												
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	32.9	32.9												
Adult Voc Trng.	628.6	628.6												
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	661.5	661.5												
Nat. Resources, Gen.	38.9	38.9												
Agriculture	126.9	120.9												
Agric.Extension														
Forestry	195.9	132.3												
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	14.9	11.0												
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	376.6	303.1												
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	27.2	17.2												
Real Estate Services	301.6	295.2												
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.	15.0	15.0												
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	343.8	327.4												
Executive Direction	140.4	140.4												
Administrative Svcs.	172.0	172.0												
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	312.4	312.4												
** GRAND TOTALS **	6,882.5	3,972.1	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	131.7	131.7	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	131.7	29.4

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	DRY CREEK	ENTERPRISE	GRINDSTON	BENTON	HOPLAND	JACKSON	CHICKEN RANCH	CAHTO	FORT INDEPENDENCE	MANCHESTE	MIDDLETON	BIG PINE	CHOOPDA	NORTH FORK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt														
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes							102.3		102.3					102.3
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT							102.3		102.3					102.3
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Scholarships														
Adult Education														
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION														
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.														
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture														
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	131.7	44.9	131.7	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	131.7

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	PICAYUNE	PINOLEVILLE	POTTER VALLEY	REDWOOD VALLEY	ROUND VALLEY	RUMSEY	SANTA ROSA	GREENVILLE	SHINGLE SPRINGS	STEWARTS POINT	BISHOP	TABLE MOUNTAIN	TULE RIVER	LONE PINE
Community Svce														
Aid to Tribal Govt													115.1	
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3				102.3						
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3				102.3					115.1	
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	44.9	29.4
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	44.9	29.4
Scholarships													31.2	
Adult Education													24.7	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION													55.9	
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm Fire Prot.													20.3	
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE													20.3	
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.														
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
*COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture													6.0	
Agric.Extension														
Forestry													63.6	
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks													3.9	
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT													73.5	
Trust Svce., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.													10.0	
Real Estate Services													6.2	
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES													16.2	
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	147.2	131.7	131.7	131.7	44.9	29.4	29.4	131.7	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	326.9	29.4

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	MOORETOW	SHERWOOD VALLEY	ELEM IND. COLONY	TUOLUMNE	UPPER LAKE	COYOTE VALLEY	BRIDGEPORT PAIUTE	DEATH VALLEY TIMBA-SHA
Community Svcs								
Aid to Tribal Govt								
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)								
Self Governance								
New Tribes								
Other, Tribal Government								
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT								
Social Services								
Indian Child Welfare Act	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Other, Human Services								
HUMAN SERVICES	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Scholarships								
Adult Education								
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges								
Other, Education								
EDUCATION								
Tribal Courts								
Law Enforcement								
Comm.Fire Prot.								
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.								
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE								
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)								
Adult Voc Trng.								
Economic Development								
Other, Economic Dev.								
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT								
Nat. Resources, Gen.								
Agriculture								
Agric.Extension								
Forestry								
Water Resources								
Wildlife & Parks								
Minerals and Mining								
Other, Resources Mgmt.								
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT								
Trust Svcs., Gen.								
Other Rights Protect.								
Real Estate Services			0.1		0.1			
Real Estate Appraisals								
Environ. Qual. Svc.								
Other, Trust Services								
TRUST SERVICES			0.1		0.1			
Executive Direction								
Administrative Svcs.								
Safety Management								
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION								
** GRAND TOTALS **	44.9	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TOTAL	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY	ALTURAS	FORT BIDWELL	PIT RIVER	REDDING RANCHERIA	SUSANVILLE	BIG LAGOON	KARUK	RESIGHINI	BLUE LAKE	ELK VALLEY	ROHNER-VILLE	YUROK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,243.8	993.0				73.6			71.5		14.3		13.6	77.8
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	147.0										72.7		74.3	
Self Governance														
New Tribes	1,703.3					101.8					101.8	102.3	101.8	1,091.0
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	3,094.1	993.0				175.4			71.5		188.8	102.3	189.7	1,168.8
Social Services	1.4					1.4								
Indian Child Welfare Act	647.1		29.4	29.4	54.9	54.9	44.9	29.4	74.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	64.9
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	648.5		29.4	29.4	54.9	56.3	44.9	29.4	74.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	64.9
Scholarships	78.5	36.3				1.6			17.8					22.8
Adult Education	0.4								0.4					
Tr.Con.Comm Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	78.9	36.3				1.6			18.2					22.8
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.	20.9	16.7				1.4			1.4					1.4
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	20.9	16.7				1.4			1.4					1.4
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.	147.3	73.9				4.9			32.7					35.8
Economic Development	0.4					0.4								
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	147.7	73.9				5.3			32.7					35.8
Nat. Resources, Gen.	11.2	11.2												
Agriculture	44.3	44.3												
Agric.Extension														
Forestry	175.4	103.1												72.3
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	157.6	1.4							156.2					
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	388.5	160.0							156.2					72.3
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	64.8	64.6				0.2								
Real Estate Services	154.2	133.1				3.3			6.9		0.4		0.5	10.0
Real Estate Appraisals	2.2					2.2								
Environ. Qual. Svc.	0.1					0.1								
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	221.3	197.7				5.8			6.9		0.4		0.5	10.0
Executive Direction	117.5	117.5												
Administrative Svcs.	118.2	118.0				0.2								
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	235.7	235.5				0.2								
** GRAND TOTALS **	4,835.6	1,713.1	29.4	29.4	64.9	246.0	44.9	29.4	361.8	29.4	218.6	131.7	219.6	1,376.0

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	QUARTZ VALLEY	SMITH RIVER	TABLE BLUFF	TRINIDAD	CEDARVILLE
Community Svcs					
Aid to Tribal Govt					
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)					
Self Governance					
New Tribes	102.3	102.3			
Other, Tribal Government					
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	102.3	102.3			
Social Services					
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Other, Human Services					
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Scholarships					
Adult Education					
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges					
Other, Education					
EDUCATION					
Tribal Courts					
Law Enforcement					
Comm.Fire Prot.					
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.					
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE					
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)					
Adult Voc Trng.					
Economic Development					
Other, Economic Dev.					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
Nat. Resources, Gen.					
Agriculture					
Agric.Extension					
Forestry					
Water Resources					
Wildlife & Parks					
Minerals and Mining					
Other, Resources Mgmt.					
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT					
Trust Svcs., Gen.					
Other Rights Protect.					
Real Estate Services					
Real Estate Appraisals					
Environ. Qual. Svc.					
Other, Trust Services					
TRUST SERVICES					
Executive Direction					
Administrative Svcs.					
Safety Management					
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
** GRAND TOTALS **	131.7	131.7	29.4	29.4	29.4

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOTAL	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY	AUGUSTINE	CABAZON	CAHUILLA	CAMPO	CAPITAN GRANDE	BARONA	CUYAPAIPE	INAJA	JAMUL	LA JOLLA	LA POSTA	LOS COYOTES
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	810.3	810.3												
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	810.3	810.3												
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act	990.4		29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4
Other, Human Services	40.0	40.0												
HUMAN SERVICES	1,030.4	40.0	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4
Scholarships	131.0	131.0												
Adult Education	112.0	112.0												
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	243.0	243.0												
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement	125.0	125.0												
Comm.Fire Prot.	167.0	167.0												
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	292.0	292.0												
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.	100.0	100.0												
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	100.0	100.0												
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture	32.3	32.3												
Agric.Extension														
Forestry	81.4	81.4												
Water Resources	153.1	153.1												
Wildlife & Parks	33.0	33.0												
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	299.8	299.8												
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	124.4	124.4												
Real Estate Services	273.3	273.3												
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.	87.0	87.0												
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	484.7	484.7												
Executive Direction	123.5	123.5												
Administrative Svcs.	194.5	194.5												
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	318.0	318.0												
** GRAND TOTALS **	3,578.2	2,587.8	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	29.4	29.4

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	MANZANITA	MESA GRANDE	MORONGO	PALA	PAUMA	PECHANGA	RINCON	SAN MANUEL	SAN PASQUAL	SANTA ROSA	SANTA YNEZ	SANTA YSABEL	SOBOBA	SYCUAN
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt														
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT														
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4
Scholarships														
Adult Education														
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION														
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.														
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
*COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture														
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	29.4	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4	44.9	44.9	29.4

PROGRAM TITLE	TORRES–MARTINEZ	RAMONA	TWENTY–NINE PALMS	VIEJAS
Community Svce				
Aid to Tribal Govt				
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)				
Self Governance				
New Tribes				
Other, Tribal Government				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT				
Social Services				
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Other, Human Services				
HUMAN SERVICES	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4
Scholarships				
Adult Education				
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges				
Other, Education				
EDUCATION				
Tribal Courts				
Law Enforcement				
Comm.Fire Prot.				
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.				
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE				
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)				
Adult Voc Trng.				
Economic Development				
Other, Economic Dev.				
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT				
Nat. Resources, Gen.				
Agriculture				
Agric.Extension				
Forestry				
Water Resources				
Wildlife & Parks				
Minerals and Mining				
Other, Resources Mgmt.				
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				
Trust Svcs., Gen.				
Other Rights Protect.				
Real Estate Services				
Real Estate Appraisals				
Environ. Qual. Svc.				
Other, Trust Services				
TRUST SERVICES				
Executive Direction				
Administrative Svcs.				
Safety Management				
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION				
** GRAND TOTALS **	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.4

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	ALBUQUERQUE TOTAL	FIELD OPS	SOUTHERN PUEBLOS	ACOMA	COCHITI	ISLETA	JEMEZ	SANDIA	SAN FELIPE	SANTA ANA	SANTO DOMINGO	ZIA	YSLETA DEL SUR	LAGUNA
Community Svcs	373.0													56.3
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,659.7	104.3	173.7	98.8	48.2	133.3	99.6	133.7	69.8	33.1	131.1	49.3		
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	3,823.0		16.7										875.4	996.9
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government	77.2													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	5,932.9	104.3	190.4	98.8	48.2	133.3	99.6	133.7	69.8	33.1	131.1	49.3	875.4	1,053.2
Social Services	2,918.7	203.7	318.0	117.3		83.6	54.0	10.3	78.1		215.8	17.8		
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,213.8			74.7	44.8	64.7	54.8	29.3	54.5	44.8	64.7	44.8	44.8	74.9
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	4,133.6	203.7	318.0	192.0	44.8	148.3	108.8	39.6	132.6	44.8	280.5	62.6	44.8	74.9
Scholarships	2,199.2		138.7	105.3		105.7	59.5		71.3		129.3	26.7		347.0
Adult Education	444.4			14.5	15.6	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.1		14.7	14.8		39.2
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education	64.2													
EDUCATION	2,707.8		138.7	119.8	15.6	119.7	73.6	14.2	85.4		144.0	41.5		386.2
Tribal Courts	1,120.8	125.0	70.0	69.2	22.4	73.0	31.9	21.4	28.5	21.8	31.1	22.1		
Law Enforcement	5,408.8	233.0	866.2	284.0		302.8				46.8				2.5
Comm.Fire Prot.	118.1													
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	305.0		200.0											
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	6,952.6	358.0	1,136.2	353.2	22.4	375.8	31.9	21.4	28.5	68.6	31.1	22.1		2.5
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	180.1													
Adult Voc Trng.	614.8		324.0											
Economic Development	338.7	62.7	103.0											
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,133.6	62.7	427.0											
Nat. Resources, Gen.	453.0	388.0												
Agriculture	3,418.8		1,086.0											108.2
Agric.Extension	82.7													
Forestry	2,228.0	304.7	123.4											23.3
Water Resources	143.8													71.5
Wildlife & Parks	408.8													
Minerals and Mining	88.7	44.0												22.7
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6,800.6	736.7	1,209.4											225.7
Trust Svcs., Gen.	325.6	325.6												
Other Rights Protect.	562.6	507.6												
Real Estate Services	1,150.4		172.1											68.2
Real Estate Appraisals	1.7													
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	2,040.3	833.2	172.1											68.2
Executive Direction	1,122.3		139.9											113.5
Administrative Svcs.	1,498.3		352.0											136.4
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	2,620.6		491.9											249.9
** GRAND TOTALS **	32,321.6	2,298.6	4,083.7	763.8	131.0	777.1	313.9	208.9	316.3	146.5	586.7	175.5	920.2	2,060.6

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	NORTHERN PUEBLOS	NAMBE	PICURIS	POJOAQUE	SAN ILDEFONS	SAN JUAN	TAOS	TESUQUE	SOUTHERN UTE	UTE MTN UTE	JICARILLA	MESCALERO	ZUNI	RAMAH NAVAJO
Community Svcs										146.1				170.8
Aid to Tribal Govt	84.9									2.6	34.1	116.4		246.6
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)		159.4	154.2	115.4	279.7	458.2	712.6	154.5						
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government										77.2				
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	84.9	159.4	154.2	115.4	279.7	458.2	712.6	154.5		225.9	34.1	116.4		417.4
Social Services	182.6								86.0	563.5	335.4	303.0	81.4	269.2
Indian Child Welfare Act		44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	54.8	54.8	29.3	54.9	54.9	64.9	64.9	89.8	
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	182.6	44.8	29.3	29.3	44.8	54.8	54.8	29.3	140.9	618.4	400.3	367.9	171.2	269.2
Scholarships	353.6									24.4	187.9	70.3	457.8	121.5
Adult Education									50.3	24.9	36.6			177.4
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education										64.2				
EDUCATION	353.6								50.3	113.5	224.6	70.3	457.8	298.9
Tribal Courts									83.1	145.6		102.6	248.6	24.6
Law Enforcement	69.9			221.0					466.3	510.5	86.3	756.6	1,040.8	522.1
Comm.Fire Prot.											4.9	12.0	90.6	10.6
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	105.0													
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	174.9			221.0					549.4	656.1	91.2	871.2	1,380.0	557.3
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)											32.4		147.7	
Adult Voc Trng.	46.8								102.7	65.3				75.8
Economic Development	113.8								59.4					
Other, Economic Dev.														
*COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	160.6								162.1	65.3	32.4		147.7	75.8
Nat. Resources, Gen.	65.0													
Agriculture	219.4								345.1	172.5	360.9	514.2	305.0	305.5
Agric.Extension									72.2					10.5
Forestry	273.3								105.1		576.3	646.1	131.3	45.5
Water Resources	72.0													
Wildlife & Parks	82.4		7.6				118.2			0.7	129.2	70.8		
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	712.1		7.6				118.2		522.4	173.2	1,066.4	1,231.1	436.3	361.5
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	55.0													
Real Estate Services	127.4								192.4	102.3	240.2	79.0	96.4	72.4
Real Estate Appraisals													1.7	
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	182.4								192.4	102.3	240.2	79.0	98.1	72.4
Executive Direction	129.1								170.7	131.8	77.9	146.6	106.5	106.3
Administrative Svcs.	216.3								102.8	56.7	175.0	264.9	85.3	109.1
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	345.4								273.5	188.5	252.9	411.5	191.8	215.4
** GRAND TOTALS **	2,196.7	204.2	191.1	365.7	324.5	513.0	885.6	183.8	1,890.8	2,143.2	2,342.0	3,147.4	2,882.9	2,267.9

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	NAVAJO TOTAL	FIELD OPS	SHIPROCK	WESTERN NAVAJO	EASTERN NAVAJO	CHINLE	FORT DEFIANCE
Community Svcs							
Aid to Tribal Govt	656.6	656.6					
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)							
Self Governance							
New Tribes							
Other, Tribal Government							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	656.6	656.6					
Social Services	4,839.0	4,661.6			95.1	82.1	
Indian Child Welfare Act	747.2	747.2					
Other, Human Services							
HUMAN SERVICES	5,586.2	5,408.8			95.1	82.1	
Scholarships	6,975.5	6,975.5					
Adult Education	629.4		153.9	63.4	80.0		332.1
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges							
Other, Education							
EDUCATION	7,604.9	6,975.5	153.9	63.4	80.0		332.1
Tribal Courts	753.4	753.4					
Law Enforcement	17,167.2	17,167.2					
Comm.Fire Prot.							
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.							
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	17,920.6	17,920.6					
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)							
Adult Voc Trng.	3,076.3		602.5	631.1	597.5	546.8	698.4
Economic Development	276.9		99.4	58.2		68.4	61.9
Other, Economic Dev.							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	3,352.2		701.9	689.3	597.5	615.2	748.3
Nat. Resources, Gen.							
Agriculture	4,499.7	2,113.7	686.4	367.4	458.9	373.2	500.1
Agric.Extension							
Forestry	813.2	813.2					
Water Resources	711.8	711.8					
Wildlife & Parks	507.9	507.9					
Minerals and Mining	383.0	383.0					
Other, Resources Mgmt.							
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6,915.6	4,529.6	686.4	367.4	455.9	373.2	500.1
Trust Svcs., Gen.							
Other Rights Protect.							
Real Estate Services	1,284.1	190.7	209.9	131.7	440.9	108.1	112.8
Real Estate Appraisals	241.6	241.6					
Environ. Qual. Svc.	5.3	5.3					
Other, Trust Services							
TRUST SERVICES	1,531.2	437.6	209.9	131.7	440.9	108.1	112.8
Executive Direction	731.6		123.7	142.1	217.9	133.3	114.6
Administrative Svcs.	1,398.8		323.0	292.6	236.7	283.3	263.3
Safety Management	438.0	0.1	95.6	85.0	89.0	88.7	79.6
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	2,568.3	0.1	542.3	519.6	543.6	505.3	467.4
** GRAND TOTALS **	46,135.6	35,929.2	2,367.4	1,771.4	2,213.0	1,683.9	2,160.7

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	PORTLAND TOTAL	FIELD OPS	SILETZ AGENCY	GRAND RONDE	COOS, UMPQUA SIUSLAW	COW CREEK	COQUILLE	COLVILLE	FORT HALL	N W. BAND SHOSHONI	NORTHERN IDAHO	COEUR D'ALENE	NEZ PERCE	KOOTENAI
Community Svcs	804.1		15.6											
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,638.7	78.9		4.1			1.9	7.8		134.2	62.8	2.4	3.9	1.5
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	4,285.1			909.0	450.1	373.2	694.4							181.1
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government	417.7													
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,145.6	78.9	15.6	913.1	450.1	373.2	696.3	7.8		134.2	62.8	2.4	3.9	182.6
Social Services	2,636.2	136.1	106.6	9.6			4.4	328.7	252.8		229.5	129.7	9.2	3.4
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,569.8			64.9	29.4	29.4	29.4	74.9	74.7	29.4		54.9	54.8	29.4
Other, Human Services	278.2							167.1						
HUMAN SERVICES	4,484.2	136.1	106.6	74.5	29.4	29.4	33.8	570.7	327.5	29.4	229.5	184.6	64.0	32.8
Scholarships	1,763.1							266.0	146.9	16.3		126.5	337.0	
Adult Education	345.2							155.0	60.9	1.0		45.4	27.8	
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education	305.8				95.0									
EDUCATION	2,414.1				95.0			421.0	207.8	17.3		171.9	364.8	
Tribal Courts	1,850.4	473.2						151.6	197.2			187.9	176.5	
Law Enforcement	6,108.7	0.1						907.0	1,073.6		840.1			
Comm.Fire Prot.	19.0								13.3					
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.	918.1							200.0						
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	8,896.2	473.3						1,258.6	1,284.1		840.1	187.9	176.5	
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	197.7							94.0	17.4				4.0	
Adult Voc Trng.	1,623.7	10.9					0.2	274.9	203.7			333.4	113.6	
Economic Development	544.8	50.6		2.6			1.2	4.9	92.9		78.8	61.3		
Other, Economic Dev.	46.1													
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	2,412.3	61.5		2.6			1.4	373.8	314.0		78.8	394.7	117.6	
Nat. Resources, Gen.	514.2	55.2						123.2		29.6		7.4	2.0	
Agriculture	2,314.2	41.1						516.3	420.3		0.1	104.6	222.2	
Agric.Extension	91.9								34.1					
Forestry	12,831.1	612.1	62.8					2,816.7	11.0		8.3	338.6	459.3	0.1
Water Resources	832.7	2.9						318.4	100.0				201.5	
Wildlife & Parks	2,082.7	61.4						212.1	32.6				148.2	
Minerals and Mining	114.1	24.8						2.5						
Other, Resources Mgmt.	743.4													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	19,524.3	797.5	62.8					3,989.2	598.0	29.6	8.4	450.6	1,033.2	0.1
Trust Svcs., Gen.	871.8	137.8					2.2	11.1						
Other Rights Protect.	147.4				10.0				46.3			27.8		
Real Estate Services	2,414.2	136.9	82.3					449.1	264.5		189.6	125.9		
Real Estate Appraisals	735.6	733.2												
Environ. Qual. Svc.	61.4	24.1					0.4	4.3	29.1			1.4	1.0	0.3
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	4,030.4	1,032.0	82.3		10.0		2.6	464.5	339.9		189.6	155.1	1.0	0.3
Executive Direction	1,350.2		141.1				0.3	139.8	81.3		215.3	0.4	0.7	0.3
Administrative Svcs.	3,055.7		160.7	13.7			17.6	231.7	185.2	12.4	170.2	22.1	35.8	13.6
Safety Management	1.9								1.4	0.1				
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	4,407.8		301.8	13.7			17.9	371.5	267.9	12.5	385.5	22.5	36.5	13.9
** GRAND TOTALS **	53,314.9	2,679.3	569.1	1,003.9	584.5	402.6	752.0	7,457.1	3,339.2	223.0	1,794.7	1,569.7	1,797.6	229.7

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	OLYMPIC PENINSULA	CHEHALIS	HOH	QUILEUTE	SHOALWATE BAY	SKOKOMISH	UMATILLA	WARM SPRINGS	KLAMATH	BURNS PAIUTE	PUGET SOUND	MUCKLE-SHOOT	NISQUALLY	NOOKSACK
Community Svcs		19.3							217.4		524.9	26.9		
Aid to Tribal Govt	130.3	35.8	14.7	25.6	41.6				361.5	29.6	3.2	106.1	19.0	29.8
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)													0.1	
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government							417.7							
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	130.3	55.1	14.7	25.6	41.6		417.7		578.9	29.6	528.1	133.0	19.1	29.8
Social Services	284.2		9.6	37.4				280.2	123.3	58.8	62.0	31.4	7.6	14.2
Indian Child Welfare Act		44.8	29.4	44.8	44.8	44.8	54.9	64.7	54.9	29.4		64.7	54.8	44.8
Other, Human Services							111.1							
HUMAN SERVICES	284.2	44.8	39.0	82.2	44.8	44.8	166.0	344.9	178.2	88.2	62.0	96.1	62.4	59.0
Scholarships		12.4	8.9	19.1	8.9	16.2			228.5	21.4			15.6	16.0
Adult Education		5.8	1.7	3.5	1.6	2.4			5.0	5.9			4.9	6.4
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education							171.6					39.2		
EDUCATION		18.2	10.6	22.6	10.5	18.6	171.6		233.5	27.3		39.2	20.5	22.4
Tribal Courts				160.5				115.0		29.1				
Law Enforcement	163.5	213.4	60.7	220.9	68.9	8.6		212.4		141.5	(11.8)		186.4	0.5
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.							702.8							
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	163.5	213.4	60.7	381.4	68.9	8.6	702.8	327.4		170.6	(11.8)		186.4	0.5
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	1.0								66.4	14.9				
Adult Voc Trng.	115.8			23.0		48.0			196.7			0.3	6.9	13.9
Economic Development	65.7						42.0		63.4		(0.7)	1.4		1.5
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	182.5			23.0		48.0	42.0		326.5	14.9	(0.7)	1.7	6.9	15.4
Nat. Resources, Gen.							226.9	67.0						0.1
Agriculture							3.9	251.6			0.0			
Agric.Extension														
Forestry	1,198.8						199.6	1,899.2			0.0			0.2
Water Resources								207.7			(0.0)		0.9	0.2
Wildlife & Parks		133.3	23.9	16.2	36.7		1.1	257.2	189.8			463.4	95.6	5.5
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.							743.4							
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,198.8	133.3	23.9	16.2	36.7		1,174.9	2,682.7	189.8		0.0	463.4	96.5	6.0
Trust Svcs., Gen.											508.4	2.6		2.8
Other Rights Protect.											0.6			
Real Estate Services	307.9						123.8	136.9			0.0			0.1
Real Estate Appraisals														1.4
Environ. Qual. Svc.														0.5
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	307.9						123.8	136.9			509.0	2.6		4.8
Executive Direction	143.7						81.1	126.4			2.0	0.4		
Administrative Svcs.	307.4						173.1	257.4	184.5		287.9	21.3		22.5
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	451.1						254.2	383.8	184.5		289.9	21.7		22.5
** GRAND TOTALS **	2,718.3	464.8	148.9	551.0	202.5	120.0	3,053.0	3,877.7	1,691.4	330.6	1,376.5	757.7	391.8	160.4

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	PUYALLUP	TULALIP	SAUK SUIATTLE	UPPER SKAGIT	SUQUAMISH	STILLA-GUAMISH	YAKIMA	SPOKANE AGENCY	SPOKANE TRIBE	KALISPEL	FLATHEAD	METLAKATLA
Community Svcs												
Aid to Tribal Govt	40.7	0.3	35.7	0.5	34.4	23.9	26.6		146.6	235.4		
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)				7.5								1,669.7
Self Governance												
New Tribes												
Other, Tribal Government												
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	40.7	0.3	35.7	8.0	34.4	23.9	26.6		146.6	235.4		1,669.7
Social Services			0.2	6.8	4.6	5.6	280.9	68.4	112.9	36.1		
Indian Child Welfare Act	89.6	54.8	29.3	29.3	54.8	44.8	89.8		44.9	29.4		54.9
Other, Human Services												
HUMAN SERVICES	89.6	54.8	29.5	36.1	59.4	50.4	370.7	68.4	157.8	65.5		54.9
Scholarships	15.8		6.8	16.8	35.1	8.0	342.2		98.7			
Adult Education	1.0		4.9	3.0	4.0	5.0						
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges												
Other, Education												
EDUCATION	16.8		11.7	19.8	39.1	13.0	342.2		98.7			
Tribal Courts	45.6			24.4	125.8		107.1		41.1	15.4		
Law Enforcement	265.5	44.4	50.7	68.5	380.6		730.7	437.1		43.9	1.5	
Comm.Fire Prot.							0.7		5.0			
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.									15.3			
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	311.1	44.4	50.7	92.9	506.4		838.5	437.1	61.4	59.3	1.5	
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)												
Adult Voc Trng.	12.0		6.4	5.0	9.2	6.6	200.5		42.6	0.1		
Economic Development					1.6			74.7	1.9	1.0		
Other, Economic Dev.		40.1		6.0								
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	12.0	40.1	6.4	11.0	10.8	6.6	200.5	74.7	44.5	1.1		
Nat. Resources, Gen.					0.1				2.6	0.1		
Agriculture			1.4				601.7	77.8	43.6	29.8		
Agric.Extension							57.8					
Forestry		37.9	4.8	8.5	19.5		3,352.3	618.3	33.3	0.9	1,148.9	
Water Resources			1.0			0.1						
Wildlife & Parks	7.2	72.2	0.1		29.3	13.8	227.0		0.2	0.2		85.7
Minerals and Mining								86.6				
Other, Resources Mgmt.												
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	7.2	110.1	7.3	8.5	48.9	13.9	4,238.8	782.7	79.7	31.0	1,148.9	85.7
Trust Svcs., Gen.									5.0	1.9		
Other Rights Protect.			2.2				80.5					
Real Estate Services					0.1		523.7	73.2		0.2		
Real Estate Appraisals										1.0		
Environ. Qual. Svc.										0.3		
Other, Trust Services												
TRUST SERVICES			2.2		0.1		604.2	73.2	5.0	3.4		
Executive Direction					0.3		139.2	90.2	0.5	0.3	107.8	77.1
Administrative Svcs.					18.2		342.4	221.2	28.2	15.1	231.7	81.8
Safety Management												0.4
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					18.5		481.6	311.4	28.7	15.4	339.5	159.3
** GRAND TOTALS **	477.4	249.7	143.5	176.3	717.6	107.8	7,063.1	1,747.5	622.4	411.1	1,489.9	1,969.6

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	EASTERN TOTAL	FIELD OPS	INDIAN TOWNSHIP	PLEASANT POINT	PENOBSCOT	MALISEET	PEQUOT	MICCO-SUKEE	NARRAGAN-SETT	POARCH CREEK	WAMPA-NOAG	AROOSTOOK MICMAC	CATAWBA	TUNICA BILOXI
Community Svcs	950.7	29.3						42.0	119.0	163.1				106.3
Aid to Tribal Govt	1,308.6	118.3		70.0		48.0	74.0	120.2	175.0	135.0				59.0
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	3,567.7		890.7		868.9	106.0					741.6			
Self Governance														
New Tribes	1,859.4											452.3	1,407.1	
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	7,686.0	147.6	890.7	70.0	868.9	154.0	74.0	162.2	294.0	298.1	741.6	452.3	1,407.1	165.3
Social Services	1,934.3	182.8		147.0	188.0	75.0	39.0	37.0	135.0	135.0				34.0
Indian Child Welfare Act	1,309.0		44.9	54.9	54.9	44.9	44.9	44.9	54.9	54.9	44.9	44.9	54.9	29.4
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	3,243.3	182.8	44.9	201.9	242.9	119.9	83.9	81.9	189.9	189.9	44.9	44.9	54.9	63.4
Scholarships	814.9			158.9			6.0	11.0	78.6					9.0
Adult Education	420.4						53.4	7.0	74.0	54.0				
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	1,235.3			158.9			59.4	18.0	152.6	54.0				9.0
Tribal Courts	1,163.0			121.0	178.0			25.0		58.0				
Law Enforcement	3,696.3	95.3		168.0	333.0		23.0	794.0	9.0	295.0				54.0
Comm.Fire Prot.	519.0			40.0	153.0		75.0	35.0		142.0				
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	5,378.3	95.3		329.0	664.0		98.0	854.0	9.0	495.0				54.0
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	44.0								19.0					
Adult Voc Trng.	749.0			81.0			40.0		114.0					4.0
Economic Development	464.0	67.7						83.0		76.0				
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,257.0	67.7		81.0			40.0	83.0	133.0	76.0				4.0
Nat. Resources, Gen.	184.1	67.1								117.0				
Agriculture	682.0			24.0										
Agric.Extension	199.0													
Forestry	738.0	23.1		117.0		24.0			56.0					
Water Resources	1,174.0							424.0						
Wildlife & Parks	367.1	0.1		104.0				109.0	52.0	33.0				
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.	21.0													
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	3,363.2	90.3		245.0		24.0		533.0	108.0	150.0				
Trust Svcs., Gen.	60.0						52.0							8.0
Other Rights Protect.	62.0								25.0					
Real Estate Services	929.9	100.3				35.0		119.0	62.0					
Real Estate Appraisals	54.1	54.1												
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	1,106.0	154.4				35.0	52.0	119.0	87.0					8.0
Executive Direction	352.8													
Administrative Svcs.	658.0													
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1,010.8													
** GRAND TOTALS **	24,280.6	738.1	935.6	1,085.8	1,775.8	332.9	407.3	1,851.1	973.7	1,263.0	786.5	497.2	1,462.0	303.7

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	CHITIMACHA	COUSHATTA	NEW YORK LIAISON	SENECA	ONONOAGA	ST. REGIS MOHAWK	TONAWANDA	TUSCARORA	ONEIDA NATION	CAYUGA	CHEROKEE AGENCY	CHEROKEE TRIBE	SEMINOLE AGENCY	SEMINOLE TRIBE
Community Svcs	106.8		42.0	146.0		109.0				47.2				40.0
Aid to Tribal Govt	163.0													
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)									619.0			338.5		
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	269.8		42.0	146.0		109.0			619.0	47.2		338.5		40.0
Social Services	72.0	39.0				21.0			84.0		214.5	22.0		167.0
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.4	44.9		74.9	44.9	74.9	44.9	44.9	127.9	29.4		89.8		54.0
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	101.4	83.9		74.9	44.9	95.9	44.9	44.9	211.9	29.4	214.5	111.8		221.0
Scholarships	50.0	51.3	61.0	100.9		92.0								70.0
Adult Education														33.0
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	50.0	51.3	61.0	100.9		92.0								103.0
Tribal Courts	75.0					59.0			193.9		250.1			
Law Enforcement	186.0	69.0	44.0			226.6			50.0			56.0		362.4
Comm.Fire Prot.	14.0			24.0		10.0			26.0					
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	275.0	69.0	44.0	24.0		295.6			269.9		250.1	56.0		362.4
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														25.0
Adult Voc Trng.		22.0	39.0	178.0		20.0								123.0
Economic Development									26.0		44.3			97.0
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		22.0	39.0	178.0		20.0			26.0		44.3			245.0
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture		125.0												521.0
Agric.Extension											82.0			48.0
Forestry											210.0		158.9	
Water Resources														750.0
Wildlife & Parks									21.0					
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.									21.0					
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		125.0							42.0		292.0		158.9	1,319.0
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.									37.0					
Real Estate Services											428.6			109.0
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES									37.0		428.6			109.0
Executive Direction											108.0		150.3	
Administrative Svcs.			250.2								157.3		100.3	
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			250.2								265.3		250.6	
** GRAND TOTALS **	696.2	361.2	436.2	523.8	44.9	612.5	44.9	44.9	1,205.8	76.6	1,494.8	506.3	409.5	2,400.3

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	CHOCTAW AGENCY	CHOCTAW TRIBE
Community Svcs		
Aid to Tribal Govt		359.3
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)		
Self Governance		
New Tribes		
Other, Tribal Government		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT		359.3
Social Services		342.0
Indian Child Welfare Act		74.0
Other, Human Services		
HUMAN SERVICES		416.0
Scholarships		126.0
Adult Education		199.0
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges		
Other, Education		
EDUCATION		325.0
Tribal Courts		203.0
Law Enforcement		921.0
Comm.Fire Prot.		
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		1,124.0
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)		
Adult Voc Trng.		126.0
Economic Development		70.0
Other, Economic Dev.		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		196.0
Nat. Resources, Gen.		
Agriculture		12.0
Agric.Extension		69.0
Forestry		147.0
Water Resources		
Wildlife & Parks		48.0
Minerals and Mining		
Other, Resources Mgmt.		
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		276.0
Trust Svcs., Gen.		
Other Rights Protect.		
Real Estate Services		76.0
Real Estate Appraisals		
Environ. Qual. Svc.		
Other, Trust Services		
TRUST SERVICES		76.0
Executive Direction	94.5	
Administrative Svcs.	150.2	
Safety Management		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	244.7	
** GRAND TOTALS **	244.7	2,776.2

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	COMPACTS TOTAL	ABSENTEE SHAWNEE	SAC & FOX of OK	CHEROKEE NATION	MUSCOGEE CREEK	CHICKASAW	HOOPA	JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM	LUMMI	QUINAULT	MAKAH	SILETZ	PORT GAMBLE	LOWER ELWHA
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt														
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance	67,538.7	719.4	1,122.5	8,221.3	3,662.2	2,265.6	2,725.3	1,282.8	3,606.4	6,119.7	2,262.1	1,215.0	1,235.3	1,003.7
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	67,538.7	719.4	1,122.5	8,221.3	3,662.2	2,285.6	2,725.3	1,282.6	3,606.4	6,119.7	2,282.1	1,215.0	1,235.3	1,003.7
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act														
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES														
Scholarships														
Adult Education														
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION														
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.														
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture														
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	67,838.7	719.4	1,122.6	8,221.3	3,662.2	2,265.6	2,725.3	1,282.6	3,606.4	6,119.7	2,282.1	1,216.0	1,235.3	1,003.7

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	SQUAXIN ISLAND	SWINOMISH	SALISH & KOOTENAI	KAWERAK	SOUTHEAST ALASKA	TANANA CHIEFS	DUCKWATER	DUCK VALLEY	ELY SHOSHONE	SALT RIVER	CHIPPEWA CREE	MILLE LACS	GRAND TRAVERSE	ONEIDA
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt														
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance	1,176.0	843.4	3,412.6	3,190.3	7,010.7	4,516.4	389.3	1,216.9	352.2	2,041.6	2,542.7	1,140.2	1,081.9	911.0
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,176.0	843.4	3,412.6	3,190.3	7,010.7	4,516.4	389.3	1,216.9	352.2	2,041.6	2,542.7	1,140.2	1,081.9	911.0
Social Services														
Indian Child Welfare Act														
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES														
Scholarships														
Adult Education														
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION														
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)														
Adult Voc Trng.														
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT														
Nat. Resources, Gen.														
Agriculture														
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks														
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT														
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,176.0	843.4	3,412.6	3,190.3	7,010.7	4,516.4	389.3	1,216.9	352.2	2,041.6	2,542.7	1,140.2	1,081.9	911.0

PROGRAM TITLE	LEECH LAKE	SANTA CLARA
Community Svcs		
Aid to Tribal Govt		
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)		
Self Governance	1,548.0	704.1
New Tribes		
Other, Tribal Government		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,548.0	704.1
Social Services		
Indian Child Welfare Act		
Other, Human Services		
HUMAN SERVICES		
Scholarships		
Adult Education		
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges		
Other, Education		
EDUCATION		
Tribal Courts		
Law Enforcement		
Comm.Fire Prot.		
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.		
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE		
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)		
Adult Voc Trng		
Economic Development		
Other, Economic Dev.		
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		
Nat. Resources, Gen.		
Agriculture		
Agric.Extension		
Forestry		
Water Resources		
Wildlife & Parks		
Minerals and Mining		
Other, Resources Mgmt.		
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		
Trust Svcs., Gen.		
Other Rights Protect.		
Real Estate Services		
Real Estate Appraisals		
Environ. Qual. Svc.		
Other, Trust Services		
TRUST SERVICES		
Executive Direction		
Administrative Svcs.		
Safety Management		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
** GRAND TOTALS **	1,548.0	704.1

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	ANCHORAGE TOTAL	ANCHORAGE AGENCY	ALEUTIAN PRIBILOFF	BRISTOL BAY (BBNA)	COOK INLET (CITC)	COPPER RIVER	KENAITZE (KENAI)	KODIAK NATV.ASSN. (KANA)	KARLUK	TYONEK	LARSEN BAY	KODIAK TRIBAL CNCL	MENTASTA	CHITINA
Community Svcs	410.9	410.9												
Aid to Tribal Govt	842.4		106.2	283.5	20.0	47.2	44.1	15.2	17.0	1.0	18.0	17.8	9.4	6.6
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)	16.9	16.9												
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	1,270.2	427.8	106.2	283.5	20.0	47.2	44.1	15.2	17.0	1.0	18.0	17.8	9.4	6.6
Social Services	389.8	87.2	36.4	16.5	150.0	0.9	36.0	9.6	5.9	8.1	0.3	19.5		
Indian Child Welfare Act	2,016.7				20.0		44.4		29.3	29.2	29.2		29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	2,406.5	87.2	36.4	16.5	170.0	0.9	80.4	9.6	35.2	37.3	29.5	19.5	29.3	29.3
Scholarships	1,033.2		92.4	328.2	258.4	34.2	35.2	66.3	2.2	11.0	14.0	104.1	8.4	
Adult Education	8.7			5.6		2.6								
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	1,041.9		92.4	333.8	258.4	36.8	35.2	66.3	2.2	11.0	14.0	104.1	8.4	
Tribal Courts	1.7					1.7								
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE	1.7					1.7								
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)	78.3		15.5	11.3	13.8	5.3	14.1			6.0		6.0		
Adult Voc Trng.	1,049.3		136.8	241.3	246.0	36.4	57.4	44.9	6.0	56.8	10.1	73.3	7.0	
Economic Development	20.2			13.7							5.0			
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,147.8		152.3	266.3	259.8	41.7	71.5	44.9	6.0	62.8	15.1	79.3	7.0	
Nat. Resources, Gen.	122.5	0.1		64.7										
Agriculture	62.3					10.7	43.6						1.6	
Agric.Extension														
Forestry	5.2					5.2								
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	7.2					4.3							1.6	
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	197.2	0.1		64.7		20.2	43.6						3.2	
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.	28.0					25.2							2.8	
Real Estate Services	542.4	282.1		260.3										
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES	570.4	282.1		260.3		25 2							2.8	
Executive Direction	192.6	192.6												
Administrative Svcs.	357.9	357.9												
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	550.5	550.5												
** GRAND TOTALS **	7,186.2	1,307.7	387.3	1,245.1	708.2	173.7	274.8	136.0	60.4	112.1	76.6	220.7	60.1	35.9

NOTE: These tables reflect current totals for Tribal Priority Allocations. There may be some additional adjustments for pay cost.

FY 1996 – PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST – TRIBAL PRIORITY ALLOCATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE	CHISTO-CHINA	COPPER CENTER/ KLUTI-KAAH	CHUGACH REG.RSC. (CRRC)	NINILCHIK	OUZINKIE	PORT LYONS	VALDEZ	CHUGACH-MUIT	CHICKALOON	EKLUTNA	FALSE PASS	ILLIAMNA	KING COVE	KNIK
Community Svcs														
Aid to Tribal Govt	11.2	6.6		8.1	17.9	14.8	5.1	50.6	10.1	10.1	13.4	11.6	13.4	10.1
Consol.Tr.Govt Pgm(CTGP)														
Self Governance														
New Tribes														
Other, Tribal Government														
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	11.2	6.6		8.1	17.9	14.8	5.1	50.6	10.1	10.1	13.4	11.6	13.4	10.1
Social Services				5.3	6.9		4.3	16.0						
Indian Child Welfare Act	29.3	29.3		29.3	29.2	29.3			29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Other, Human Services														
HUMAN SERVICES	29.3	29.3		34.6	36.1	29.3	4.3	16.0	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Scholarships	3.5			8.6	24.2		3.3	30.7						
Adult Education														
Tr.Con.Comm.Colleges														
Other, Education														
EDUCATION	3.5			8.6	24.2		3.3	30.7						
Tribal Courts														
Law Enforcement														
Comm.Fire Prot.														
Other, Pub. Safety & Just.														
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE														
Employ. Asst.(D.E.)								3.0						
Adult Voc Trng.	5.0			7.0	23.4		12.2	48.7						
Economic Development														
Other, Economic Dev.														
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	5.0			7.0	23.4		12.2	51.7						
Nat. Resources, Gen.			52.9				8.3							
Agriculture	2.9			3.5										
Agric.Extension														
Forestry														
Water Resources														
Wildlife & Parks	1.3													
Minerals and Mining														
Other, Resources Mgmt.														
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	4.2		52.9	3.5			8.3							
Trust Svcs., Gen.														
Other Rights Protect.														
Real Estate Services														
Real Estate Appraisals														
Environ. Qual. Svc.														
Other, Trust Services														
TRUST SERVICES														
Executive Direction														
Administrative Svcs.														
Safety Management														
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION														
** GRAND TOTALS **	53.2	35.9	52.9	61.8	101.6	44.1	33.2	149.0	39.4	39.4	42.7	40.9	42.7	39.4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1996

MARCH 3, 1849

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.

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Department of the Interior
Territorial and International Affairs

BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS FISCAL YEAR 1996

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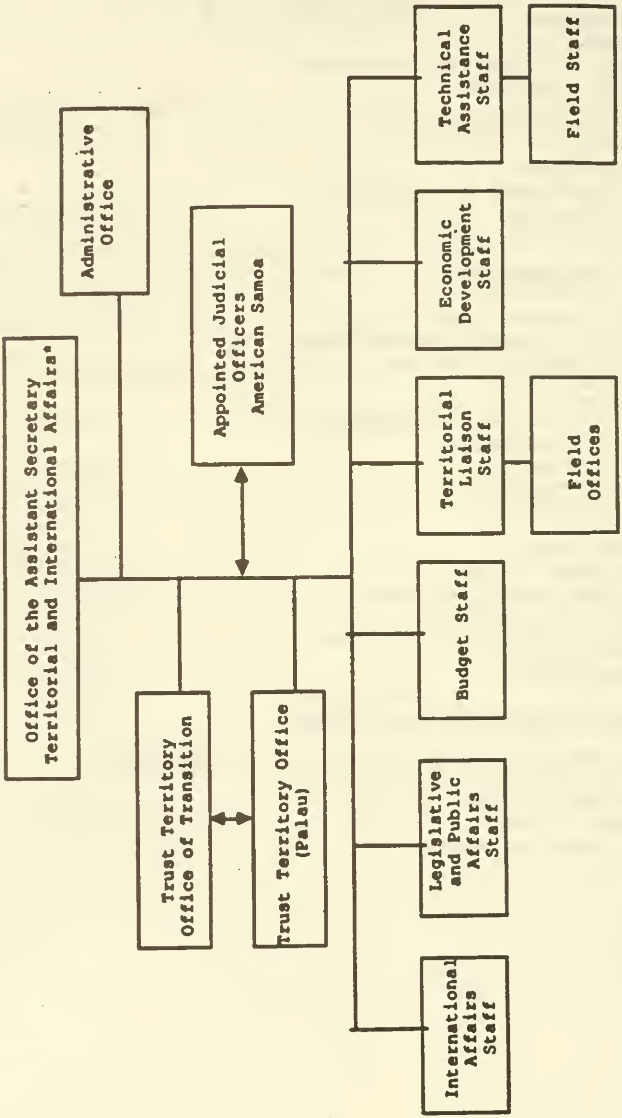
ORGANIZATION CHART
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS


Office of the Assistant Secretary Territorial and International Affairs*
Administrative Office
Appointed Judicial Officers American Samoa
Trust Territory Office of Transition
Trust Territory Office (Palau)
Technical Assistance Staff
Field Staff
Economic Development Staff
Territorial Liaison Staff
Field Offices
Budget Staff
Legislative and Public Affairs Staff
International Affairs Staff

*Includes Deputy Assistant Secretary

****

On January 27, 1995, Secretary Babbitt announced that the Department will close the Office of Territorial and International Affairs under Phase II of President Clinton's Reinvention Initiative. The actions that will be taken by the end of fiscal year 1995 will include eliminating the Assistant Secretary position; transferring essential insular functions such as grants management elsewhere in the Department; and creating an insular affairs working group within the Domestic Policy Council to provide a focal point in the Executive Branch for insular issues. The changes were implemented after the FY 1996 Presidents Budget was completed. As a result, they are not reflected in budget documents and this justification. As soon as details of the reorganization are determined, the Department will submit a budget amendment.

****

GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduction

The Department of the Interior has a responsibility to provide and oversee financial and technical assistance to four U.S. territories (Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) and three freely associated states (Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau. The Department also is a focal point for the formulation and coordination of policy for the insular areas.

The following summary table for all insular appropriations provides a comparison between the fiscal year 1995 enacted level and the fiscal year 1996 budget request:

		FY 1995 Enacted	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 Inc (+) or Dec (-)
Appropriations:				
Assistance to Territories	$(000) FTE	80,139 44	70,182 44	-9,957 --
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.	$(000)	19,800	---	-19,800
Compact of Free Association	$(000)	29,574	24,938	-4,636
Subtotal, Appropriation	$(000) FTE	129,513 44	95,120 44	-34,393 --
Permanents and Trusts:				
Payments to U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance	$(000)	92,581	95,400	2,819
Compact of Free Association	$(000)	360,082	149,124	-210,958
Subtotal, Permanents and Trusts	$(000)	452,663	244,524	-208,139
TOTAL, TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	$(000) FTE	582,176 44	339,644 44	-242,532 --

Relationships with the Insular Areas:

The Northern Mariana Islands has negotiated a Commonwealth status which was enacted in law (Public Law 94-241) and defines its relationship with the United States Government. This law is referred to as the Covenant. Under the terms and authority of the Covenant, the Northern Mariana Islands has received guaranteed financial assistance since 1978.

Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands have organic acts which define their relationship with the U.S. Government (48 U.S.C. 1421 et. seq. and 48 U.S.C. 1391 et. seq.). As an act of self-determination, Guam is actively seeking to attain Commonwealth status. Guam has achieved significant self-sufficiency and does not depend on discretionary funding from the Department. Guam does participate in technical assistance activities and relies on the coverover of certain Federal income tax collections.

Similar to Guam, the Virgin Islands receives a coverover of Federal excise tax collections, but generally is not dependent on discretionary assistance from the Department. The Virgin Islands Government participates in technical assistance programs. One exception when the Virgin Islands required a significant infusion of discretionary assistance was the recovery effort resulting from the devastation of Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

American Samoa has neither a negotiated Commonwealth status nor a Federally imposed organic act. Federal law vested all civil, judicial, and military powers over American Samoa in the President, most of which have been delegated to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order. Various Federal laws over the years have given American Samoa a degree of self-government that is comparable to the other U.S. territories. American Samoa is highly dependent on discretionary funds from the Department to meet basic operational needs of the government. It has virtually no capability to fund or finance major capital improvements and is dependent on grant assistance to meet most of those needs.

The Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau were formerly part of a United Nations trusteeship called the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Department of the Interior was given responsibility for administering the terms of the trusteeship agreement. The Compacts of Free Association for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, were implemented in 1987. The Palau compact was implemented on October 1, 1994. Under all three compacts, the United States government provides guaranteed financial assistance over a 15-year period in exchange for certain defense rights. The United States also treats these nations uniquely by giving them access to many U.S. domestic programs. It was a desire to maintain this close domestic linkage, along with the Department of the Interior's extensive background knowledge and technical assistance capabilities, which prompted Congress to retain within the Department of the Interior substantial jurisdiction for the Federal relationship with the freely associated states.

Services and Functions

The Department's primary responsibilities for the insular areas are to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, and policy coordination and oversight.

Financial Assistance

The insular areas receive financial assistance in recognition that the normal array of Federal programs does not adequately address unique insular needs. These unique needs include new governments lacking institutionalized controls and processes; lack of technical and specialized expertise, lack of a sufficient tax base in some of the insular economies to support basic government operations; and lack of adequate infrastructure, including necessary infrastructure to meet fundamental health and public safety needs. None of the insular areas have diversified economies comparable to the states and all have varying degrees of dependence on the limited assistance provided through the Department. Even the more progressive territories such as Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands are unable to pay income taxes into the U.S. Treasury and rely on a coverover of Federal tax collections, as well as small amounts of funding for special needs.

Guam receives a coverover of Federal income taxes paid by U.S. military and other stateside residents temporarily stationed in Guam and income taxes paid by Guamanians who are in the military, regardless of where they are stationed. Similarly, the U.S. Virgin Islands receives a coverover of excise taxes collected by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on exported rum. One of the statutory functions performed by the Department is to pay estimated advances of these mandatory tax coverovers and to resolve issues related to reconciliation of the advances with actual tax collections.

American Samoa receives an annual operations grant of approximately $23 million. This discretionary grant constitutes about 40 percent of the general fund revenues and is essential to maintaining the most fundamental of government activities such as education, health care and public safety.

American Samoa also receives annual discretionary grants for capital improvement needs. Over the past decade, these grants have averaged approximately $5 million annually. During that time American Samoa has fallen further and further behind in keeping up with the infrastructure needs of a growing population. American Samoa's hospital is in poor condition. More than one quarter of the population do not have access in their homes to clean drinking water. EPA has estimated current wastewater facility needs to be approximately $30 million, which cannot be met with less than $2 million received annually in EPA grants. This is an example where the Department's financial assistance is essential to augment other Federal programs.

The fiscal year 1996 budget request contains a legislative proposal which would shift much of the mandatory funding for the Northern Mariana Islands to meet American Samoa's infrastructure needs. By shifting priorities, the legislative proposal would require no increase in mandatory funds and would result in discretionary savings.

Managing the annual operations grant, analyzing financial reports, monitoring the financial condition of the American Samoa Government and managing capital improvement grants through the various stages of construction are responsibilities for the Department.

The Northern Mariana Islands has been receiving guaranteed financial assistance in accordance with negotiated agreements that were enacted and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Since 1978, the Commonwealth has received nearly $500 million in total assistance. The Commonwealth's capability to be self-reliant has increased significantly over this period and it is no longer dependent on Federal financial assistance to meet general operations needs. The Commonwealth is also capable of funding or financing much of its infrastructure needs, although this capability has been hindered by recent effects of recession in the Japanese economy and subsequent declines in tourist arrivals from Japan. Despite greater self-reliance, the Commonwealth will continue to receive mandatory grant funding of $27.7 million annually until Congress provides otherwise. The Administration is proposing legislation with this budget to shift much of this mandatory funding to American Samoa and other U.S. territories where the needs are greater.

Financial assistance for the freely associated states is backed by a full faith and credit pledge of the United States and was permanently appropriated in 1986. In fiscal year 1996, the Federated States of Micronesia will receive approximately $124.1 million in guaranteed assistance, the Marshall Islands will receive approximately $39.2 million, and Palau will receive $21.3 million. The freely associated states also receive annual block grants (totalling approximately $14.9 million in 1996) for health and education purposes.

The Department monitors the direct financial assistance to the freely associated states and seeks compliance with its terms. It also arranges for annual audits of U.S. assistance, ensures that required reports are submitted and analyzed, and monitors other Federal assistance provided to the freely associated state governments.

Technical Assistance

The Department's technical assistance activities have been a key element of its insular program. Most of the technical assistance is provided in the form of discretionary grants to the insular areas; but the Department also contracts directly with the private sector for some of the assistance or obtains expertise from other Federal agencies, usually through reimbursable agreements.

The technical assistance activities have been successful in meeting stated objectives and the insular governments rely on the assistance provided. In 1983, when the program was created, the first major objective was to establish basic accountability in the insular governments, where none existed before. Seven financial management systems were successfully designed and installed. Governments that previously were unable to prepare basic financial status reports attained levels of proficiency comparable to local governments in the states. Their significant accomplishments in achieving better accountability have been documented through audited financial statements.

The audits also have documented numerous examples of breakdowns in management controls. In 1994, the Department launched an initiative which will build on the financial management effort begun in the 1980s, but will shift the focus to improving management practices and processes. This Insular Management Control Initiative will be carried out in partnership with the Office of the Inspector General, financial managers from the insular governments, and local public auditors. The benefits to the Federal government, in terms of improved management and control of Federal funds, should exceed the cost by many times.

In 1989, the Department recognized the need to institutionalize practices and policies in the insular governments in order to better maintain and protect the Federal government's huge investment in infrastructure. The Operations and Maintenance Improvement Program combines engineering and management expertise from the private sector and the Army Corps of Engineers to help each of the insular governments achieve stated goals and plans of action. The Department gives the governments grant funds on a cost share basis to institutionalize changes. One objective built into the plans of action is to improve the management of public utilities so as to provide better services and fully recover operating costs. We have had significant success in this area. These new public utilities and other insular institutions are, however, very fragile and need continued support and technical assistance if they are to remain viable for the long term.

The geographic location of the insular areas in tropical climates makes all of them prone to natural disasters, including hurricanes, typhoons and earthquakes. In recent years, The Department has received nearly $10 million in appropriations for disaster mitigation assistance. While the Federal Emergency Management Agency has a mitigation program, the territories have difficulty participating because of substantial matching requirements. Appropriation law allows Interior funding to be used to match FEMA grants. This is an example where the Department's activities augment other Federal assistance and allow the insular governments to take advantage of a program in which they could not otherwise participate.

In recent years, the technical assistance program has also emphasized and supported regional initiatives for prevention of substance abuse. This was not possible under other Federal drug assistance, but combining resources and developing regional programs made a great deal of sense in the Pacific where the territories have similar problems and experiences but are geographically scattered.

A long term technical assistance effort was also initiated to eradicate the brown tree snake in Guam and to control its spread to other insular environments where it is not indigenous and has no natural predators. While the brown tree snake program has been maligned in the media, the ecological impact of the snake on Guam has been significant and there have been snake sightings in other insular areas such as the Northern Marianas, Micronesia, and the State of Hawaii. The establishment of this snake in a diverse ecology such as exists in Hawaii would create a disaster of overwhelming magnitude.

Policy Development

The Department of the Interior is the only Federal repository of the history of territorial development and the resolution of insular issues.

Probably the most complex and difficult policy issues to address are issues of political status. The framers of the Constitution envisioned territorial status as a logical stepping stone to becoming a State. Alaska and Hawaii are the most recent examples of this process coming to fruition. It seems, however, highly improbable that any of the insular areas for which the Department retains responsibility will become states in the foreseeable future because of their small populations and geographic dispersion. Thus, self-determination of alternative political status options becomes important. The four entities that comprised the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands significantly resolved their political status when three of the entities negotiated compacts of free association and the fourth negotiated a covenant to become a commonwealth of the United States. Over the past decade, Guam and the Federal government have been engaged in discussions and legislative proposals that would implement a new commonwealth status for this territory. The Virgin Islands and American Samoa have expressed interest in exploring new political status options as well, but earnest discussions have not yet ensued.

Management and legal issues arise in the normal course of carrying out legislation and managing Federal programs. There are many examples where the insular areas are treated differently in substantive legislation. The Department's Office of the Solicitor recently completed a three volume analysis of the application of Federal laws in the U.S. territories. Other Federal agencies look to the Department of the Interior to answer their questions and to help formulate and coordinate a unified Federal response, if necessary.

A recent example is developing a Federal response to the problems created by a large alien population in the Northern Mariana Islands. The Northern Marianas was given authority to control its own immigration, but the resulting increase in the alien population has caused numerous problems of labor abuses, increased crime, outdated tax policy, inadequate immigration tracking, and significant impacts on government services and facilities. The Department has been the focal point for an effort to work in partnership with the Northern Marianas Government and the Departments of Justice, Treasury and Labor to develop a coordinated approach to very significant local and Federal problems.

Changes at the Department

As political status and other changes have taken place in the insular areas, changes have also occurred at the Department. The past decade has been particularly active. The implementation of the compacts of free association, for example, allowed the Department to terminate its Trust Territory Government operations in the Pacific.

A significant workload, combined with tight budget limitations, has had a positive effect by requiring the Department to find ways to minimize staff time and streamline processes. As a result, in 1995, administrative costs are less than one percent of the total territorial budget.

While financial assistance to the freely associated states is not subject to Federal grant regulations, it is subject to numerous terms and conditions prescribed in the negotiated compact and subsidiary agreements. The Department has the only personnel who were involved in these negotiations and has maintained detailed records and files on Compact implementation. Issues arise daily on interpretation of the Compact and its subsidiary agreements which must be resolved first within the Federal government and then with the affected insular governments.

Covenant funds for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are mandatory, but mutual agreement and appropriations language have directed that Federal grant regulations will apply to these construction grants. In addition, value engineering studies are coordinated on many construction grant projects. Several million dollars in construction costs have already been saved through this effort. Over the next six years, the Department will finance and monitor for the largest construction project ever to be undertaken in the insular areas, the 53-mile road promised by the United States under Section 212(a) of the Palau Compact of Free Association.

The coverover of tax revenues to Guam and the Virgin Islands involves staff effort to develop and analyze the estimated advances and to ultimately reconcile the advances with actual collections. Related issues often arise that require policy decisions, legal determinations, and coordination with agencies in the local governments and at the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

The combination of increased self-government and streamlining has resulted in decreased staffing for insular functions over the last decade.

The Department has also been able to identify commensurate reductions in its annual discretionary budget request. The fiscal year 1986 appropriation included $132.1 million in discretionary funds. The budget request for fiscal year 1996 is $52.5 million, a decrease of $79.6 million or 60 percent.

The Department's role in insular matters is continuing to evolve. The need to properly manage and oversee Federal funds and ensure their use in accordance with grant terms or negotiated conditions remains essential. Technical assistance activities from health care initiatives, to management controls, to maintenance improvements and value engineering provide far greater benefits than the costs entailed. The Department's importance as a focal point for insular issues and a repository of current and historical information is still important to understanding and dealing with the Federal-insular relationships.

Authorization

(1) Guam. Executive Order 10077, dated September 7, 1949, transferred administrative responsibilities for Guam from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. Executive Order 10137, of June 30, 1950, amended Executive Order 10077 to make the transfer effective on July 1, 1950. The Guam Organic Act was approved on August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 384, 48 U.S.C. Sec. 1421 et. seq.) and declared Guam to be an unincorporated territory of the United States and provided that Guam's relationship with the Federal Government shall be under the general administrative supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. As a result of subsequent amendments to the Organic Act, Guam also elects its Governor and a Delegate to the United States Congress.

(2) American Samoa. In 1900, the islands were placed under the administration of the Secretary of the Navy by Executive Order. In the Act of February 20, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 1661), Congress stated that until it shall provide for the Government of the islands of American Samoa, "all civil, judicial, and military powers shall be vested in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct." The President vested these powers in the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order 10264, dated June 29, 1951. Secretary's Order No. 2657, dated August 29, 1951, set forth the extent and nature of the authority of the Government of American Samoa and the manner in which the authority is to be exercised. Secretarial Order 3009 dated September 24, 1977, provided for an elected Governor and Lt. Governor for American Samoa, and elected officials first took office on January 3, 1978. Pursuant to Public Law 95-556, American Samoa, in November 1980, elected its first Delegate to the United States Congress.

(3) U.S. Virgin Islands. The islands were under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department from March 21, 1917, until March 18, 1931 (48 U.S.C. 1391), when responsibilities were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Executive Order 5566, dated February 27, 1931. Organic legislation was first passed in 1936 (49 Stat. 1812), and was revised by Public Law 83-517, effective July 22, 1954 (48 U.S.C. et. seq.). The latter has since been amended in various respects and the Virgin Islands' elected officials first took office on January 3, 1978.

(4) Northern Mariana Islands. On March 24, 1976, the President signed a joint resolution of Congress approving the "Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America" (Public Law 94-241). The islands remained a part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the jurisdiction of .the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Executive Order 11021 of May 7, 1962. Secretarial Order 2989, dated March 14, 1976, and effective January 9, 1978, provided for the separate administration of the Northern Mariana Islands, provided for the elected Government in the Northern Mariana Islands, and activated various sections of the Covenant. By Presidential Proclamation of November 3, 1986, and as a result of a valid act of self-determination pursuant to Section 1002 of the Covenant, the Northern Mariana Islands ceased to be bound by the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement of 1947, and elected to become a commonwealth in political union and under the sovereignty of the United States.

(5) Office of Territorial and International Affairs. Established February 14, 1980, by Secretarial Order No. 3046.

(6) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations, entered into on July 28, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), the United States exercised full jurisdiction over the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and was obligated to promote the political, economic, and educational advancement of the inhabitants. The act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended, and Executive Order 11021 of May 7, 1962, provide the basis for administration of the Trust Territory. By Presidential Proclamation of November 3, 1986, and pursuant to Sections 101 and 102 of the Joint Resolution to approve a Compact of Free Association (P.L. 99-239), the 1947 United Nations Trusteeship Agreement ceased to apply to the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia as those two Micronesian states entered into a relationship of free association with the United States. The Compact of Free Association for Palau was implemented on Oct. 1, 1994. No additional funding will be requested under this appropriation.

(7) Compacts of Free Association. The Compact Act was signed in January 1986 (P.L. 99-239) and authorizes funding over a fifteen-year period for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Section 105(b)(2) of the Compact provides that "Appropriations made pursuant to the Compact or any other provision of this joint resolution may be made only to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall coordinate and monitor any program or activity provided to the Federated States of Micronesia or the Republic of the Marshall Islands by departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and related economic development planning pursuant to the Compact or pursuant to any other authorization except for the provisions of sections 161(e), 313, and 351 of the Compact and the authorization of the President to agree to an effective date pursuant to this resolution. Funds appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to this paragraph shall not be allocated to other Departments or agencies." The Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau was enacted on November 14, 1986 as P.L. 99-658, and was implemented on October 1, 1994.

These basic legal authorities have been supplemented and modified over the years by various omnibus territory acts and other program legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING

Bureau: Territorial and International Affairs (TIA)

Account and Function Code		FY 1994 Actual	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Request	FY 1997 Estimate	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
		Budget Authority and Outlays (in thousands of dollars)						
Current Account – Discretionary Funds								
Assistance to Territories – – Pay (14–0412–0–1–806)	BA	3,091	3,025	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086
	O	3,091	3,025	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086	3,086
Assistance to Territories – – Non – Pay (14–0412–0–1–806)	BA	51,096	49,394	39,376	38,102	37,253	36,404	35,555
	O	72,392	51,684	45,089	39,543	37,678	36,786	35,937
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (14–0414–0–1–806)	BA	23,838	19,800	0	0	0	0	0
	O	22,834	18,989	1,980	0	0	0	0
Compact of Free Association (14–0415–0–1–806)	BA	12,102	19,574	10,038	9,737	9,536	9,335	9,135
	O	10,732	19,116	10,594	10,259	9,536	9,335	9,135
Total, Current Discretionary Appropriations	BA	90,127	91,793	52,500	50,925	49,875	48,825	47,776
	O	109,049	92,814	60,749	52,888	50,300	49,207	48,158
Current Account – Mandatory Funds								
Assistance to Territories (14–0412–0–1–806)	BA	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720
	O	957	20,790	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720
Compact of Free Association (14–0415–0–1–806)	BA	10,000	10,000	14,900	13,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
	O	10,000	10,000	14,900	13,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total, Current Mandatory Appropriations	BA	37,720	37,720	42,620	41,220	39,720	39,720	39,720
	O	10,957	30,790	42,620	41,220	39,720	39,720	39,720
Total, Current Appropriations	BA	127,847	129,513	95,120	92,145	89,595	88,545	87,496
	O	120,006	123,604	103,389	94,108	90,020	88,927	87,878
Permanent Account Funds								
Payments to U.S Territories – Fiscal Assistance (14–0418–0–1–852)	BA	101,865	92,581	95,400	95,400	95,400	95,400	95,400
	O	101,865	92,581	95,400	95,400	95,400	95,400	95,400
Compact of Free Association (14–0415–0–1–806)	BA	122,468	360,082	149,124	151,242	132,500	132,500	132,500
	O	122,468	307,082	159,124	142,500	132,500	132,500	132,500
Total, Permanent Appropriations	BA	224,333	452,663	244,524	246,642	227,900	227,900	227,900
	O	224,333	399,663	254,524	237,900	227,900	227,900	227,900
Grand Total, Territorial and International Affairs	BA	352,180	582,176	339,644	338,787	317,495	316,445	315,396
	O	344,339	523,267	357,893	332,008	317,920	316,827	315,778

Appropriation Language Sheet

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

[ADMINISTRATION OF] ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for [the administration of] assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, [$80,239,000] $70,182,000, of which (1) [$75,962,000] $65,705,000 shall be available until expended for technical assistance, including maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, [drug interdiction and abuse prevention,] insular management controls, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law [(Public Law 94-241; 90 Stat. 272)]; and (2) [$4,277,000] $4,477,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Office of Territorial and International Affairs: Provided, That the territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: Provided further, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such governments, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office, in accordance with Chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 99-396, or any subsequent legislation related to Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grants funding[, except that should the Secretary of the Interior believe that the performance standards of such agreement are not being met, operations funds may be withheld, but only by the Act of Congress as required by Public Law 99-396:] Provided further, That [$1,025,000] of the amounts provided for technical assistance, sufficient funding shall be available for a grant to the Close Up Foundation: Provided further, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance of capital infrastructure in American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia through assessments of long-range operations and maintenance needs, improved capability of local operations and maintenance institutions and agencies (including management and vocational education training), and project-specific maintenance (with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the individual territory's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets). Provided further, That appropriation for disaster assistance under this head in this act or previous appropriations acts may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c). (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Assistance to Territories

1. Delete: ..."Administration of" and insert "Assistance to".

   Deletion of this wording and insertion of the substitute language is necessary to demonstrate the evolving relationship of the Department of the Interior to the insular areas. The Department of the Interior no longer administers the insular areas, all of which have popularly elected chief executives and legislatures. The role of the Department is to create an environment of cooperation between the Federal and insular governments so that our relationship is built on mutual objectives and mutual respect, rather than dictated terms and policies.

2. Delete: ..."Administration of and insert "Assistance to"

   See above.

3. Delete: ..."drug interdiction and abuse prevention,"

   The Department is no longer requesting specific funding for anti-drug programs. The general technical assistance program can provide funding for discrete anti-drug programs if necessary.

4. Delete: ..."except that should the Secretary of the Interior believe that the performance standards of such agreement are not being met, operations funds may be withheld, but only by the Act of Congress as required by Public Law 99-396:"

   None of the funds requested for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas may be used for operations, making this language superfluous.

5. Delete: ..."$1,025,000"

   The general technical assistance program funding is reduced in this budget request. This language currently allows the earmarking of the sum to the Close-Up Foundation. While assistance to the Close-Up program remains a priority, the amount of funding dedicated to it will be reduced in concert with the general reduction in the technical assistance request.

6. Insert: ...", sufficient funding"

   The insertion of this language will assure that the Close-Up Foundation programs in the insular areas continue to be supported.

Appropriation Language Citations

Territorial and International Affairs

Appropriation: Assistance to Territories

1. For technical assistance;
   48 U.S.C. 1469(d)

   48 U.S.C. 1469(a) provides that "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to extend to the governments of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and their agencies and instrumentalities, with or without reimbursement, technical assistance on subjects within the responsibility of the respective territorial governments. Such assistance may be provided by the Secretary of the Interior through members of his staff, reimbursements to other departments or agencies of the Federal Government under the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 686), grants to or cooperative agreements with such governments, agreements with Federal agencies or agencies of State or local governments, or the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations. Technical Assistance may include research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects."

2. Grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law; grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions;

   48 U.S.C. 1661(c)

   48 U.S.C. 1661(c) provides that "Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all civil, judicial, and military powers shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct;".

3. Grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana as authorized by law,

   P.L. 94-241 (90 Stat. 272), 48 U.S.C. 1681 (note).

4. $4,527,000 for fiscal year 1994 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Territorial and International Affairs: Provided, That the territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: Provided further, that all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such governments, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office, in accordance with Chapter 35 of Title 31 United States Code.

   Chapter 35 of Title 31, U.S.C. provides that all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such governments, will be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended [3 U.S.C.A. et seq.], and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834) [31 U.S.C.A. 65 et seq.].

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY TABLE – FY 1996

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Comparison by Activity / Subactivity Program Element / Sub-element	1994 Actual		1995 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable Changes (+ / −)		Program Changes (+ / −)		1996 Budget Request		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) from 1995	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES												
(1) Guam												
(a) Construction Grants		0		0		0		0		0		0
(b) Special Programs Grants		0		2,495		(2,495)		0		0		(2,495)
Subtotal, Guam		0		2,495		(2,495)		0		0 1/		(2,495)
(2) American Samoa												
(a) Operations Grants	2	23,090	2	23,046		0		1,044	2	24,090		1,044
(b) Construction Grants		5,100		5,492		(5,492)		0		0		(5,492)
(c) Special Program Grants		0		0		0		0		0		0
Subtotal, American Samoa		28,190		28,538		(5,492)		1,044		24,090 1/		(4,448)
(3) Virgin Islands												
(a) Construction Grants		4,500				0		0		0		0
(b) Special Program Grants		0		998		(998)		0		0		(998)
Subtotal, Virgin Islands		4,500		998		(998)		0		0 1/		(998)
(4) Northern Mariana Islands												
(a) Covenant Grants		27,720		27,720		0		0		27,720		0
(b) Other Construction Grants		0		0		0		0		0		0
(c) Special Program Grants		0		0		0		0		0		0
Subtotal, Northern Mariana Islands		27,720		27,720		0		0		27,720 1/		0
(5) Territorial Assistance												
(a) Office of Territorial and International Affairs (OTIA)	42	4,538	42	4,269		98		110	42	4,477		208
(b) Technical Assistance		7,535		6,922		0		(522)		6,400		(522)
(c) Virgin Islands Loan Repayment		0		0		0		0		0		0
(c) Maintenance Assistance Fund		4,462		4,394		0		6		4,400		6
(d) Substance Abuse Prevention		734		733		0		(733)		0		(733)
(e) Brown Tree Snake		595		594		0		1		595		1
(f) Disaster Assistance		1,983		1,979		0		(979)		1,000		(979)
(g) Insular Management Controls		1,650		1,497		0		3		1,500		3
Subtotal, Territorial Administration		21,497		20,388		98		(2,114)		18,372		(2,016)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES	44	81,907	44	80,139		(8,887)		(1,070)	44	70,182		(9,957)

1/ Legislative proposal: Guam operations +$4,580, American Samoa construction +$15,000, Virgin Islands construction +$2,000, and Northern Mariana Islands covenant −$21,580.

Summary of Uncontrollable and Related Changes*

Assistance to Territories

		1995 Enacted	1996 Changes (+/-)
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1995 Pay Raises			
Pay raises	$(000)	---	10
The increase for 1996 funds a portion of the estimated cost of pay increases effective in January 1995.			
Additional cost in 1996 of the January 1996 Pay Raise			
Pay raise	$(000)	---	41
The increase is needed in 1996 to fund a portion of the estimated pay increase effective in January 1996.			
One-additional Paid Day in Fiscal Year 1996	$(000)	---	10
The adjustment reflects the fact that FY 1996 has one more paid day than FY 1995.			
Rental Payments to GSA	$(000)	413	22
The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to GSA resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space. This change includes the Office of Management and Budget/ General Services Administration initiative to control 1996 space cost increases.			
Departmental Working Capital Fund	$(000)	405	15
The change is for increased costs for the customary administrative services provided on a Department-wide basis.			
American Samoa Construction			
The adjustment reflects funding appropriated for FY 1995 non-recurring capital improvements.	$(000)	5,492	-5,492

		1995 Enacted	1996 Changes (+/-)
Guam	$(000)	2,495	-2,495
The adjustment reflects funding appropriated for FY 1995 non-recurring special programs.			
Virgin Islands			
The adjustment reflects funding appropriated for FY 1995 non-recurring special programs.	$(000)	998	-998

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* "Uncontrollable and related changes" refers to mandated costs which are not easily adjusted in the short term (e.g., space costs, retirement costs, Government-wide changes in pay, etc.) as well as to certain savings or costs which are not easily attributable to specific program elements displayed in the budget.

Activity Summary

Appropriation: Assistance to Territories

Activity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Guam	$(000)	2,495	-2,495	---	---	-2,495
Legislative Proposal		---	---	**+4,580**	**4,580**	---
American Samoa	$(000)	28,538	-5,492	+1,044	24,090	-4,448
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--
Legislative Proposal		---	---	**+15,000**	**15,000**	---
Virgin Islands	$(000)	998	-998	---	---	-998
Legislative Proposal		---	---	**+2,000**	**2,000**	---
Northern Mariana Islands	$(000)	27,720	---	---	27,720	---
Legislative Proposal		---	---	**-21,580**	**-21,580**	---
Territorial Assistance	$(000)	20,388	+98	-2,114	18,372	-2,016
	FTE	42	--	--	42	--
Total Requirements	$(000)	80,139	-8,887	-1,070	70,182	-9,957
	FTE	44	--	--	44	--

Justification of Program and Performance
New Legislation Required

Activity: Guam

		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Total Requirements	$(000)	2,495	-2,495	+4,580	4,580	+2,085

Authorization Public Law 99-239, Section 104(e)(6), states that "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, such sums as may be necessary to cover the costs, if any, incurred by the State of Hawaii, the territories of Guam and American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands resulting from any increased demands placed on educational and social services by immigrants from the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia."

Objectives To provide compensation to help cover the costs resulting from increased demands placed on the Government of Guam's educational and social services by immigrants from the Freely Associated States.

Program In fiscal years 1992, 1993 and 1994, $1 million of technical assistance funding was earmarked and shared by Guam and the CNMI for reimbursement of education and social service costs resulting from implementation of the Compacts. In addition other technical assistance funds were provided to assist Guam in developing impact data and establishing a "Micronesian Meeting Place". The objective of the technical assistance effort is to provide on-site informational programs in local languages in order to assist migrants from the FSM and the Marshalls to learn about living and working in Guam. The program is also designed to promote cross-cultural understanding between Guam and freely associated states citizens and to improve the capability of the Micronesian migrants to adjust to living in Guam.

In fiscal year 1995, Congress appropriated $2,495,000 for impact of Compact compensation to Guam. These funds are provided as a direct reimbursement for the increased use of services and programs by Compact immigrants that occurred in 1995 and prior years.

Justification of Program Change
(Legislation Required)

	FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	4,580	+4,580

Guam was not involved or consulted in any way during the negotiations of the Compacts of Free Association. However, the provision in the compacts allows unlimited access to establish residence in Guam, and thus, to participate in the education and social services that Guam provides. Thousands of citizens, primarily from the Federated States of Micronesia, migrated to Guam, attracted by Guam's higher wages (U.S. minimum wage) and Guam's relatively close proximity and cultural similarity. The increased demands placed on educational, health and social services programs has resulted in significant costs to Guam which have not been fully offset by positive impacts such as increased tax revenues.

The 1996 request consists of a legislative proposal which would provide $4,580,000 in mandatory funding annually, for Guam, as a contribution toward costs that result from increased demands for education and social program benefits by migrants from the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia. Quantifying the dollar value of adverse impacts is extremely difficult because of a lack of precise data, and measuring costs by dividing school and health care budgets by the numbers of Micronesians is not wholly satisfactory. The annual amount included in the proposed legislation is not formula-based but is adjudged to demonstrate that the Federal response to P.L. 99-239 is more than a token gesture. Annual payments of $4.58 million for Guam would help defray Guam's expenses in a substantive manner and is a formal recognition by the Federal government of the severity of the impact. The contributions would cease at the end of the Compact period as defined in Public Law 99-239, September 30, 2001.

Justification of Program and Performance
New Legislation Required

Activity: American Samoa

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Operations Grants	$(000)	20,046	---	1,044	24,090	+1,044
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--
Construction Grants	$(000)	5,492	-5,492	+15,000	+15,000*	+9,508
Total Requirements	$(000)	28,538	-5,492	+16,044	39,090	+10,552
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--

*** New Legislation Required**

Each fiscal year, the Department provides grant funds to American Samoa for the operation of the local government, including the judiciary, and for capital improvement projects.

The American Samoa Government does not have sufficient local revenues to fund the entire operating costs of its government. The operations grant account was created to fund the difference between budget needs and local revenues. The Department defines "budget needs" as the cost of maintaining current programs and services. Unless mutually agreed, the Department believes new programs should be funded from local revenues.

The American Samoa Government has experienced numerous financial crises during the past several years. The financial problems reflect a serious lack of budget discipline and poor management controls. On April 7, 1992, GAO issued a report on American Samoa in which the major findings were that the territorial government's poor financial management practices have been a primary cause of its deteriorating financial condition and that efforts to improve American Samoa's financial management have been ineffective. In the reports which accompanied the fiscal year 1993 Appropriations Act, Congress directed the Department of the Interior and the American Samoa Government to form a joint working group to address financial management problems in American Samoa. On December 11, 1992, the Department submitted a written report informing Congress that the joint working group had been formed. As a result of the gubernatorial election in American Samoa, a new administration took office on January 3, 1993. Thus, the joint working group was not able to actually begin work until late January 1993.

A preliminary ASG Plan of Action was developed and submitted to Congress on April 12, 1993. Since that time, progress reports have been submitted to Congress. On January 24, 1994, The Governor issued a new executive order expanding the joint working group's mandate to include the development and implementation of a comprehensive financial recovery plan. However, after several months, substantive progress had not been made. The joint working group agreed that it needed financial planning assistance. Early in 1995, the Department will hire a contractor to assist the joint working group in developing and implementing a financial recovery plan with measurable objectives. The contractor will work with the joint working group over the course of several months from March through December 1995. A phase 1 report will be completed by the end of that period and will include recommendations for immediate actions, progress made during fiscal year 1995 and a scope of work for a phase 2 plan of long-term initiatives and followup actions. The 1996 budget request includes a modest increase in the operations funding to be used for specific financial management initiatives developed by the joint working group.

The 1996 budget request includes a legislative proposal to mandate funding for critical infrastructure that ASG has no other means of funding. Projects will be identified on a priority basis in a capital infrastructure master plan which is being developed for American Samoa. The Department has employed the Army Corps of Engineers to assist American Samoa in the development of this plan. The Corps will begin this effort with American Samoa in February 1995. We expect a master plan to be completed by September 1995.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: American Samoa
Subactivity: Operations Grants

Program		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
General Operations	$(000)	22,232	---	1,042	23,274	+1,042
High Court	$(000)	814	---	2	816	+2
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--
Total Requirements	$(000)	23,046	---	1,044	24,090	+1,044
	FTE	2	--	--	2	--

Authorization The Act of February 20, 1929, (45 Stat. 1253, 48 U.S.C. 1661).

Objectives To provide continued operational support for the American Samoa Government to the extent that local revenues are insufficient to maintain a current level of services for basic programs and services.

Program The American Samoa Government does not have sufficient local revenues to fund the entire operating costs of its government. The operations grant account was created to fund the difference between budget needs and local revenues. Historically, the Federal policy has been to maintain the operations grant at a constant level, requiring the American Samoa Government to use local revenues to cover most of the cost of inflation, the effects of population increases and program changes. The American Samoa Government, however, has not been able to meet its share of the costs and consequently has incurred significant budget deficits. The joint working group, in consultation with a financial planning contractor, funded through the Technical Assistance Program, will develop a financial recovery plan which, unlike past plans, will have measurable objectives and review and oversight procedures. This will give the joint working group the ability to measure and report the progress of the recovery effort, and make appropriate adjustments as needed. The 1996 budget request for basic operations includes $1,000,000 that will be specifically earmarked for special financial recovery initiatives identified by the joint working group in consultation with the contractor.

The operations grant funds requested in this budget constitutes approximately 40 percent of the general fund revenues and is essential to maintaining the most fundamental of government activities. These funds are available for all legitimate government purposes but are primarily directed by the American Samoa Government to meeting critical needs in education, health care and public safety. The operations of the government that are supported by Department of the Interior funding include:

Education Services: The American Samoa Department of Education (DOE) is responsible for staffing, coordinating, implementing, and evaluating instructional activities for early childhood, elementary, secondary, and vocational education in the territory. DOE also provides for support services such as library, student transportation, supply and publication, lunch program, business affairs and school maintenance. According to the American Samoa Government, the number of students receiving instruction in FY 1996 will be 19,300, as compared to 18,572 projected for FY 1995.

Board of Higher Education: The American Samoa Community College (ASCC) provides higher education for the first two years of college in subject areas such as communications, mathematics, science, humanities, business, teacher education, nursing, vocational trades, adult basic education, and continuing education. There is only one college in American Samoa. It is also a Land Grant institution which provides the full range of services under the Hatch Act, Morill-Nelson Act and the Smith Lever Act. Teacher Training became a full four year College program at the ASCC as well.

Health Services: The hospital serves as a general care facility equipped and staffed to provide diagnostic and therapeutic services in the fields of general surgery, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, communicable diseases, ophthalmology, dental care, and ambulatory care. Cases which require specialized treatment not available at the local hospital are referred to Tripler Army Medical Center in Honolulu, and other facilities off-island. Dispensary services are also available throughout American Samoa. The Health Services is expected to serve a population of approximately 53,700 in FY 1996.

Public Works: The Public Works Department provides for the construction and maintenance of all roads, sidewalks, seawalls, and public buildings; conducts all government and other facilities planning; and oversees the administration of project contracts of the American Samoa government. It provides an emergency response in the repairs of damaged infrastructure after a natural disaster.

Public Safety: The Department of Public Safety provides protection and security to citizens of American Samoa, provides protection for public and private properties, conducts and plans disaster readiness programs, provides security and rehabilitation programs for prison inmates, provides fire safety and prevention services, furnishes rescue services wherever and whenever needed, renders services by means of vehicle registration, driver licensing and vehicle inspection, and is responsible for search and rescue services at sea.

Legal Affairs: In addition to performing the functions of chief prosecutor and legal advisor to the Government of American Samoa, the Attorney General's Office also provides for the control of all immigration functions in the territory and serves as Territorial Registrar for documents that require certification and preservation. In an election year, the Attorney General acts as the election commissioner.

Judicial Branch: The Judicial Branch consists of a High Court, a District Court, and Appellate Court, and several village courts. The chief justice and associate justices of the High Court are Federal appointees. The High Court and judges who sit in the local courts are supported by clerical, professional and administrative staff. The High Court is both the court of original jurisdiction in most matters as well as the territorial appellate court of last resort.

Justification of Program Changes

	FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	23,090	+1,044

The program change represents an increase of $1,000,000 for specific initiatives which would be developed by the Joint Working Group to promote financial improvements and recovery efforts. The additional $44,000 restores the amount lost as a result of the .191% across-the-board reduction in all activities in the 1995 Interior Appropriations Act. There is no additional money requested for inflation.

Justification of Program and Performance
New Legislation Required

Activity: American Samoa
Subactivity: Construction Grants

		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	**1996* Budget Request**	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Construction Grants	$(000)	5,492	-5,492	+15,000	**15,000**	+9,508

*** New legislation required.**

Authorization The Act of February 20, 1929, (48 USC 1661). This Act provides general authorization for discretionary appropriations, however, the fiscal year 1996 budget includes a legislative proposal to identify mandatory funding for future capital needs.

Objectives To assist American Samoa in providing infrastructure to promote economic development and improve health, education and public safety.

Program The construction program for American Samoa has been dedicated to the improvement of the basic infrastructure of the territory. American Samoa does not have a sufficient economic base and local revenues to fund major capital improvement projects, thus, the territory is highly dependent on Federal grants. Capital needs have been identified in all areas of the society. In recent years assistance has been provided for water and sewer system improvements, power system improvements, classrooms and school buses, and hospital improvements. The 1995 appropriation provides funding for wastewater and water projects, school construction, buses and medical equipment.

Justification of 1996 Program Change
(Legislation required)

	FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	15,000	+15,000

For fiscal year 1996, the Department is proposing a change from the ad hoc nature of the construction program. In past years, the American Samoa Government would submit a list of projects which the Department would review. Those projects which met the Department's criteria of addressing the most critical infrastructure needs would be included in the President's budget to the extent possible considering budgetary constraints. ASG's lack of a comprehensive capital improvement master plan and the small funding amounts appropriated annually (due to the Federal budget constraints) have hampered American Samoa's ability to meet infrastructure needs at a fast enough pace to keep up with the population growth (3.5% per year) and to move forward with economic development.

The Department will submit a legislative proposal (the Insular Development Act) which we believe solves a number of existing problems in all the U.S. insular areas including the two problems identified in the American Samoa construction grant program: lack of an infrastructure master plan for American Samoa and insufficient funds. The legislative proposal significantly reduces the mandatory financial assistance paid to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and shifts the balance of mandatory assistance to higher priority territorial needs, including American Samoa infrastructure. It further requires that American Samoa must submit a master plan of capital needs that ranks proposed projects in order of priority, and has been reviewed by the Department of the Interior and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

The 1996 program dedicates $15,000,000 to the most critical needs as identified in the American Samoa master capital improvement program plan. In response to a Congressional request in July 1994, the Department requested the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to assist American Samoa in developing a comprehensive CIP plan. The plan will focus on the most critical needs including fuel tank farm improvements, water and wastewater improvements, hospital improvements and classroom construction. We expect the plan to be completed before the end of fiscal year 1995. The $15 million will be granted on the basis of the final plan. For each project funded, 5 percent of the grant shall be set aside for maintenance needs, which shall be matched equally by local funds. These maintenance funds shall be deposited into a trust fund held by American Samoa. Furthermore, each project funded shall have a maintenance plan prior to completion of construction. Maintenance trust funds shall be used by American Samoa to assist in implementation of the maintenance plan over the anticipated life of the project.

The 1996 request consists of a legislative proposal which would provide $15 million in capital improvement funding for American Samoa. The Department considers this the minimum level necessary to make real progress in addressing basic infrastructure needs. Following is a discussion of some of the most critical infrastructure needs.

Utility Infrastructure Improvements

The American Samoa Power Authority (ASPA) was established as an entity independent of the American Samoa Public Works Department in 1981. Its function was to supply electricity to the people of American Samoa. In 1988, the Water/Wastewater Division of the Department of Public Works was formally merged under ASPA. This move transferred the government's water system and the collection and treatment of sewage to ASPA.

ASPA has an "Agenda for Growth Plan" through 1998 and is currently developing a Master Utility Plan which will address the needs to serve the growing economy over the next twenty years. Although ASPA continues to make great strides in its operations and management improvements, locally generated revenues will not cover both maintenance costs and the extensive capital improvements which American Samoa's utility infrastructure will require over the next several years. ASPA's customer base is too small compared to the large capital costs and low income in the territory. The funds already appropriated by Congress have been managed efficiently and effectively by ASPA. However, far more funding is necessary. The current estimated additional funding needed for water, wastewater, power, petroleum facility and solid waste improvements for fiscal years 1996 through 1998 is over $44 million.

More than one-third of the population do not have access in their homes to clean drinking water. The central water system was built during the Naval Administration. It was extended piecemeal as funds became available. Rapid population growth, a threatened water aquifer, and an aging distribution system are the problems facing ASPA. There are still eleven villages that are not on the central water system. As a result, Administrative Orders have been issued for violations of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and EPA regulations. Population growth has put mounting pressure on the available supply of water in both the central system and the outer islands. Distribution lines and tanks need to be upgraded to provide adequate service and fire flow. Further adding to the problem, due to the scarcity of land, the population has begun to build up the hillsides, above the water system's pressure boundary. To meet these growing needs, the system needs to be broken into pressure zones, with supplementary booster stations to serve residents at higher elevations.

In the wastewater area, the Federal EPA has documented current needs in American Samoa of $30 million, of which very little can be funded through EPA. Outside of The Department, the only funding for wastewater projects is through the EPA Clean Water Act "Construction Grant" funds, which has been no more than $2 million per year. However, the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act reduced the available funding under this grant program every year. Although ASPA has made significant improvements in the management of the wastewater system, there are still major projects that are required to provide basic infrastructure to the island residents. Fundamental personal health and safety is at risk from lack of sewage treatment and unsafe drinking water.

With regard to the electric utility area, recent changes in environmental and safety regulations imposed by the Clean Air Act, the Oil Pollution Act and OSHA regulations, have made it necessary for ASPA to invest a minimum of $3 million in the next three years for compliance improvements. The electric utility can cover its normal operation costs from its customer charges, but the cost of compliance with Federal regulations goes far beyond ASPA's funding capabilities. Among the needed compliance improvements are the construction of tall emission stacks to comply with air quality standards and construction of thick concrete walls around the two power plants to reduce noise levels which have been cited for exceeding acceptable Federal government levels.

Tank Farm Improvements

The petroleum storage and distribution system in American Samoa is owned by the American Samoa Government and, in 1993, was placed under the American Samoa Power Authority's jurisdiction. The facility was constructed by the U.S. Navy during World War II, and turned over to the American Samoa Government when the Navy left the territory. The tank farm is operated by a qualified oil company in a joint arrangement with the ASG. Improvements to the tank farm have been made over the past ten years. Terminal fees are being collected and, as a result of the establishment of a Petroleum Cooperative, the funds are now protected by adequate internal controls and are being used towards tank farm improvements. However, significant additional improvements to the 50-year old storage facility are essential to make it safe and bring it into compliance with Federal regulations. The American Samoa Government is committed to a comprehensive five-year capital improvements program for the tank farm (through 1999). Improvements yet to be funded total over $12 million, considerably more than can be expected from terminal fees. Among the most critical needs are improvements to address fire protection, vapor recovery and improvements to protect ground water from contamination from oils, fuels and hazardous toxins (secondary containment required by current EPA regulations). Until the tank farm is upgraded to EPA standards, it presents a threat to the health and safety of American Samoans and could be shut down. If this happens, the livelihood of the territory's residents would be jeopardized creating the potential of an even greater financial burden on the Federal government.

Hospital Renovations and Medical Equipment

The Lyndon B. Johnson Tropical Medical Center was constructed in 1968 and is the oldest of all the insular hospitals. It is the only hospital in American Samoa and it must serve the medical needs of the entire island population of 55,000. In FY 1994, the Department asked the Army Corps of Engineers to perform a survey and facility analysis. The Corps presented an estimate of at least $17 million to build a replacement facility. However, other cost estimates for a new and fully-equipped facility reach as high as $65 million. The Corps estimates at least $5.3 million is needed to correct the most basic deficiencies in the existing facility. Because of the severe budgetary constraints, funding for a new hospital is not in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the only recourse is renovation. The survey findings indicate numerous deficiencies that must be corrected if the facility is to continue to properly operate at the present level of use for an additional ten years. This is consistent with life-cycle planning for health care facilities. Historical data indicates that health care facilities must either be replaced or undergo major upgrades around the 25-year timeframe. Although the timing for upgrade is consistent with historical data, it is long overdue for the LBJ hospital. Conditions have deteriorated to a point where many items have become critical with respect to continued operation of the facility. In general, numerous life safety and electrical code deficiencies exist within the facility resulting in unsafe conditions throughout. The hospital is being threatened with removal of Health and Human Services grant funding if basic improvements are not made.

Aside from the facility itself, there is a critical need for equipment for the LBJ Medical Center. Medical equipment essential to the daily operations of the hospital is in very poor condition. Eligible patients who cannot be treated at American Samoa's hospital are sent off-island for treatment. The American Samoa Government pays for the transportation of patients and escorts and for medical costs. The number of off-island referrals has increased substantially. A major reason is the equipment problem. Examples of the critically needed equipment are dialysis machines, hematology machines, X-ray units and oxygen tents, and operating room and obstetrical tables.

Classrooms

Most of the present buildings were built about thirty years ago and have taken a severe beating due to the weather conditions typical of the insular areas. Also, there has been a dramatic increase in the student population which makes additional classroom space a critical need. In March 1993, the school population was less than 17,000. American Samoa projects that there will be more than 18,500 students at the beginning of the 1996 school year. Critical overcrowding exists at Samoana High School, Lupelele Elementary, Pago Pago Elementary, Alofau Elementary, Aunu'u Elementary and Aua Elementary. Failure to provide additional classrooms for the growing population of school-age children will result in a worsening learning environment and unsanitary conditions for the children.

Justification of Program and Performance
New Legislation Required

Activity: Virgin Islands

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Construction Grants	$(000)	---	---	+2,000	2,000	+2,000
Special Program Grants	$(000)	998	-998	---	---	-998
Total Requirements	$(000)	998	-998	+2,000	2,000	+1,002

Over the years, the Virgin Islands has received construction funding for critical infrastructure needs and special program funds. As a result of Hurricane Hugo in 1989, major infrastructure projects have been funded including the reconstruction of health care facilities; construction of an international terminal at the St. Croix airport; renovation of prison facilities; and reconstruction of university facilities. In fiscal year 1995, special program funds were appropriated for an anti-crime initiative.

Justification of Program and Performance
New Legislation Required

Activity: Virgin Islands
Subactivity: Construction Grants

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Construction Grants	$(000)	---	---	+2,000	**2,000**	+2,000

*Authorization **New legislation is required.**

Objectives To assist the Virgin Islands in providing critical infrastructure to promote economic development and improve health, education and public safety.

Program The construction program for the Virgin Islands has been dedicated to the improvement of the basic infrastructure or the territory. In recent years assistance has been provided for water improvements, health facilities, prison renovation and reconstruction of the University of the Virgin Islands facilities.

Justification of Program Change
(Legislation required)

	FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	2,000	+2,000

For fiscal year 1996, the Department is proposing a change from the ad hoc nature of the construction program. In past years, the Virgin Islands Government would submit a list of projects which the Department would review. Those projects which met the Department's criteria for addressing the most critical infrastructure needs would be included in the President's budget to the extent possible considering budgetary constraints. The Department in introducing a legislative proposal (the Insular Development Act) which provides for reduction of the mandatory financial assistance paid to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and shifts the balance of money to more pressing territorial needs, including Virgin Islands infrastructure. It further requires that the Virgin Islands must submit a master plan of capital needs that ranks proposed projects in order of priority, and has been reviewed by the Department and the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The $2 million will be granted on the basis of the highest priority capital infrastructure needs. For each project funded, 5 percent of the grant shall be set aside for maintenance needs, which shall be matched equally by local funds. These maintenance funds shall be deposited into a trust fund held by the Virgin Islands Government. Furthermore, each project funded shall have a maintenance plan prior to the completion of construction. Maintenance trust funds shall be used by the Virgin Islands Government to assist in implementation of the maintenance plan over the anticipated life of the project.

In fiscal year 1995, Congress recognized that crime is a major problem in the Virgin Islands and appropriated $1 million to fund special anti-crime initiatives. A critical capital infrastructure need recently identified directly relates to the Virgin Islands law enforcement area. The two main police department facilities, known as the Criminal Justice Complex (in St. Thomas) and the Zone "A" Command are in dire need of repair.

Criminal Justice Complex, St. Thomas
Cited by OSHA for being "uninhabitable", this facility was vacated two years ago. The Virgin Islands has hired an engineering consultant to create the most cost effective design and to ensure that there is consistency between design and conceptual restructuring of the department. However, there is insufficient funds to do the actual renovation. Evacuation was to be temporary, until renovation was completed; however, the Virgin Islands Police Department must continue to rent several locations at considerable expense monthly to avoid negatively impacting effective performance of police functions. These leases create an additional financial drain and serve to further delay building renovations. The estimated cost is $1.5 million

Zone "A" Command, St. Thomas
When the Criminal Justice Complex was vacated, the Virgin Islands patrol functions were relocated to this facility. However, this building is also showing severe deterioration that poses a hazard. There are numerous electrical and other code violations, water leaks, and flooding. Furthermore, in its present physical condition, Zone "A" Command provides less-than-secure conditions for on-going police work. The estimated cost is $1 million.

Justification of Program and Performance
New Legislation Required

Activity: Northern Mariana Islands

		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Covenant Grants (Mandatory)	$(000)	27,720	---	---	27,720	---
Proposed Legislative Change				-21,580	6,140	-21,580

Article VII of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Public Law 94-241) mandated an initial seven-year period of guaranteed Federal financial assistance. The Covenant also requires the President and the Governor of the Commonwealth to appoint Special Representatives one year prior to the end of each period of guaranteed assistance to make recommendations on future financial assistance. Special representatives began meeting in 1991 to discuss a third multi-year period of financial assistance. After lengthy negotiations, the Special Representatives signed an agreement on December 17, 1992. In the absence of an agreement prior to the beginning of FY 1993, the CNMI received a mandatory appropriation of $27.7 million, as required by Public Law 99-396.

For FY 1994, the Administration proposed multi-year funding for the CNMI in accordance with the December 1992 agreement. This proposal would have provided $120.0 million in guaranteed financial assistance over seven years. The Congress was unable to reach agreement on multi-year assistance, and, accordingly, $27.7 million was again appropriated for 1994 instead of the $22.0 million provided for in the agreement. Last year, the Administration proposed legislation which would have phased out Covenant funding over a two-year period ending in FY 1996. Congress did not enact this proposal, and an additional $27.7 million was appropriated for FY 1995. Absent new legislation, the CNMI will continue to receive $27.7 million annually. Since the expiration of the second agreement, the CNMI has received Federal funding totalling $83.1 million under the current terms of the Covenant.

The Administration is now proposing new legislation which would shift much of the annual mandatory Covenant funding from the CNMI to meet the infrastructure needs in American Samoa. During the Covenant period of fiscal year 1978 through fiscal year 1995, the CNMI will have received nearly $500 million in total assistance. The CNMI's capacity to be self-reliant has increased in this period, and the government no longer needs Federal assistance to meet general government operations needs. The CNMI is also far more capable of financing its own infrastructure needs. The Administration's proposal will reduce mandatory funding to the CNMI to the level of $6,140,000 annually. The legislative proposal will target the annual funding to capital improvement projects, administration and enforcement of immigration and labor laws, and reimbursing costs to the government caused by immigrants from the freely associated states. Under the terms of the legislative proposal, this funding will be made annually through FY 2001.

Justification of Program and Performance
New Legislation Required

Activity: Northern Mariana Islands
Subactivity: Covenant Grants

		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Covenant Grants	$(000)	27,720	---	-21,580	6,140	-21,580
Proposed Legislative Change				**-21,580**	**6,140**	**-21,580**

Authorization P.L. 94-241, A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, Article VII, "United States Financial Assistance", 48 U.S.C. 1681, as amended by Section 10 of P.L. 99-396 (100 Stat. 840). New authorization is required for the program changes proposed in this budget.

Objectives Section 701 of the Covenant (Public Law 94-241) states, "The Government of the United States will assist the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands in its efforts to achieve a progressively higher standard of living for its people as part of the American economic community and to develop the economic resources needed to meet the financial responsibilities of local self-government."

Program The stated objective in Section 701 does not contain a finite standard to measure what is an adequate standard of living or the amount of economic resources necessary to meet the financial responsibilities of local self-government. Instead, it speaks of achieving progressively higher standards and a commitment by the Federal government to assist the CNMI in making progress. The means of assistance does not necessarily have to be guaranteed multi-year financial assistance. Only the first seven-year period was guaranteed by the Covenant. Additional periods of guaranteed assistance require new legislation. The Commonwealth's progress to economic self-sufficiency over the past sixteen years has been good, but is not yet completed. During the first seven-year period of financial assistance (FY 1978 - FY 1985) the Commonwealth received $192.5 million. Assistance for basic government operations was emphasized, constituting $113.8 million of the total financial assistance package. Only $55 million was reserved for capital needs.

The second period of financial assistance (FY 1986 - FY 1992) reflected a decreasing emphasis on operational assistance and a greater need for investment in capital infrastructure. Of the $228 million in total funding, $126 million was dedicated to infrastructure needs. Special emphasis was placed on improvements to public utilities.

Since the expiration of the second period (in FY 1992), annual mandatory appropriations have been $27.7 million. These funds have been dedicated primarily to public infrastructure and other capital improvements. The Commonwealth has provided local matching funds in increments of $6.9 million, $9 million and $12.7 million over the three fiscal years. Congress earmarked certain funds for the American Memorial Park in Saipan in FY 1994, and in FY 1995 directed that $8.6 million be spent on the impact of the compacts of free association and to address serious problems related to a large alien labor population.

Justification of Program Change
(Legislation Required)

	FY 1996 Budget Request	Legislative Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	6,140	-21,580

The Administration is proposing a legislative change to reduce the mandatory Covenant payments to the CNMI to $6,140,000 annually through fiscal year 2001. The Commonwealth's increased self-reliance and ability to finance infrastructure with its own resources justifies for the reduction in Federal funding.

The Administration's proposal provides annual funding for improvements in infrastructure and for the administration and enforcement of immigration and labor laws. Funds would also be used to address social service costs created by immigration from Micronesia permitted under the compacts of free association. Flexibility would be accorded the CNMI in allocating funds among such purposes. Funding in the CNMI will remain subject to Federal grant regulations and financial management requirements.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	$(000)	4,269	+98	+110	4,477	+208
	FTE	42	--	--	42	--
Technical Assistance	$(000)	6,922	---	-522	6,400	-522
Maintenance Assistance Fund	$(000)	4,394	---	+6	4,400	+6
Substance Abuse Prevention	$(000)	733	---	-733	---	-733
Brown Tree Snake Control	$(000)	594	---	+1	595	+1
Disaster Assistance	$(000)	1,979	---	-979	1,000	-979
Insular Management Controls	$(000)	1,497	---	+3	1,500	+3
Total Requirements	$(000)	20,388	+98	-2,114	18,372	-2,016
	FTE	42	--	--	42	--

The Department of the Interior provides financial and technical assistance to the U.S.-affiliated insular areas and helps formulate and coordinate Federal policy for the insular areas.

The Department still believes there is a critical need to provide technical assistance to the insular governments. This relatively low-cost program has yielded extraordinary benefits to the insular areas and to taxpayers through improved efficiency and accountability of operating programs and better maintenance of capital investments.

During fiscal year 1996, the Department will continue to provide a comprehensive technical assistance program. General technical assistance funds will be available to meet critical needs as they arise and are identified by the governments. Special assistance will remain available for implementing the plans of action under the operations and maintenance improvement program.

Finding a means to eradicate or significantly reduce existing populations of the brown tree snake will be given high priority, along with identification of better means to control the snake and keep it from moving to other island ecologies.

The insular management control initiative will have reached the height of its activity by fiscal year 1996. Plans of action will be completed for all insular areas and implementation will be well underway. This program is an essential element for correcting an identified management control weakness and thus, reducing the risk of improper or inefficient use of Federal financial assistance.

The disaster assistance activity, which helps pay for construction to mitigate damage from future disasters, is being scaled back in order to address Federal budget concerns. Virtually all of the funds appropriated through fiscal year 1995 have been obligated, but construction activity on disaster mitigation projects will continue well beyond 1996. Natural disasters are a way of life in tropical island environments and the costs of restoring public infrastructure can be extraordinary. A program such as the Department's disaster assistance activity will ultimately more than pay for itself by reducing the damage that can be caused by future typhoons, hurricanes or other uncontrollable phenomena.

No funding is being requested for substance abuse prevention. The Department has supported this regional initiative for the past five years and believes it is time to evaluate its effectiveness before additional appropriations are sought. Essential technical assistance for insular anti-drug activities, whether in the enforcement, treatment, or education area, can be continued, as necessary, under the general technical assistance program. The insular areas also will still have access to many of the same anti-substance abuse programs available to the States and mainland communities.

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On January 27, 1995, Secretary Babbitt announced that the Department will close the Office of Territorial and International Affairs under Phase II of President Clinton's Reinvention Initiative. The actions that will be taken by the end of fiscal year 1995 will include eliminating the Assistant Secretary position; transferring essential insular functions such as grants management elsewhere in the Department; and creating an insular affairs working group within the Domestic Policy Council to provide a focal point in the Executive Branch for insular issues. The changes were implemented after the FY 1996 Presidents Budget was completed. As a result, they are not reflected in budget documents and this justification. As soon as details of the reorganization are determined, the Department will submit a budget amendment.

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Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Office of Territorial and International Affairs

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Office of Territorial & International Affairs	$(000)	4,269	+98	+110	4,477	+208
	FTE	42	--	--	42	--

Authorization Secretary's Order 3046, February 14, 1980, establishing the organization of the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs within the Office of the Secretary.

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Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Technical Assistance

Program		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Technical Assistance	$(000)	6,922	---	-522	6,400	-522

Authorization Public Law 96-597, section 601, authorized and urged the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance in the form of "research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects" to the territories through Departmental staff, reimbursements to other departments, grants, cooperative agreements, or "the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations." (48 U.S.C. 1469d).

Objectives To provide a comprehensive technical assistance program that will improve the entire range of insular government operations. The technical assistance funds are used to provide the insular areas with funding for projects designed to encourage economic development opportunities, to enhance health care, to improve government productivity and efficiency, to improve education and to assist the governments in becoming self-sufficient.

Program The fiscal year 1996 program concentrates on sustainable economic development, particularly in the areas of fisheries, agriculture and mariculture. The program also focuses on continued operation of the Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Training Initiatives to meet human resource development needs. These initiatives, implemented through the USDA Graduate School, address specific training needs determined by the insular governments. The technical assistance program also has begun a regional initiative to improve health care delivery and accelerate health care reform in the insular areas.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	6,400	-522

The fiscal year 1996 request of $6.4 million is $522,000 less than the 1995 appropriation. This reduction is due to the savings that should be realized by turning over some parts of the Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Training Initiatives to the insular governments' local educational institutions. The Department also anticipates some savings in our training program as a result of the Insular Management Controls Initiative. The total picture of financial management training will be reviewed and any areas of overlap between the Pacific and Virgin Islands Training Initiatives and the Insular Management Controls Initiative will be eliminated. Finally, the Department believes a savings can be achieved with the funding to the Closeup Foundation. Since 1989, the funding for this program has risen from $500,000 to $1,025,000. While the intent of this program is still valid, budgetary constraints warrant a review with an objective of some reduction in funding without jeopardizing the overall program.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Maintenance Assistance Fund

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Maintenance Assistance Fund	$(000)	4,394	---	+6	4,400	+6

Authorization: Public Law 96-597, section 601, authorized and urged the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance in the form of "research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects" to the territories through Departmental staff, reimbursements to other departments, grants, cooperative agreements, or "the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations." [48 U.S.C. 1469 (d)].

Objective: The program objective is to provide a source of funds to encourage, on a cost-shared basis and through the development of insular Plans of Action and annual professional reviews, the planning, budgeting and execution of proper operations and maintenance of capital infrastructure in each of the insular areas.

Program: The purpose of the Operations and Maintenance Improvement Program (OMIP) is to institutionalize effective plans, budgets and procedures for operating and maintaining infrastructure in each of the insular areas.

To assist in accomplishing this goal, in May 1989 the Office of Territorial and International Affairs signed a letter of agreement retaining the services of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as technical project manager for the OMIP.

In December 1989, the Corps awarded a one-year contract (with four option years) to Louis Berger International, Inc. in association with Barrett Consulting Group to perform a baseline evaluation of the effectiveness of existing O&M organizations in the Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei, Yap, Chuuk, and Kosrae), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (Majuro and Ebeye), the Republic of Palau, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John).

In each area, the insular government targeted the infrastructure components which were to be evaluated and incorporated into the program. The baseline evaluations were completed in August 1990. This effort resulted in a Plan of Action, developed in partnership with each insular government to include detailed administrative, financial, accounting, technical, and/or organizational changes for improving and institutionalizing effective operations and maintenance procedures. The action plans took into account the need for training, and the effectiveness of in-house, contract, and various privatization initiatives, as well as the approximate costs of implementing each alternative.

Each insular area's progress is monitored, and the Plan of Action is updated annually. However, it took several years for the insular governments to create operations and maintenance budgets, obtain appropriations for the local cost-share, and enact the necessary legislation to effect organizational change.

As a result, many of the insular governments are only now in their second year of grant implementation.

The success of the program will be determined by the degree to which each government adopts the Plan of Action as their own unique program for operations and maintenance, and implements those recommendations over time.

The Maintenance Assistance Fund is used to cost share the implementation of as many of these recommendations as possible. Grants from the fund are awarded as applications and are received from each insular head of state in accordance with the approved plans of action.

The funding proposed for FY 1996 will be used to continue implementation of the grant program and to pay the costs for the contractor services and those of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Honolulu Engineer district in assisting each government's progress under the OMIP.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	4,400	+6

The increase restores the amount lost as a result of the .191% across-the-board reduction in all activities in the 1995 Interior Appropriations Act.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Substance Abuse Prevention

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Substance Abuse Prevention	$(000)	733	---	-733	---	-733

Authorization Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690).

Objectives

- To promote regional initiatives to reduce transhipment of drugs between and through insular areas
- To augment local and other Federal funds in the insular areas
- To support local programs designed to educate the public about drug abuse and to treat substance users in the insular areas
- To bring Federal law enforcement agents to the insular areas to help train local officials and to participate in cooperative enforcement programs.

Program The Pacific Regional Anti-Substance Abuse Program (PIRAAP) was designed to assist the United States insular areas and freely associated states in developing anti-substance abuse programs to meet local needs. To reduce costs, the program was established on a regional basis using input from all involved governments to determine priorities for use of the funds and to avoid duplication of effort.

Justification of Program Changes

	FY 1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	---	-733

The 1995 program will complete the project cycle. Law enforcement efforts were addressed in the first years of the project. Recently, funding was shifted to prevention, education and treatment programs. A major focus of PIRAAP was the development of facilities to house programs to provide young people alternatives to drug and alcohol use.

The programs developed and funded under PIRAAP have established a solid foundation for the insular areas to continue using other local and Federal sources of funding to continue anti-substance abuse efforts.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Brown Tree Snake Control

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Brown Tree Snake Control	$(000)	594	---	+1	595	+1

Authorization Public Law 96-597, section 601, authorized and urged the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance in the form of "research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects" to the territories through Departmental staff, reimbursements to other departments, grants, cooperative agreements, or "the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations." (48 U.S.C. 1469d)

Objectives

-- To develop and implement methods to effectively eradicate or control the population of the brown tree snake on Guam;

-- To control spread of the brown tree snake from Guam to other areas.

Program In the mid-1980s, the Fish and Wildlife Service began basic research on the brown tree snake. Funding was provided through the general technical assistance program. By 1990, the Fish and Wildlife Service had a good grasp on the nature and magnitude of the brown tree snake problem in Guam, but did not have sufficient funds to launch a comprehensive research program. A special appropriation of $1 million was sought in 1990 to begin such an initiative.

A coordinated technical assistance program is now underway involving territorial staff, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Defense Pest Management Board, the Department of Agriculture Animal Damage Control Program, the Government of Guam, the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Government of the State of Hawaii. The program involves research to find ways to eradicate, or significantly reduce existing snake populations; and to control the spread of the snake to other islands. Based on the number of snake sightings, it is probable a small population is already established on Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands. More frequent sightings are also being reported in Hawaii, the most recent being the capture of a live brown tree snake at Schofield Barracks on December 21, 1995.

The Department of Defense is also providing funding for research and control efforts on military facilities on Guam.

The funding being requested will be used to support basic research by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and to support control efforts by the Governments of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. For the past three years, the Department has also provided funding to the State of Hawaii to help control entry of the snake at air and seaports.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	595	+1

The change restores an across-the-board reduction of .091 percent contained in the 1995 appropriation.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Disaster Assistance

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Disaster Assistance	$(000)	1,979	---	-979	1,000	-979

Authorization Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5121 et. seq.) Title II of Public Law 102-247, Public Law 103-138 and various Executive Orders.

Objectives To provide a source of funds for high-priority hazard mitigation projects in the insular areas that are not otherwise eligible for consideration under existing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulations, and to provide matching funds for projects which may receive funding from the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Program The program was established to enhance the survivability of essential public facilities in the insular areas in the event of a natural disaster, and to meet the special needs of the insular areas. Although the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is available to the insular areas, such assistance is only available in the wake of a disaster when the territories are focused on cleanup efforts and are least equipped to meet matching requirements.

The Department works cooperatively with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to effectively use resources dedicated to hazard mitigation. The Department's disaster assistance funds are used to improve facilities when no local or FEMA funding is available, and can also be used in conjunction with local and FEMA funding to assure that high priority needs are met. Congress has authorized the use of these funds as a non-Federal match, allowing FEMA Hazard Mitigation funds to address a larger number of hazard mitigation needs. Grants are made to the insular areas based on FEMA-established criteria for hazard mitigation projects. A process for joint review of applications by FEMA and the Department has been established. Grants have been made to harden electrical systems, to protect sewer outfalls from hurricane wave action, and to establish a Pacific-wide emergency satellite communications system.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	1,000	-979

The proposed reduction is made due to budgetary constraints in Fiscal Year 1996. Nearly $10 million in hazard mitigation improvements are still in planning or the early stages of construction. Thus, construction activity will continue throughout FY 1996 and beyond.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Territorial Assistance
Subactivity: Insular Management Controls

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Insular Management Controls	$(000)	1,497	---	+3	1,500	+3

Authorization Public Law 96-597, section 601, authorized and urged the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical assistance in the form of "research, planning assistance, studies, and demonstration projects" to the territories through Departmental staff, reimbursements to other departments, grants, cooperative agreements, or "the employment of private individuals, partnerships, or corporations." (48 U.S.C. 1469d).

Objectives To create a control environment that protects Federal funds provided to the insular areas and reduces the risk of waste, fraud or abuse of both Federal and local funds. Specifically, the Insular Management Control Initiative objectives are:

-- To define objective minimum standards for management controls;

-- To develop quantifiable performance measures to evaluate management controls in insular governments as compared to such standards; and

-- To develop and implement cooperative action plans with each insular government to correct weaknesses in management controls

Program Improvement in management control systems has been a major focus of the technical assistance program since its inception in 1983. The technical assistance program began with the installation of automated financial management systems in seven of the insular area governments. Since then, it has provided training, systems enhancements and addressed other management needs identified by the insular governments. In 1994, the Department launched an initiative which will build on the financial management effort begun in the 1980s, but will shift the focus to improving management practices and processes. This Insular Management Control Initiative was created to address the serious problem of inadequate management controls throughout the insular governments, as documented in numerous audit reports. For fiscal year 1994, Congress appropriated $1.6 million and in fiscal year 1995, Congress appropriated $1.5 million to undertake this initiative. In 1994, the Department conducted a workshop to begin the program. Officials from all the insular island governments, the Department of the Interior (including the Inspector General) and the Office of Management and Budget participated. In fiscal year 1995, the program will bring together financial expertise from the Department, the DOI Inspector General, the insular governments and their certified public accounts, and insular independent auditors to develop individual action plans for each insular area. Financial assistance will begin in 1995.

Justification for Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	1,500	+3

The increase restores the amount lost as a result of the .191% across-the-board reduction in all activities in the 1995 Interior Appropriations Act.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Assistance to Territories	1995 Enacted FTE	1995 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable and Related Changes FTE	Uncontrollable and Related Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1996 Request FTE	1996 Request Amount
Object Class								
11.0 Personnel Compensation:								
11.1 Permanent positions - FTE-P	44	2,365		+61		---	44	2,426
11.3 Positions other than permanent		80		---		---		80
11.5 Other personnel compensation		60		---		---		60
Total personnel compensation	44	2,505		+61		---	44	2,566
Other Objects								
12.1 Personnel benefits		520		---		---		520
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons		395		---		---		395
22.0 Transportation of things		50		---		---		50
23.1 Rental payments to GSA		404		+22		---		426
23.2 Other rent, comm., and utilities		170		---		---		170
24.0 Printing and reproduction		30		---		---		30
25.0 Other services		4,172		+15		+108		4,295
26.0 Supplies and materials		35		---		---		35
31.0 Equipment		30		---		---		30
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions		71,828		-8,985		-1,178		61,665
99.0 Total requirements		80,139		-8,887		-1,070		70,182

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

14-0412-0-1-806	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct Program:			
1. Guam:			
(a) Construction grants	4,136	---	---
(b) Special program grants	---	2,495	---
2. American Samoa:			
(a) Operations grants	23,084	23,046	24,090
(b) Construction grants	5,120	5,492	---
(c) Special program grants	---	---	---
3. Virgin Islands:			
(a) Construction grants	8,859	---	---
(b) Special Programs Grants	---	998	---
4. Northern Mariana Islands:			
(a) Covenant grants	27,445	27,720	27,720 1/
5. Territorial Assistance:			
(a) Office of Territorial and International Affairs	4,388	4,269	4,477
(b) Technical Assistance	10,096	6,922	6,400
(c) Virgin Islands Loan Repayment	-922	---	---
(d) Maintenance Assistance Fund	3,410	4,394	4,400
(e) Brown Tree Snake	198	594	595
(f) Substance/Abuse Prevention	877	733	---
(g) Hazard Mitigation	3,041	1,979	1,000
(h) Insular Management Controls	---	1,497	1,500
Total direct program	89,732	80,139	70,182
Reimbursable program	368	2,000	2,000
10.00 Total obligations	90,100	82,139	72,182
Financing			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-23,851	---	---
21.40 Unobligated balance available start of year	-10,251	-25,205	-25,205
24.40 Unobligated balance available end of year	25,205	25,205	25,205
25.00 Unobligated balance expiring	150	---	---
31.00 Redemption of debt	922	---	---
39.00 Budget authority (gross)	82,275	82,139	72,182

1/ In accordance with Public Law 99-396, $27,720,000 is a mandatory funding level until Congress provides otherwise.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

14-0412-0-1-806		1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Budget Authority:				
40.00	Appropriation	81,907	80,239	70,182
40.75	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-332	-448		---
43.00	Appropriation (adjusted)	81,907	80,139	70,182
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections	368	2,000	2,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:				
71.00	Obligations incurred, net	90,100	82,139	72,182
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	134,501	124,036	128,676
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	-124,036	-128,676	-122,963
77.00	Adjustments in expired accounts	94		
78.00	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-23,851	---	---
87.00	Outlays (gross)	76,808	77,499	77,895
Adjustments to budget authority and outlays: Deductions for offsetting collections:				
88.40	Non-Federal Sources	-368	-2,000	-2,000
89.00	Budget authority (net)	81,907	80,139	70,182
90.00	Outlays (net)	76,440	75,499	75,895

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Status of Direct Loans (in thousands of dollars)

14-0412-0-1-806		1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Addendum: Federal Financing Bank Transactions				
1210	Outstanding, start of year	22,871	21,949	20,954
1251	Repayments	-922	-995	-1,073
1290	Outstanding, end of year	21,949	20,954	19,881

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

14-0412-0-1-806		1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Direct Program:				
1111	Full-time permanent	2,404	2,365	2,426
1113	Other than full-time permanent	87	80	80
1115	Other personnel compensation	30	60	60
1119	Total personnel compensation	2,521	2,505	2,566
1121	Civilian personnel benefits	528	520	520
1210	Travel and transportation of persons	335	395	395
1220	Transportation of things	---	50	50
1231	Rental payments to GSA	401	404	426
1232	Rental payments to others	90	170	170
1240	Printing and reproduction	48	30	30
1252	Other services	9,519	4,172	4,295
1260	Supplies and materials	43	35	35
1310	Equipment	103	30	30
1410	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	76,144	71,828	61,665
1990	Subtotal, direct program	89,732	80,139	70,182
2111	Full-time permanent	33	---	---
2115	Other personnel compensation	4	---	---
2119	Total personnel compensation	37	---	---
2121	Civilian personnel benefits	5	---	---
2210	Travel and transportation of persons	---	---	---
2252	Other services	296	---	---
2410	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	30	2,000	2,000
2990	Subtotal, Reimbursable program	368	2,000	2,000
9999	Total obligations	90,100	82,139	72,182

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES AND
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Personnel Summary

14-0412-0-1-806	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time positions:	42	44	44
Assistance to Territories	(42)	(44)	(44)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	(0)	(0)	(0)
Compact of Free Association	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	42	44	44
Full-time equivalent overtime	--	--	--

Appropriation Language Sheet

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

[For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (90 Stat. 299; 91 Stat. 1159; 92 Stat. 495), and grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; $19,800,000 to be available until expended, including $18,464,000 for operations of the Government of Palau: Provided, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, may be audited by the General Accounting Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That all Government operations funds appropriated and obligated for the Republic of Palau under this account for fiscal year 1995, except for $692,000 for special programs, shall be credited as an offset against fiscal year 1995 payments made pursuant to the Compact of Free Association (Public Law 99-658), if such Compact is implemented before October 1, 1995: Provided further, That not less than $300,000 of the grants to the Republic of Palau, for support of governmental functions, shall be dedicated to the College of Micronesia in accordance with the agreement between the Micronesian entities.] (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1. Delete: The entire section related to appropriations to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except for the title.

   The implementation of the Compact of Free Association for Palau, and the termination of the Trusteeship, makes this language unnecessary. The title should continue to show in the budget so that there can be a final accounting of all appropriation balances.

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY TABLE – FY 1986

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Comparison by Activity / Subactivity Program Element / Sub-element	1984 Actual FTE	1984 Actual Amount	1985 Enacted to Date FTE	1985 Enacted to Date Amount	Uncontrollable Changes (+ / –) FTE	Uncontrollable Changes (+ / –) Amount	Program Changes (+ / –) FTE	Program Changes (+ / –) Amount	1986 Budget Request FTE	1986 Budget Request Amount	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) from 1985 FTE	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) from 1985 Amount
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS												
(1) Trust Territory Operations												
(a) Trust Territory Administration		900		898		0		(898)		0		(898)
(b) Weather Service – Palau		474		473		0		(473)		0		(473)
Subtotal, Trust Territory Operations		1,374		1,371		0		(1,371)		0		(1,371)
(2) Republic of Palau Operations												
(a) General Operations		17,472		17,438		0		(17,438)		0		(17,438)
(b) Special Programs												
(1) Anti-Drug Assistance		396		395		0		(395)		0		(395)
(2) Special Prosecutor/Public Auditor		296		296		0		(296)		0		(296)
(c) College of Micronesia		300		300		0		(300)		0		(300)
(d) Weather Service – Palau		0		0		0		0		0		0
Subtotal, Palau Operations		18,464		18,429		0		(18,429)		0		(18,429)
(3) Trust Territory Construction												
(a) Capital Improvements – Palau		4,000		0		0		0		0		0
(b) CIP Deficiencies		0		0		0		0		0		0
Subtotal, Trust Territory Construction		4,000		0		0		0		0		0
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS		23,838		19,800		0		(19,800)		0		(19,800)

Activity Summary

Appropriation: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Activity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Trust Territory Operations	$(000)	1,371	---	-1,371	---	-1,371
Republic of Palau Operations	$(000)	18,429	---	-18,429	---	-18,429
Total	$(000)	19,800	---	-19,800	---	-19,800

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Trust Territory Operations

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Trust Territory Administration	$(000)	1,371	---	-1,371	---	-1,371

Following the issuance of Secretary's Order 3039 in April 1979, the Trust Territory Government began a gradual phase-down. Most administrative responsibilities of government were turned over to three new constitutional governments formed by the Micronesian entities. By July 1987, two of those entities had already entered into a Compact of Free Association with the United States. A new Secretary's Order 3119 was issued, delegating even greater authority to the only entity remaining under trusteeship, the Republic of Palau, and abolishing the Office of the High Commissioner. Remaining administrative authority and trusteeship responsibilities were transferred to the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs. A small group of Trust Territory Government employees was retained to help close out Federal grant programs; oversee completion of the capital improvement program; monitor continuing grants to Palau; and perform other miscellaneous administrative functions, such as preparing annual reports to the United Nations Trusteeship Council. This group was designated as the Trust Territory Office of Transition, located in Saipan, CNMI.

On October 15, 1990, Secretary's Order 3142 was issued to clarify Trusteeship responsibilities with respect to Palau, and it included the establishment of a new Trust Territory Office in Palau. In July 1991, the Trust Territory Office of Transition in Saipan was closed and its functions consolidated in the Trust Territory Office in Palau.

The Compact of Free Association with Palau was implemented on October 1, 1994. The resolution of Palau's political status and the termination of the Trusteeship with regard to Palau requires the shut down of Trust Territory operations. Closedown of the remaining Trust Territory office began as the Compact was implemented. Remaining Trust Territory administrative matters and the responsibility for Capital Improvement Program projects and other grants to are being transferred to headquarter's staff.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Trust Territory Operations
Subactivity: Trust Territory Administration

Program		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Trust Territory Administration	$(000)	1,371	---	-1,371	---	-1,371

Authorization Public Law 83-451, an Act to Provide for the Continuance of Civil Government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as amended by Public Law 95-134 (Sec. 101a), Public Law 95-348 (Section 8), and Public Law 96-205 (Section 101), Section 2; 48 U.S.C. 1681 note, Grants-Operations.

Objectives

-- To fulfill the remaining United States obligations and responsibilities under the U.N. Trusteeship Agreement, consistent with existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory.

-- To provide management control over Trust Territory programs, including those operating within the jurisdiction of Micronesian governments.

Program The program objectives were met with the implementation of the Compact of Free Association with Palau on October 1, 1994. Residual administrative matters and the management of remaining Capital Improvement Program projects and other grants in Palau and the freely associated states will be transferred to headquarter's staff in FY 1996.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	---	-1,371

The program is no longer necessary following the implementation of the Compact of Free Association with Palau.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Republic of Palau Operations
Subactivity: General Operations

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Palau Operations	$(000)	18,429	---	-18,429	---	-18,429
Total Requirements	$(000)	18,429	---	-18,429	---	-18,429

Authorization Public Law 83-451, an Act for the Continuance of Civil Government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as amended by Public Law 95-134 (Section 101a), Public Law 95-348 (Section 8), and Public Law 96-205 (Section 101), 48 U.S.C. 1681 Note, Grants-Operations.

Objective

-- To augment local revenues to ensure that Trusteeship responsibilities are met. Particular emphasis is placed on health-care, education, public safety, and economic development.

Program The Department of the Interior provided financial assistance for general government operations to Palau throughout the period of trusteeship. The purpose of this assistance was to promote education; health care, economic development and public safety in Palau as responsibilities of the United States under the Trusteeship Agreement.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	---	-18,429

The implementation of the Compact of Free Association (P.L. 99-658) with the Republic of Palau completes the program of trusteeship financial assistance to Palau for general government operations. Funding for Palau continues following the terms of the Compact and is appropriated under the Compact of Free Association account.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1995 Enacted		Uncontrollable and Related Changes		Program Changes		1996 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Object Class								
11.0 Personnel Compensation:								
11.1 Permanent positions - FTE-P		---		---		---		---
11.3 Positions other than permanent		---		---		---		---
11.5 Other personnel compensation		---		---		---		---
Total personnel compensation		---		---		---		---
Other Objects								
12.1 Personnel benefits		---		---		---		---
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons		---		---		---		---
22.0 Transportation of things		---		---		---		---
23.1 Rental payments to GSA		---		---		---		---
23.2 Other rent, comm., and utilities		---		---		---		---
24.0 Printing and reproduction		---		---		---		---
25.0 Other services		---		---		---		---
26.0 Supplies and materials		---		---		---		---
31.0 Equipment		---		---		---		---
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions		19,800		---		-19,800		---
99.0 Total requirements		19,800		---		-19,800		---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

14-0414-0-1-806	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct Program:			
1. Trust Territory operations	843	1,371	---
2. Republic of Palau operations	18,779	18,429	---
3. Trust Territory construction:			
-- Capital Improvements	4,540	---	---
4. Deficit Elimination	---	---	---
10.00 Total obligations	24,162	19,800	---
17.00 Recovery of Prior year obligations	-3,196	---	---
Financing:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-37,305	-40,177	-40,177
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	40,177	40,177	40,177
39.00 Budget Authority	23,838	19,800	---
Budget Authority:			
40.00 01 Budget Authority (Appropriation)	23,838	19,838	---
40.00 90 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-332	---	-38	---
43.00 01 Appropriation (adjusted)	23,838	19,800	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	24,162	19,800	---
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	35,140	33,271	34,082
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	-33,271	-34,082	-32,102
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-3,196	---	---
90.00 Outlays	22,834*	18,989	1,980

* Column may not add, due to rounding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

14-0414-0-1-806	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Direct Program:			
25.00 Other services	---	---	---
41.00 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	24,162	19,800	---
99.00 Total obligations	24,162	19,800	---

Appropriation Language Sheet

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232 and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, and for economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Republic of Palau as provided for in Sections 122, 221, 223, 232 and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, [$24,602,000] $24,938,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by Public Law 99-239 and Public Law 99-658[: Provided that the effective date of the Palau Compact for purposes of economic assistance pursuant to the Palau Compact of Free Association, Public Law 99-658, shall be the effective date of the Palau Compact as determined pursuant to section 101 of Public Law 101-219] (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Compact of Free Association

1. Insert: ..."and for economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Republic of Palau as provided for in Sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, $24,938,000"

   The new language is required to appropriate funds for federal services and program grant assistance authorized in Palau's Compact of Free Association.

2. Delete: ..."Provided, That the effective date of the Palau Compact for purposes of economic assistance pursuant to the Palau Compact of Free Association, Public Law 99-658, shall be the effective date of the Palau Compact as determined pursuant to section 101 of Public Law 101-219"

   The Compact of Free Association with Palau was implemented on October 1, 1994, making this language unnecessary.

Appropriation Language Citations

Territorial and International Affairs

Appropriation: Compact of Free Association (Current Appropriation)

1. "For economic assistance grants and necessary expenses for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands as provided for in Sections 122, 221, 223, 232 and 233, of the Compact of Free Association, and for economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Republic of Palau as provided for in Sections 122, 221, 223, 232 and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, 24,938,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by Public Law 99-239 and Public Law 99-658."

Sections 122, 221, 223 and 232 of Public Law 99-239 provide for the continuation of certain Federal Services to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands throughout the life of the Compact.

Section 233 of Public Law 99-239 provides that the United States will assume the costs of audits conducted in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands pursuant to the Compact and its subsidiary agreements.

Sections 122, 221, 223 and 232 of Public Law 99-658 provide for the continuation of certain Federal Services to the Republic of Palau throughout the life of the Compact.

Section 233 of Public Law 99-658 provides that the United States will assume the costs of audits conducted in the Republic of Palau pursuant to the Compact and its subsidiary agreements.

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY TABLE – FY 1996

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Comparison by Activity / Subactivity Program Element / Sub-element	1994 Actual FTE	1994 Actual Amount	1995 Enacted to Date FTE	1995 Enacted to Date Amount	Uncontrollable Changes (+ / –) FTE	Uncontrollable Changes (+ / –) Amount	Program Changes (+ / –) FTE	Program Changes (+ / –) Amount	1996 Budget Request FTE	1996 Budget Request Amount	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) from 1995 FTE	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) from 1995 Amount
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION – CURRENT ACCOUNT												
FSM/Marshalls/Palau Compact												
Federal Services Assistance												
Section 122 (Foreign Service Training)		280		280		0		0		280		0
Section 221(a) & 232 (General Federal Services) & 233 (Audits)		7,248		7,234		0		(550)		6,684		(550)
Subtotal, Federal Services Assistance		7,528		7,514		0		(550)		6,964		(550)
Program Grant Assistance												
Section 221(b) (Education/Health Care)		10,000		10,000		4,900		0		14,900		4,900
Subtotal, Program Grant Assistance		10,000		10,000		4,900		0		14,900		4,900
Other Programs												
Enewetak Support		1,091		1,089		0		2		1,091		2
RMI Construction:												
--Rongelap Atoll Resettlement		1,983		6,979		0		(4,996)		1,983		(4,996)
FSM Construction		500		1,497		(1,497)		0		0		(1,497)
RMI Construction		1,000		499		(499)		0		0		(499)
RMI Section 111(d) Compensation		0		1,996		0		(1,996)		0		(1,996)
Subtotal, Other Programs		4,574		12,060		(1,996)		(6,990)		3,074		(8,986)
Total, FSM/Marshalls/Palau Compact (Current)		22,102		29,574		2,904		(7,540)		24,936		(4,636)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION (CURRENT)		22,102		29,574		2,904		(7,540)		24,936		(4,636)

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ACTIVITY/SUBACTIVITY TABLE – FY 1996

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Comparison by Activity / Subactivity Program Element / Sub-element		1994 Actual FTE	1994 Actual Amount	1995 Enacted to Date FTE	1995 Enacted to Date Amount	Uncontrollable Changes (+ / –) FTE	Uncontrollable Changes (+ / –) Amount	Program Changes (+ / –) FTE	Program Changes (+ / –) Amount	1996 Budget Request FTE	1996 Budget Request Amount	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) from 1995 FTE	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) from 1995 Amount
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION – PERMANENT ACCOUNT													
FSM & Marshalls Compact													
Assistance to the Marshall Islands													
Section 211	(Current Account)		13,260		13,260		0		0		13,260		0
Section 211	(Capital Account)		8,840		8,840		0		0		8,840		0
Section 213(a)	(Kwajalein Impact)		1,900		1,900		0		0		1,900		0
Section 214(a)	(Energy Production)		2,000		2,000		0		0		2,000		0
Section 216(a)(1)	(Communication O&M)		300		300		0		0		300		0
Section 217	(Inflation Account)		10,736		10,736		1,464		0		12,200		1,464
Section 216	(Maritime Surveillance, et al)		1,700		1,700		0		0		1,700		0
Subtotal, Marshall Islands Assistance			38,736		38,736		1,464		0		40,200		1,464
Assistance to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)													
Section 211	(Current Account)		30,900		30,900		0		0		30,900		0
Section 211	(Capital Account)		20,400		20,400		0		0		20,400		0
Section 212	(U.S. Civic Action Teams)		1,000		1,000		0		0		1,000		0
Section 214(b)	(Energy Production)		3,000		3,000		0		0		3,000		0
Section 216(a)(2)	(Communication O&M)		900		900		0		0		900		0
Section 217	(Inflation Account)		24,464		24,464		3,336		0		27,800		3,336
Section 216	(Maritime Surveillance, et. al)		3,068		3,068		0		0		3,068		0
Subtotal, FSM Assistance			83,732		83,732		3,336		0		87,068		3,336
Total, FSM/Marshalls Compact (Permanent)			122,468		122,468		4,800		0		127,268		4,800
Assistance to the Republic of Palau													
Section 211	(Government Operations)		0		108,947		(94,166)		0		14,781		(94,166)
Section 212(b)	(Capital Improvement)		0		36,000		(36,000)		0		0		(36,000)
Section 213	(Military Rights Compensation)		0		5,500		(5,500)		0		0		(5,500)
Section 215	(Inflation Adjustment)		0		34,167		(27,092)		0		7,075		(27,092)
Subtotal, Assistance to the Republic of Palau			0		184,614		(162,758)		0		21,856		(162,758)
Federal Services Assistance (Palau)													
Section 212(a)	(Road Construction)		0		53,000		(53,000)		0		0		(53,000)
Final Subtotal, Assistance to the Republic of Palau			0		53,000		(53,000)		0		0		(53,000)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION (PERMANENT)			122,468		360,082		(210,958)		0		149,124		(210,958)
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS, COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION *(PERMANENT & CURRENT)*		0	144,670	0	369,860					0	174,082		

Activity Summary

Appropriation: Compact of Free Association (Current Appropriation)

Activity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Federal Services Assistance	$(000)	7,514	---	-550	6,964	-550
Program Grant Assistance	$(000)	10,000	+4,900	---	14,900	+4,900
Other Programs	$(000)	12,060	-1,996	-6,990	3,074	-8,986
Total Requirements	$(000)	29,574	+2,904	-7,540	24,938	-4,636

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Federal Services Assistance (Current Appropriation)

		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Federal Services Assistance	$(000)	7,514	---	-550	6,964	-550

Authorization Sections 122, 221(a), 232 and 233 of Public Law 99-239 and Sections 122, 223, 232 and 233 of Public Law 99-658.

Objective

- To ensure the continuation of guaranteed Federal services throughout the life of the Compacts of Free Association.

Program The Compacts of Free Association guaranteed that the Micronesian governments would continue to receive certain Federal services at a level equivalent to what was provided in the year preceding the implementation of the Compact. These services include the U.S. Postal Service, the U.S. Weather Service, Federal Aviation Administration services, and disaster assistance provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (except Palau). The governments also receive diplomatic training through the Foreign Service Institute and annual audits are provided at no cost to the governments. The Department of the Interior pays for all of these services, except disaster assistance which, because of the unpredictable nature, is funded through normal FEMA appropriations. The Department monitors the activities of the other agencies to ensure efficiency and assess that the services delivered meet the requirement of the compacts.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	6,964	-550

The proposed decrease is sought in fiscal year 1996 as prior year unobligated balances are sufficient to maintain Federal services at the appropriate level during the fiscal year.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Program Grant Assistance (Current Appropriation)

		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Program Grant Assistance	$(000)	10,000	+4,900	---	14,900	+4,900

Authorization Public Laws 99-239, Section 221(b) and Public Law 99-658, Section 221(b).

Objective

- -- To provide for the special needs of the Micronesian governments in the fields of education and health care.

Program The Compacts of Free Association anticipated a need to help supplement Federal program funds for health and education activities. The Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands receive annual grants of $7 million and $3 million respectively. The Republic of Palau will receive $6.3 million in the first year of the Compact, $4.9 million in the second year, $3.5 million in the third year and $2 million per year thereafter. FY 1996 is the second year of the Palau Compact.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Programs (Current Appropriation)

Subactivities		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Enewetak Support	$(000)	1,089	---	+2	1,091	+2
Rongelap Resettlement	$(000)	6,979	---	-4,996	1,983	-4,996
Ebeye Causeway Construction	$(000)	499	-499	---	---	-499
Yap Airport Construction	$(000)	1,497	-1,497	---	---	-1,497
RMI Section 111 Compensation	$(000)	1,996	---	-1,996	---	-1,996
Total Requirements	$(000)	12,060	-1,996	-6,990	3,074	-8,986

This activity represents special discretionary program grants authorized and appropriated by the Congress over and above the Federal Services Assistance and Program Grant Assistance mandated by the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, as amended. Any assistance provided to the freely associated states outside the compacts is provided in grant form and is subject to Federal regulation and oversight by the Department.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Programs
Subactivity: Enewetak Support

Subactivity	FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Enewetak Support $(000)	1,089	---	+2	1,091	+2

Authorization: Section 103(h) of Public Law 99-239, the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, as amended.

Objectives To provide food assistance to the people of Enewetak.

Program The natural vegetation of Enewetak Atoll was largely destroyed during World War II and during subsequent nuclear testing and cleanup operations by the United States. Following the cleanup and resettlement of Enewetak, there were insufficient food-bearing trees and crops. In 1980, the Enewetak Support Program was implemented to provide supplemental foods for the community, replant the vegetation of the inhabited islands, provide agriculture maintenance training, and transport the food purchases.

The Enewetak Food and Agriculture program reports progress since 1993 in the efforts to provide greater amounts of local fresh food for the atoll. The local government is implementing a plan developed with assistance from the University of the South Pacific. The local government has also instituted a nutrition education program to allow a better integration of necessary imported foods into the local diet.

From its beginning, this program was intended to be an interim program. It was designed to provide the population with adequate food until the replanted trees and crops reached maturity and began bearing fruit. The replanted vegetation is now producing at pre-nuclear testing period levels, which supported a population of about 145 people. However, the Enewetak government council maintains that the quantity of new crops is insufficient to support the current population of about 800. The community has asked that the program be continued until sufficient food can be grown.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	1,091	+2

The proposed budget for FY 1996 restores a reduction of .091 percent imposed on all activities funded in fiscal year 1995.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Programs (Current Appropriation)
Subactivity: Rongelap Resettlement Trust Fund

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Rongelap Atoll Resettlement	$(000)	6,979	---	-4,996	1,983	-4,996

Authorization Public Law 99-239, the Compact of Free Association Act, as amended.

Objective

-- To assist the people of the nuclear-affected atoll of Rongelap in their effort to resettle.

Program As of May 13, 1992, the Rongelap Atoll Local Government Council (Rongelap Council), the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the United States Department of the Interior (DOI), entered into an agreement (Agreement) to create a Trust Fund (the Fund) for the resettlement of Rongelap Atoll. The Fund was initially capitalized with an FY 1992 appropriation from the United States Congress of $1,975,000. Subsequent Department of the Interior appropriations in fiscal years 1993, 1994 and 1995 added an additional $5,945,000.

In FY 1995, the Department of Defense was appropriated $5,000,000 to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for Rongelap resettlement. This increases the total capitalization of the Trust Fund to $12,920,000. The funds requested in FY 1996 represents a continuation of the Department of the Interior's current funding level.

In the past year the Rongelap Council hired new legal counsel and selected, in consultation with the Department, a number of projects leading to the resettlement of Rongelap Atoll. These include the completion of a resettlement plan, an analysis of the local council's financial and asset management capabilities and the hiring of a professional government manager. The Council appears to have settled its internal differences and is making progress toward the goal of rehabilitating the atoll.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	6,979	-4,996

Until a resettlement plan is completed and approved by the U.S., we cannot determine total costs for resettlement. Based on preliminary information, the minimum cost could be $25 million. Once a plan is developed, rehabilitation and resettlement can begin before all funding is appropriated.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Other Programs
Subactivity: Section 111 (d) Compensation

Subactivity		FY 1995 Enacted	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1996 Budget Request	Change from 1995 (+/-)
Section 111 (d) Compensation	$(000)	1,996	---	-1,996	---	-1,996

Authorization Public Law 99-239, the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, as amended.

Objectives To further compensate the Marshall Islands for adverse impacts on its finances and economy resulting from the effect of Title IV of P.L. 99-239 upon Title Two of the Compact of Free Association.

Program Public Law 99-239 as enacted made certain changes in the Compact of Free Association as it had been negotiated between the United States and the now-freely associated states. The changes made in Title IV affected certain tariff, trade and tax incentives which were expected to prove favorable to the economic development of the freely associated states. As compensation for these changes, and in order to proceed with Compact implementation, Public Law 99-239 contains certain compensatory adjustments for the adverse impacts of these changes. These included access to a variety of Federal programs and the total payment of $30 million to investment development funds in the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. Section 111 (d) further authorizes the total amount of $60 million for additional adverse impacts, if any, resulting from the changes made by Title IV.

The Marshall Islands submitted to the United States Government its analysis of the additional impacts resulting from the changes in the Compacts. The State Department reported to Congress in the spring of 1994 that certain adverse impacts were found. The Administration, however, held that the adverse impacts were offset by other funds and programs provided to the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

In FY 1995 Congress appropriated the sum of $1.9 million as additional compensation and imposed certain conditions on the release of the funds. The conditions included submitting a plan to use the funds to increase U.S. private sector development and reporting on how the earlier payment to the Marshall's investment development funds had been used. The conditions were met and the funds were released to the Marshall Islands in accordance with the Compact of Free Association.

Justification of Program Changes

	1996 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
$(000)	---	-1,996

The inter-agency group believes that the adverse impacts resulting from changes made to the Compact of Free Association by Title IV of Public Law 99-239 are offset by other non-Compact Federal funds and programs made available to the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Therefore, the Department seeks no funding in FY 1996.

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Compact of Free Association	1995 Enacted FTE	1995 Enacted Amount	Uncontrollable and Related Changes FTE	Uncontrollable and Related Changes Amount	Program Changes FTE	Program Changes Amount	1996 Request FTE	1996 Request Amount
Object Class								
11.0 Personnel Compensation:								
11.1 Permanent positions - FTE-P	--	---		---		---	--	---
11.3 Positions other than permanent		---		---		---		---
11.5 Other personnel compensation		---		---		---		---
Total personnel compensation	--	---		---		---	--	---
Other Objects								
12.1 Personnel benefits		---		---		---		---
21.0 Travel & transportation of persons		---		---		---		---
22.0 Transportation of things		---		---		---		---
23.1 Rental payments to GSA		---		---		---		---
23.2 Other rent, comm., and utilities		---		---		---		---
24.0 Printing and reproduction		---		---		---		---
25.0 Other services		7,514		---		-550		6,964
26.0 Supplies and materials		---		---		---		---
31.0 Equipment		---		---		---		---
41.0 Grants, subsidies & contributions		382,142		-213,054		-1,990		167,098
99.0 Total requirements		389,656		-213,054		-2,540		174,062

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)
(FSM/Marshalls/Palau Compact) / (Current and Permanent Accounts)

14-0415-0-1-808	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct Program:			
1. Assistance to the Marshall Islands	38,736	38,736	40,200
2. Assistance to the Federated States of Micronesia	83,732	83,732	87,068
3. Assistance to the Republic of Palau	---	237,614	21,856
4. Federal Services Assistance	5,419	7,514	6,964
5. Program Grant Assistance	10,000	10,000	14,900
6. Enewetak support	1,091	1,089	1,091
7. Other Construction	1,000	499	---
8. Rongelap Cleanup and Resettlement	1,983	1,979	1,983
9. FSM Other Programs	500	6,979	---
10. RMI Section 111(d) Compensation	---	1,996	---
10.00 Total Obligations	142,461	389,656	174,062
Financing:			
17.00 Recovery of prior year obligations	-19,926	---	---
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-5,037	-25,373	-25,373
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	25,373	25,373	+25,373
39.00 Budget Authority (Appropriation)	142,871	389,656	174,062
Budget Authority:			
40.00 Appropriation (Current)	22,102	24,602	24,938
40.75 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 103-332	---	-28	---
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-1,700	---	---
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	---	5,000	---
43.00 Appropriation (adjusted)	20,402	29,574	24,938
60.00 Appropriation (Permanent indefinite)	122,469	360,082	149,124
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	142,461	389,656	174,062
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	37,327	18,360	71,818
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	-18,360	-71,818	-61,262
78.00 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-19,926	---	---
90.00 Outlays*	141,501	336,198	184,618

* Could be off by one, due to rounding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

14-0415-0-1-808		1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Direct Program				
25.00	Other services	5,180	7,514	6,964
41.00	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	137,281	382,142	167,098
99.00	Total obligations	142,461	389,656	174,062

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
PAYMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES TERRITORIES, FISCAL ASSISTANCE

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

14-0418-0-1-806	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Advance payments to Guam of estimated U.S. income tax collections	49,157	39,873	41,100
2. Advance payments to the Virgin Islands of estimated U.S. excise tax collections	52,708	52,708	54,300
10.00 Total obligations (object class 41.0)	101,865	92,581	95,400
21.40 Unobligated balance, start of year	---	---	---
24.40 Unobligated balance, end of year	---	---	---
Financing:			
60.00 Budget Authority (appropriation) (Permanent, indefinite, general fund)	101,865	92,581	95,400
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	101,865	92,581	95,400
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	---	---	---
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	---	---	---
90.00 Outlays	101,865	92,581	95,400

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

(Total Employment)

	1994 actual	1995 estimate	1996 estimate
SL - 0*	1	1	1
GS/GM-15	10	10	10
GS/GM-14	9	9	9
GS/GM-13	7	7	7
GS-12	3	3	3
GS-11	--	--	--
GS-10	--	--	--
GS-9	4	4	4
GS-8	2	2	2
GS-7	4	5	5
GS-6	--	--	--
GS-5	1	2	2
GS-4	1	1	1
GS-3	--	--	--
GS-2	--	--	--
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	42	44	44

* SL = denotes Chief Justice, High Court of American Samoa

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Territorial and International Affairs

Rental Payments for Space and Land

Account Title/Code: Assistance to Territories (14-0412)

A. GSA-Controlled Space	1994	1995	1996
1. Average Rate per Sq. Ft. (Rent/Sq.Ft.):			
Office Space	$28.00	27.00	23.00
Non-Office Space	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rate per Controlled sq. ft	18.40	17.80	15.40
2. Work Space Estimates (sq. ft. in thousands):			
Office Space	3.0	3.0	3.0
Non-Office Space	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total	5.0	5.0	5.0
3. Annual GSA Rental Amounts ($ in thousands):			
Office Space	$ 84	81	69
Non-Office Space	8	8	8
Total	$ 92	89	77
4. Adjustments:			
Congressional Limitations(-)	0	0	0
Joint-Use Space(+)	0	0	0
5. Total Rental Payments to GSA (O/C 23.1)	92	89	77
6. Funding Sources:			
Direct Appropriations	92	89	77
Other: Reimbursements	0	0	0
Total	92	89	77
7. Other Payments (O/C 25.0):			
Sub-leases/GSA Controlled Space	310	314	336

B. Agency-Rented Space and Land	1994	1995	1996
1. Rental Payments by Type (O/C 23.2):			
Office Space	0	0	0
Non-Office Space (excluding parking)	0	0	0
Parking	0	0	0
Other Land	0	0	0
Other Rentals	0	0	0
Total Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0
2. Other Payments (O/C 25.0):			
Extra Services	0	0	0
Sub-lesses of Non-GSA Controlled Space	0	0	0

Exhibit
OMB Bulletin 89-20
Circular A-120

SCHEDULE OF CONSULTING SERVICES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Assistance to Territories

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Account Title and Symbol		1994	1995	1996
Administration of Territories: No. 14-0412-0-1-808				
I. Contractual Services				
Individual Experts & Consultants	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
Studies, Analyses & Evaluations	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
Management & Professional Support Svcs.	B.A.	-0-	500	500
	Oblig.	-0-	500	500
	Outlays	-0-	500	500
Engineering & Technical Services	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
Subtotal	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
II. Personnel Appointments	B.A.	27	18	-0-
	Oblig.	27	18	-0-
	Outlays	27	18	-0-
III. Advisory Committees	B.A.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Oblig.	-0-	-0-	-0-
	Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	B.A.	27	518	500
	Oblig.	27	518	500
	Outlays	27	518	500

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